



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

# COMMERCIAL YEAR-BOOK

1898



JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL BULLETIN

NEW YORK



# INTERNATIONAL BANK-NOTE COMPANY

14 12 10 20 Broadway  
Econ 6845-40



Harvard College Library

FROM THE

J. HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT FUND.

Established by ROGER WOLCOTT (H. U. 1870), in memory of his father, for "the purchase of books of permanent value, the preference to be given to works of History, Political Economy, and Sociology." (Letter of Roger Wolcott, June 1, 1891.)

Received.....16 Nov. 1898.....

This Company is an Independent Corporation, and has no connection with any Combinations.

# LEADING BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

## NEW YORK.

### THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL . . . . . \$1,000,000  
SURPLUS AND PROFITS . . . . . 3,700,000  
DEPOSITS . . . . . 87,000,000

JAMES STILLMAN, President. G. S. WHITSON, Cashier.  
SAMUEL SLOAN, Vice-Pres. JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Asst. Cash.  
A. B. HEPBURN, Vice-Pres. WM. A. SIMONSON, 2d A. Cash.

THE EQUIPMENT OF THE FOURTH  
NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF  
NEW YORK—CORNER NASSAU AND  
PINE STREETS—IS ESPECIALLY AR-  
RANGED FOR HANDLING MERCANTILE  
ACCOUNTS.

### THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK,

CLEARING HOUSE BUILDING,

77-83 CEDAR STREET.

CAPITAL . . . . . \$1,000,000  
SURPLUS . . . . . \$1,000,000

ALEXANDER GILBERT, Pres. THOMAS J. STEVENS, Cashier.  
ROBERT BAYLES, Vice-Pres. JOHN H. CARR, Asst. C't.

### THE MARKET and FULTON NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL . . . . . \$900,000  
Surplus and Undivided Profits . . . \$1,000,000  
Fire-proof Office Building and Safe Deposit Vaults.  
BUSINESS SOLICITED.

CHARLES H. FANCHER, President.  
CHARLES F. MATTLAGE, V.-Pres. JAMES DENNISON, Cashier.  
JOHN R. WATERS, 2d Vice-Pres. BENJ. F. WERNER, A. C't.

### IRVING NATIONAL BANK,

GREENWICH ST., COR. WARREN, N. Y.

Capital, \$500,000. - - Surplus, \$300,000.  
Business and Personal Accounts Invited.

## MILWAUKEE, WIS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF

### The National Exchange Bank OF MILWAUKEE

At the close of business, October 5, 1897.

CAPITAL . . . . . \$500,000  
SURPLUS . . . . . \$100,000

DIRECTORS—CHAS. RAY, President; J. H. Van Dyke,  
G. D. Van Dyke; Grant Fitch, Cashier; J. W. P. Lombard,  
Vice-President; Sam'l M. Green, Jacob E. Friend.

CAPITAL . . . . . \$1,000,000  
SURPLUS . . . . . \$250,000

### THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MILWAUKEE.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

Officers: FRANK G. BIGELOW, President; WM. BIGELOW,  
Vice-President; FRANK J. KIPP, Cashier; T. E. CAMP, Ass't  
Cashier; F. E. KRUGER, 2d Ass't Cashier.

## NEW YORK.

THE

### CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK

No. 320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Will be pleased to receive the accounts of  
MERCANTILE FIRMS, INDIVIDUALS, BANKS AND CORPORATIONS.

THE

### National Shoe & Leather Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

271 BROADWAY, CORNER CHAMBERS ST.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS, - - - \$1,150,000

JOHN M. CRANE, President. JOHN A. HILTNER, Vice-Pres.  
JOHN I. COLS, Cashier.

Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals solicited.

The first "Bank of Deposit" that provided separate banking  
facilities for women, A. D. 1869.

JOHN L. RIKER, President. J. S. CASE, Cashier.

### The Second National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER 23D STREET

(Under Fifth Avenue Hotel).

### GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,

23D STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE,  
NEW YORK CITY.

Capital and Surplus - - - \$1,000,000

W. H. GELSHENEN, President. R. W. POOR, Cashier.  
C. W. MORSE, Vice-President. W. L. DOUGLASS, A't C't.

DIRECTORS—James H. Breslin, James McCutcheon, W. H.  
Gelshenen, Charles T. Willis, Robert Dunlap, Charles W.  
Morse, Harry F. Morse.

## MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

### THE NORTHWESTERN

### NATIONAL BANK

OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Capital and Undivided Profits,  
\$1,750,000.

OFFICERS:

GEORGE A. PILLSBURY, President.

JAMES W. RAYMOND, Vice-President.

GILBERT G. THORNE, Cashier.

WM. COLLINS, Assistant Cashier.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

### CRANE, PARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS.

DEPOSITS, COLLECTIONS, EXCHANGE INVEST-  
MENT SECURITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



# Manhattan Trust Co.,

Wall Street, corner Nassau, New York.

**Capital and Surplus, \$1,500,000.**

## — OFFICERS —

**JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.**

**JOHN KEAN,**  
**AMOS T. FRENCH,** } Vice-Presidents.

**CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.**

**W. NORTH DUANE, Assistant Secretary.**

**N. THAYER ROBB, Assistant Treasurer.**

## — DIRECTORS —

<b>AUGUST BELMONT</b> .....New York.	<b>JOHN HOWARD LATHAM</b> .....New York.
<b>H. W. CANNON</b> .....New York.	<b>JOHN G. MOORE</b> .....New York.
<b>A. J. CASSATT</b> .....Philadelphia.	<b>E. D. RANDOLPH</b> .....New York.
<b>R. J. CROSS</b> .....New York.	<b>GRANT B. SCHLEY</b> .....New York.
<b>RUDOLPH ELLIS</b> .....Philadelphia.	<b>JAMES O. SHELTON</b> .....New York.
<b>AMOS T. FRENCH</b> .....New York.	<b>SAMUEL THOMAS</b> .....New York.
<b>JOHN N. A. GRISWOLD</b> .....New York.	<b>EDWARD TUCK</b> .....New York.
<b>H. L. HIGGINSON</b> .....Boston.	<b>JOHN I. WATERBURY</b> .....New York.
<b>JOHN KEAN</b> .....New Jersey.	<b>R. T. WILSON</b> .....New York.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY is a Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits. Interest paid on balances subject to cheque at sight through the New York Clearing House, and higher rates allowed upon deposits payable at specified dates or subject to notice.

The Company is authorized to act as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, and Receiver; as Fiscal Agent for the payment of Bonds, Coupons, Dividends, etc., of States, Municipalities, Railroads, and other Corporations; as Trustee under Mortgages or Deeds of Trust securing issues of bonds, and as Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Stocks and Bonds of Incorporated Companies; as Trustee of Estates and Individuals; and for the transaction of all such business exceptional facilities are offered.

# Maryland Trust Co.,

CORNER SOUTH AND GERMAN STREETS,

BALTIMORE.

**Capital, \$1,000,000.**

**A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds.**

Acts as Financial Agent for States, Cities, Towns, Railroads, and other Corporations. Transacts a general trust business. Lends money on approved security. Allows interest on special deposits. Acts as Trustee under Mortgages, Assignments, and Deeds of Trust, as Agent for the Transfer or Registration of Stocks and Bonds, and for the payment of coupons, interest, and dividends.

**J. WILCOX BROWN, President.**

**LLOYD L. JACKSON, 1st Vice-Prest.**

**HENRY J. BOWDOIN, 2d Vice-Prest.**

**J. BERNARD SCOTT, Sec. and Treas.**

## DIRECTORS:

Wm. A. Marburg,  
H. J. Bowdoin,  
Basil B. Gordon,  
Lloyd L. Jackson,  
J. Wilcox Brown,  
Joshua Levering.

Frank Brown,  
Leopold Strouse,  
Henry Walters,  
H. A. Parr,  
B. N. Baker,  
Andrew D. Jones,

James Bond,  
Alexander Brown,  
W. B. Brooks, Jr.,  
Clayton C. Hall,  
Frederick W. Wood,  
J. D. Baker.

John B. Garrett,  
W. H. Baldwin, Jr.,  
F. M. Thieriot,  
Geo. A. von Lingen,  
Joseph E. Willard,  
John A. Tompkins.

**AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,**  
**BANKERS,**

**No. 23 NASSAU STREET,**

**AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS OF THE**

**MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,**

**LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT AND VIENNA.**

***ISSUE CIRCULAR CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,***

**AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.**

---

**ALSO COMMERCIAL CREDITS.**

---

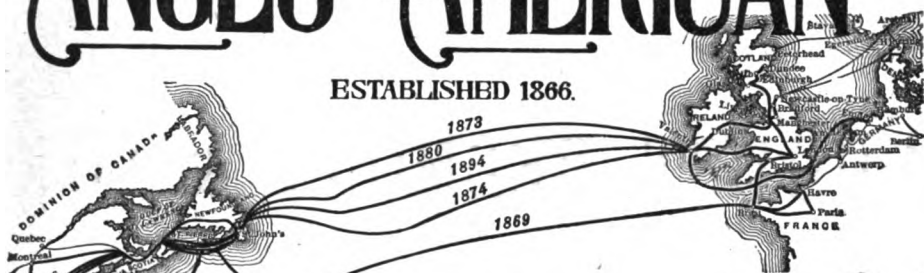
**Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers to Europe, West  
Indies, Mexico and California.**

**Execute orders for the purchase and sale of Investment Securities.**



# ANGLO-AMERICAN

ESTABLISHED 1866.



THE PIONEER ATLANTIC CABLE COMPANY

Automatic  
Duplex System,

Automatic  
Duplex System.

DIRECT COMMUNICATION BY FIVE CABLES.

**THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO GERMANY.**

CARRYING CAPACITY FAR IN EXCESS OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

The Route of this Company, being the **SHORTEST**, is used by all the **PRINCIPAL STOCKBROKERS** to whom the **QUICKEST OBTAINABLE SERVICE** is essential.

\*\*\*\*\*

Telegrams "VIA ANGLO CABLES" to

Europe, Egypt, East and West Coasts of Africa, Turkey, India, China, Cochín-China, Corea, Manila, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Arabia, Cape of Good Hope, Cape Verde, Madeira, and the Canary Islands, etc., etc.

NEW YORK OFFICES: {  
Basement of Stock Exchange.  
8 Broad Street, Telephone No. 2431 Cortlandt.  
16 Beaver Street, " " 870 Broad.  
445 Broome Street, " " 691 Spring.

MONTREAL OFFICE: 52 St. Francois Xavier Street, Telephone No. Bell 1027.

OFFICES IN EUROPE:

LONDON: 71 Old Broad Street, E. C.  
" 109 Fenchurch Street, "  
" 46 Mark Lane, "  
" 2 Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, W. C.  
" Hay's Wharf, Tooley Street, S. E.  
LIVERPOOL: A1 The Exchange.  
BRADFORD: 10 Forster Square.

BRISTOL: Back Hall Chambers, Baldwin Street.  
DUNDEE: 1 Panmure Street.  
EDINBURGH: 50 Frederick Street.  
GLASGOW: 29 Gordon Street.  
MANCHESTER: 7 Royal Exchange, Bank Street.  
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 1 Side.  
PARIS AGENCY: 37 Rue de Caumartin.  
HAVRE: 118 Boulevard Strasbourg.

D

# J. P. MORGAN & CO.,

WALL STREET, CORNER BROAD,

NEW YORK.

---

DREXEL & CO.,

*Corner of 5th and Chestnut Streets,*

PHILADELPHIA.

MORGAN, HARJES & CO.,

*31 Boulevard Haussmann,*

PARIS.

---

## DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKERS.

---

Deposits received subject to Draft. Securities bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on Deposits. Foreign Exchange.

Commercial Credits. Cable Transfers. Circular

Letters for Travelers, available in all  
parts of the world.

---

ATTORNEYS AND AGENTS OF

MESSRS. J. S. MORGAN & CO.,

No. 22 OLD BROAD STREET, - - LONDON.  
E



Insurance  
John C. Paige & Co. <sup>20</sup> Kilby  
Boston. St.

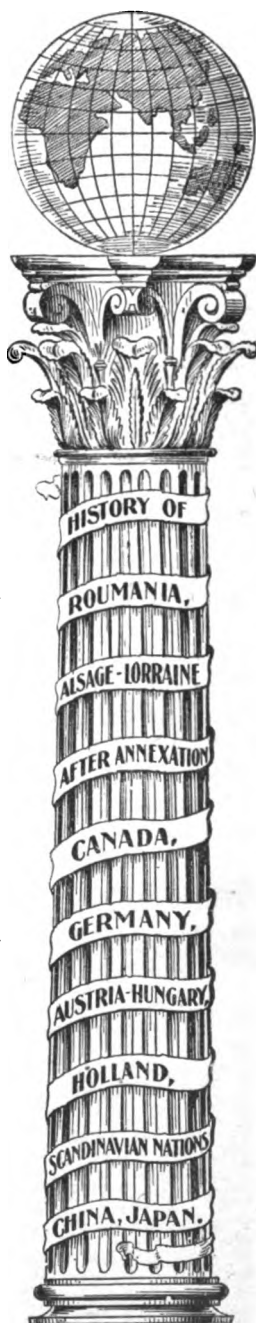
APPLY IN PERSON, BY MAIL, TELEGRAPH,  
OR TELEPHONE, Nos. 1433 & 3289.



# A HISTORY

OF THE

## Banking of All Nations.



### A FEW PRESS OPINIONS.

"As a contribution toward the elucidation of the currency and banking question, the work before us seems to be of inestimable value. \* \* \* The work has involved an enormous amount of labor and large pecuniary expense, and it stands out admitted as the most complete and comprehensive history of banking that has ever appeared."—*The Nation*.

"This monumental work is by far the most complete publication of the kind ever issued. There has been such a flood of publications, many of them filled with glaring inaccuracies, that it is a pleasure to pick up a work so replete with real merit."—*Chicago Tribune*.

"The undertaking here assumed by the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL BULLETIN is unique, if not unparalleled, in the reign of monetary science. \* \* \* We may add, therefore, our opinion that this field will not need to be explored again in a very long time, except for the purpose of working over the wealth of material displayed."—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

"It is one of the greatest literary undertakings of the time, and the effect of its publication should be to familiarize the general public with the subject of money and the financial methods of the various enlightened nations. \* \* \* It is a peculiarly timely publication."—*The Louisville Courier-Journal*.

...

### LIBRARY EDITION, ROYAL OCTAVO.

Handsomely bound in half Morocco.

Price of the complete work, in four volumes,

\$24.00 PER SET.

Contents and Indexes Mailed on Application.

PUBLISHED BY

**THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE & COMMERCIAL BULLETIN,**

17 & 19 Beaver Street, New York.

G





THE  
COMMERCIAL YEAR BOOK,  
1898.

**COPYRIGHT, 1898,**  
**BY**  
**THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL BULLETIN,**  
**NEW YORK.**

THE  
COMMERCIAL YEAR BOOK

A STATISTICAL ANNUAL

RELATING TO THE

COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES, AGRICULTURE, BANKING, CURRENCIES,  
INVESTMENTS, RAILROADS, SHIPPING, INSURANCE,  
ARMY AND NAVY, POPULATION, ETC.,

OF THE

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1898.

EDITED BY WALTER A. DODSWORTH, PH. B.,

AND PUBLISHED BY

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL BULLETIN.

---

VOLUME III.

---

NEW YORK :

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL BULLETIN,

17 AND 19 BEAVER STREET.

1898.

---

PRICE, IN CLOTH, \$1.00.

Econ 6845.40

~~RR 910.6~~



Wolcott fund

## NOTICE.

---

The NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL BULLETIN enjoys the reputation of being the largest, most influential, and most complete daily business journal in the United States.

Its Editorial Discussions are accepted as high and impartial authority upon all questions connected with Commerce, Industry, Transportation, and Banking. It ranks among the foremost in the advocacy of Sound Money and Sound Methods of Finance ; and, whilst non-partisan in politics, is unalterably opposed to all forms of commercial oppression and to all industrial monopolies.

In its News Columns it gives all the day's intelligence bearing upon business affairs, in condensed form suitable for the busy reader. As a member of the Associated Press and assisted by a large staff of experienced Correspondents and Reporters, it has unrivaled facilities for performing this service.

In its Market Reports, accuracy, completeness, and promptness of information are the first essentials.

It can be legitimately claimed that the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL BULLETIN is the largest and most thorough daily paper of its class in the World.

---

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, \$12.00 PER ANNUM.

---

PUBLICATION OFFICES: 17 and 19 Beaver Street,

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE COPIES.





## MATTERS FOR SPECIAL REFERENCE IN VOLUME II.

---

In almost all cases, from statistical tables continued in Volume III, the earliest year will be found to have been omitted, and in many instances the tables have been considerably condensed. Innumerable minor statistical tables have been discontinued and new matter substituted.

Among some of the larger items omitted are :

	PAGES
Immigration—United States, ten years ending 1895.....	143
Army and Navy.....	149-153
Agriculture, 1890-1900.....	153
Public Lands of the United States.....	154-156
Fisheries of the United States, by States and Territories—Persons Employed, Capital Invested, Value of Products, etc., etc.....	164-167
Tariff of 1894.....	184-208
National Party Platforms—	
Republican Party.....	230-231
Democratic Party.....	232-233
National Democratic Party.....	233-234
Prohibition Party.....	234-235
National Party.....	235
People's Party.....	235-236
National Silver Party.....	237
Shipping in the United States (various tables).....	238-241
Canal Navigation—Canals, Number, Dimensions, Cost, Construction, etc.....	244-249
Revised International Rules at Sea.....	256-260
Railroads of the United States, 1895.....	270-275
American Street Railways, 1895.....	281-283
Canadian Banks, 1895.....	341
British Co-operative Stores.....	342-343
Coal Industry.....	353
Iron and Steel Industry.....	346-356
Woolen Industry.....	371-379
British Textile Industries.....	381-383
Official Monthly Crop Reports, 1895.....	396-401
Commerce of the United States (various).....	402-434
Labor, Wages, and Strikes in the United States for 7¼ years, by Industries.....	438-441
Wages in Foreign Countries.....	443
Insolvencies in Great Britain.....	446-447
Record of Wall Street Events and Transactions in 1895.....	448-453
Fire Insurance, The Textile Markets, The Sugar Trade, Coffee Trade, Tea Trade, Provision Trade, Petroleum Trade, Copper Trade, Tin Trade, Lead Trade, Spelter Trade, Leather and Boot and Shoe Trade, Coal Trade.....	453-490
Prices of Merchandise at New York, 1895 (120 articles).....	503-523
World's Shipbuilding in 1895.....	528-530
Legal Decisions.....	537-556



## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.



# PART I.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES;

THEIR

AREA, POPULATION, FISCAL AFFAIRS, AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE, SHIPPING, RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, BANKING, AND MONEY.

## EUROPE.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

#### AREA AND POPULATION.

The area and the distribution of population of the United Kingdom were as follows at the census taken April 1, 1861, and at previous enumerations:

Divisions.	Sq. Miles.	Population		
		1801.	1861.	1871.
England.....	50,867	27,483,490	24,613,926	21,496,181
Wales.....	7,442	1,519,085	1,860,513	1,817,136
Scotland.....	29,785	4,025,647	3,785,573	3,860,018
Ireland.....	32,583	4,704,750	5,174,936	5,412,377
Isle of Man.....	227	55,608	53,558	54,043
Channel Islands.....	75	32,234	87,702	90,596
Military and Naval Abroad.....	.....	224,311	215,374	216,080
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>120,979</b>	<b>38,104,975</b>	<b>35,241,482</b>	<b>31,845,879</b>

The estimated population at the end of June, 1897, was: England and Wales, 31,055,355; Scotland, 4,213,379; Ireland, 4,550,929; total United Kingdom, 39,824,568. Total population in 1861, 29,321,288; in 1861, 27,745,943; in 1841, 27,067,923.

The population, per square mile, was:

In 1801.....	498	In 1841.....	274
" 1861.....	446	" 1861.....	139
" 1871.....	390	" 1871.....	207
" 1881.....	345	" 1881.....	175
" 1891.....	308	" 1891.....	153

#### EMPLOYMENTS OF POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1891.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Professional Class.....	597,739	323,893	921,632
Domestic Class.....	140,773	1,796,455	1,937,228
Commercial Class.....	1,364,877	35,358	1,400,235
Agricultural and Fishing Class.....	1,284,919	52,028	1,336,947
Industrial Class.....	5,495,446	1,840,906	7,336,352
Unoccupied Class.....	1,708,713	7,445,660	9,154,373
	<b>10,591,967</b>	<b>11,461,890</b>	<b>22,053,857</b>

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows the actual revenue and expenditure for the years ending March 31. They are revised so as to exclude, in accordance with the system now adopted, the army and navy extra receipts, and the contributions by India for military charges, formerly brought to account as revenue:

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1883.....	£87,368,505	£87,288,327	1891.....	£90,489,112	£87,732,855
1884.....	86,160,184	85,954,564	1892.....	90,994,786	89,327,773
1885.....	87,938,110	89,037,363	1893.....	90,895,377	90,375,865
1886.....	89,581,301	92,223,344	1894.....	91,133,410	91,302,846
1887.....	90,772,758	89,096,752	1895.....	94,663,762	93,918,421
1888.....	89,802,254	87,423,945	1896.....	101,973,829	97,761,357
1889.....	88,472,812	87,684,330	1897.....	103,948,885	101,476,689
1890.....	89,304,316	88,083,314	1898 (estimated).....	*102,704,000	101,549,000

## SOURCES OF REVENUE, 1895, 1896, AND 1897.

## (Net Receipts.)

## CUSTOMS.

Year Ending Mch. 31.	Coffee.	Currants, Raisins, D'd Fruits.	Spirits, F'n & Colonial.	Tea.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Wine.	Other Imp't'd Articles.	Miscellan's Rec'ts.	Total.
1895....	£170,025	£396,602	£4,197,300	£3,587,632	£10,415,139	£1,143,688	£197,400	£31,198	£20,188,948
1896....	167,673	395,186	4,216,921	3,746,184	10,749,522	1,254,994	203,297	29,626	20,762,418
1897....	172,383	401,244	4,318,192	3,799,372	11,108,048	1,296,181	224,272	36,489	21,266,131

## EXCISE.

	Beer.	Spirits.	Chic- Coffee Mix- ory. Labels. R'ways.	Sciences.	Other Receipts.	Total.
1895.....	£10,102,050	£15,269,236	£1,623	£2,101	£236,086	£26,875,226
1896.....	10,718,719	15,608,680	651	1,808	238,540	26,326,755
1897.....	10,901,094	16,103,412	1,502	1,792	240,866	27,435,066

	ESTATES	Bills of Ex'ge, Bankers' Notes, etc.	Life and Rec'ts, Marine and other Insur'ces.	Penny Stamps.	Other Receipts.	Total Stamps.
1895.....	Total Estate, Legacy, Succession, etc. £3,754,343	£3,266,957	£747,890	£194,405	£1,302,747	£5,883,341
1896.....	11,639,900	4,643,822	796,363	211,321	1,261,301	7,399,231
1897.....	10,741,379	4,553,301	792,341	216,654	1,306,324	7,311,446

## TAXES.

	Land Tax.	Inhabited House Duty.	Property and Income Tax.	Total.
1895.....	£1,021,705	£1,432,373	£15,049,362	£18,183,440
1896.....	1,020,801	1,436,943	15,932,940	18,490,689
1897.....	916,445	1,513,434	16,901,341	19,331,220

	Post Office.	Telegraph Service.	Crown Lands.	Suez Canal Interest.
1895.....	£10,760,000	£3,530,000	£410,000	£394,995
1896.....	11,860,000	2,840,000	415,000	673,418
1897.....	11,860,000	2,910,000	415,000	694,076

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fees and Patent Stamps.	Receipts by Civil Departments, etc.	Total Miscellan-ous.
1895.....	£323,724	£1,043,062	£1,366,786
1896.....	331,071	702,238	1,033,309
1897.....	304,481	1,192,323	1,496,804

## EXPENDITURES FOR 1894, 1895, 1896 AND 1897, YEARS ENDING MARCH 31.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
National Debt Services—				
Funded Debt, Interest.....	£16,132,688	£16,220,544	£16,110,274	£16,108,087
Terminable Annuities and Trustee Savings-Bank, Deficiency Annuity.....	6,369,504	6,422,410	6,442,138	7,149,743
Unfunded Debt.....	468,305	461,880	118,367	112,534
Management of Debt.....	178,911	176,953	176,447	175,993
New Sinking Fund.....	1,896,592	1,718,263	2,162,774	1,453,994
Total.....	£25,000,000	£25,080,000	£25,000,000	£25,000,000

\* Deduct £975,000 for additional relief to agricultural rates, making revenue £101,729,000.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Civil List and Civil Administration.....	£19,757,286	£20,407,421	£21,251,357	£21,472,867
Naval and Military—				
Army, including Army Purchase Commission....	17,939,700	17,999,800	18,459,800	18,209,800
Army Ordnance Factories.....	300	300	300	300
Navy, including Transport Service.....	14,048,000	17,545,000	19,724,000	22,170,000
Indian Army Pension Deficiency.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	215,000
Naval Defense Fund.....	1,428,571	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	£38,566,571	£35,595,000	£38,334,000	£40,655,000
Charges for the Collection of Revenue—				
Customs.....	845,949	£35,000	860,000	844,000
Inland Revenue.....	1,825,040	1,811,000	1,842,000	1,872,000
Post-Office.....	6,721,000	6,899,000	7,018,000	7,150,000
Telegraph Service.....	2,664,000	2,674,000	2,744,000	2,961,000
Packet Service.....	723,000	727,000	715,000	723,000
Total.....	£12,778,989	£12,918,000	£13,179,000	£13,550,000
Issues to meet other Expenditure—				
Under Imperial Defense Act.....	37,000	50,000	58,000	.....
" Barracks Act.....	680,000	670,000	600,000	220,000
" Telegraph Act.....	160,000	90,000	572,864	138,000
" Naval Works Act.....	.....	.....	860,000	905,190
" Uganda Railway Act, 1896.....	.....	.....	.....	266,000

## THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The following statement shows the oscillations of the National Debt of the Kingdom from 1748:

	Principal.	Annual Charge.
At the end of the Spanish War, 1748.....	£75,812,132	£3,162,765
Decrease during eight years' peace.....	1,237,107	412,199
At the commencement of the Seven Years' War, 1756.....	74,575,025	2,753,568
Increase during the war.....	58,141,024	2,279,197
At the Peace of Paris, 1763.....	132,716,049	5,032,733
Decrease during twelve years' peace.....	5,873,238	329,214
At the commencement of the American War, 1775.....	126,842,811	4,703,519
Increase during the war.....	116,220,334	4,837,737
At the end of the American War, 1784.....	243,063,145	9,544,256
Decrease during the peace.....	3,399,724	109,077
At the commencement of the French War, 1792.....	239,663,421	9,432,179
Increase during the war.....	297,999,587	10,836,372
At the Peace of Amiens, 1802.....	537,663,008	20,268,551
Increase during war with Napoleon.....	323,386,041	12,377,067
At the Peace of Paris, 1815.....	861,049,049	32,645,618
Decrease during forty years.....	91,956,500	4,930,415
At commencement of Crimean War, 1854.....	769,082,549	27,715,203
Increase during the war.....	39,026,178	834,836
Debt in 1857.....	808,108,722	28,550,039
Decrease since the Crimean War.....	151,109,781	8,550,089
Debt on March 31, 1895.....	656,998,941	25,000,000
Debt on March 31, 1896.....	648,474,143	25,000,000
Debt on March 31, 1897.....	640,773,679	25,000,000

## AGRICULTURE.

The statement following shows the acreage in cereals and green crops in Great Britain and Ireland respectively:

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Year.	Wheat. Acres.	Barley. Acres.	Oats. Acres.	Beans. Acres.	Peas. Acres.	Potatoes. Acres.	Turnips. Acres.
1874.....	3,630,300	2,237,967	2,596,384	559,044	310,547	520,430	2,133,336
1892.....	2,219,889	2,086,810	2,997,545	311,310	194,424	525,361	1,987,163
1893.....	1,897,524	2,075,097	3,171,756	244,964	210,479	527,621	1,975,235
1894.....	1,927,902	2,095,771	3,253,401	244,180	243,043	504,454	1,956,573
1895.....	1,417,483	2,166,279	3,260,603	242,665	209,024	541,217	1,915,908
1896.....	1,963,957	2,104,764	3,096,488	251,076	196,561	563,741	1,883,118
1897.....	1,889,161	2,085,790	3,033,056	.....	.....	504,914	.....

## IRELAND.

Year.	Wheat. Acres.	Barley. Acres.	Oats. Acres.	Beans. Acres.	Peas. Acres.	Potatoes. Acres.	Turnips. Acres.
1874.....	188,711	212,220	1,480,186	9,646	1,756	892,421	333,487
1891.....	80,870	177,968	4,215,396	4,142	569	753,532	300,326
1892.....	75,344	175,612	1,226,307	3,973	460	739,942	300,445
1893.....	54,998	168,776	1,248,636	3,280	326	723,735	302,774
1894.....	49,342	164,780	1,254,818	2,784	401	717,120	311,294
1895.....	26,529	171,785	1,218,570	2,354	498	710,385	313,248
1896.....	37,919	173,394	1,193,604	1,771	318	705,652	308,494
1897.....	46,880	170,486	1,175,467	.....	.....	677,765	308,942



## PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS.

Description of Crops.	Great Britain				Ireland			
	1893. Hush.	1894. Bush.	1895. Bush.	1896. Bush.	1892. Bush.	1893. Bush.	1894. Bush.	1895. Bush.
Wheat.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley and Bere ..	49,247	59,173	57,176	57,053	2,214	1,666	1,532	1,109
Oats.....	59,535	72,285	68,651	70,775	6,454	6,211	6,936	6,377
Beans.....	112,897	135,463	122,149	114,016	51,886	55,701	55,400	52,327
Peas.....	4,745	7,085	5,555	6,487	149	118	112	71
	4,750	6,219	4,719	4,970	11	6	10	12
Potatoes.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Turnips and Swedes.	3,476	2,789	3,593	3,562	2,585	3,064	1,873	3,472
	26,262	26,398	24,730	23,254	4,071	4,848	4,279	4,490

## AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.

Description of Crops.	Great Britain				Ireland			
	1893. Bush.	1894. Bush.	1895. Bush.	1896. Bush.	1892. Bush.	1893. Bush.	1894. Bush.	1895. Bush.
Wheat.....	25.95	30.69	26.24	33.68	29.36	30.28	31.04	30.85
Barley and Bere.....	28.69	34.50	31.69	33.63	36.76	36.76	38.27	37.12
Oats.....	35.59	41.64	37.06	36.83	42.31	44.62	44.15	43.02
Beans.....	19.39	29.04	22.91	25.66	37.51	35.85	40.28	30.34
Peas.....	22.61	25.64	22.61	25.34	24.97	19.68	25.54	34.29
Potatoes.....	6.59	5.53	6.64	6.32	3.49	4.25	2.61	4.89
Turnips and Swedes.	13.30	13.49	12.91	12.35	13.55	16.01	13.75	14.33

## LIVE STOCK IN 1896.

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.*
Horses.....	1,190,038	155,965	206,504	553,320	2,115,557
Cattle.....	4,573,803	712,979	1,207,000	4,407,741	10,942,423
Sheep.....	16,761,095	3,217,815	7,466,419	4,080,694	30,555,829
Pigs.....	2,476,488	257,688	144,615	1,405,508	4,301,338

## INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS.

## COAL AND IRON ORE.

The following statement shows the quantities of coal and iron ore produced in the United Kingdom for the years named:

Year.	Coal		Iron Ore	
	Quantities. Tons.	Value. £	Quantities. Tons.	Value. £
1890.....	181,614,288	74,953,997	13,780,767	3,326,445
1891.....	185,479,126	74,099,816	12,777,889	3,355,880
1892.....	181,786,871	66,050,451	11,312,675	2,970,632
1893.....	194,825,795	55,806,808	11,203,476	2,827,947
1894.....	188,277,525	62,729,759	12,367,808	3,190,647
1895.....	189,661,362	57,231,213	12,615,415	2,865,709
1896.....	195,361,260	57,190,147	13,700,764	3,150,424

## PIG IRON.

The production, exports, home consumption, stocks and prices of pig iron have been as follows for the years named:

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Production of pig iron.....	8,659,681	7,895,675	7,384,745	6,829,341	6,616,800
Total exports of iron and steel.....	3,552,284	2,438,149	2,649,988	2,856,574	2,739,279
Estimated home consumption.....	5,288,532	4,305,029	4,539,299	3,976,632	4,237,833
Stock of pig iron, December 31.....	1,200,000	1,600,000	1,043,178	868,730	872,095
Average price of Scotch warrants.....	46s. 10d.	44s. 5d.	42s. 8d.	42s. 4d.	41s. 10d.

## PRODUCTION OF BESSEMER INGOTS.

Year.	Gross Tons.
1885.....	1,304,127
1886.....	1,570,520
1887.....	2,089,403
1888.....	2,032,794
1889.....	2,140,791
1890.....	2,014,843
1891.....	1,648,005
1892.....	1,500,810
1893.....	1,493,354
1894.....	1,535,384
1895.....	1,535,225
1896.....	1,815,842

## PRODUCTION OF OPEN-HEARTH STEEL INGOTS.

Year.	Gross Tons.
1885.....	583,918
1886.....	694,150
1887.....	981,104
1888.....	1,292,742
1889.....	1,429,169
1890.....	1,564,200
1891.....	1,514,538
1892.....	1,418,830
1893.....	1,456,309
1894.....	1,575,318
1895.....	1,724,737
1896.....	2,317,555

\* Including the Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

## IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

Year.	Total Imports of Cotton. Lbs.	Total Exports of Cotton. Lbs.	Retained for Home Consumption. Lbs.
1891.....	1,994,885,312	182,008,064	1,812,877,284
1892.....	1,775,276,288	232,903,888	1,542,332,400
1893.....	1,416,780,064	224,621,488	1,192,158,576
1894.....	1,788,116,512	239,894,704	1,548,221,808
1895.....	1,757,942,672	203,284,592	1,553,758,080
1896.....	1,754,890,256	183,823,808	1,571,066,448

The following is the quantity of each description of cotton imported, exported, and consumed in 1896, and the stock left in ports at the end of the year:

	Import. Lbs.	Export. Lbs.	Consumption. Lbs.	Stock Dec. 31. Lbs.
American.....	1,433,827,810	91,300,800	1,360,209,620	411,238,670
Brazil.....	10,621,940	2,411,190	9,388,110	1,905,300
Egyptian.....	287,416,180	56,769,150	234,044,760	59,862,670
Peru, West Indian, etc.....	8,949,310	3,930,470	5,212,510	6,280,820
East Indian, etc.....	66,172,400	33,678,400	35,206,000	10,564,000
Total.....	1,806,087,640	191,080,010	1,644,661,000	489,991,460

## AVERAGE PRICE OF COTTON.

Ellison & Co., of Liverpool, give the following estimate of the average price of cotton at that port for a series of years:

	1896. d.	1895. d.	1894. d.	1893. d.	1892. d.	1891. d.	1890. d.	1889. d.	1888. d.	1887. d.
Import.....	4 3/4	4 9-16	4 5/8	5 3-16	4 13-16	5 5-16	5 13-16	5 11-16	5 17-32	5 15-32
Export.....	4 11-16	4 3-16	4 5-16	5 1-16	4 11-16	4 15-16	5 5-16	5 5/8	4 7/8	5 1/4
Consumption 4 3/4		4 3/4	4 5/8	5 3-16	4 13-16	5 5-16	5 15-16	5 5/8	5 19-32	5 9-16

## WOOL.

Helmuth, Swartze & Co., London, give the following statements of the supply, export, and consumption of wool in the United Kingdom:

Year.	Domestic Clip. Estimated Lbs.	Imports of Wool. Alpaca, and Mohair. Lbs.	Total. Lbs.	Total Exports. Lbs.	Left for Home Con- sumption. Lbs.
1891.....	148,000,000	740,000,000	888,000,000	401,000,000	487,000,000
1892.....	153,000,000	782,000,000	915,000,000	448,000,000	467,000,000
1893.....	151,000,000	896,000,000	947,000,000	382,000,000	485,000,000
1894.....	142,000,000	723,000,000	865,000,000	358,000,000	507,000,000
1895.....	135,000,000	801,000,000	936,000,000	426,000,000	510,000,000
1896.....	136,000,000	736,000,000	872,000,000	352,000,000	520,000,000

## FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE.

The imports of these articles into the United Kingdom for 1893, 1894, and 1895 were as follows:

	Quantity			Value		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£	£
Flax — Dressed, undressed, and Tow or Codilla of —	1896.	1895.	1894.	1896.	1895.	1894.
From Russia.....	67,227	77,874	55,968	1,821,523	2,154,275	1,890,167
Germany.....	1,443	1,087	2,775	44,434	47,404	77,702
Holland.....	2,754	5,301	2,782	140,336	184,695	108,071
Belgium.....	22,270	16,434	8,638	1,073,219	849,856	431,042
Other countries.....	1,505	1,276	1,538	32,754	30,610	48,113
Total.....	95,199	102,622	71,701	3,117,316	3,270,840	2,525,195
Hemp — Dressed, undressed, and Tow or Codilla of —						
From Russia.....	11,071	12,540	9,515	273,159	316,325	248,231
Germany.....	9,322	10,354	9,435	227,297	248,744	239,121
Italy.....	11,025	10,614	8,108	329,959	355,580	293,584
British East Indies.....	5,569	4,999	6,639	89,891	78,031	100,687
Philippine Islands.....	39,319	47,657	41,774	731,633	891,266	867,554
Other countries.....	15,411	11,187	7,870	289,557	197,721	158,706
Total.....	91,717	97,951	83,541	1,951,486	2,087,367	1,897,943
Jute.....	340,649	392,025	338,884	4,167,992	4,358,036	4,622,137
Total of flax, hemp, and jute.....	527,595	592,598	494,126	9,236,794	9,716,543	9,045,275

## FISHERIES.

For England and Wales, the total amount of fish landed in 1896, exclusive of shell fish, amounted to 7,551,000 cwts., of the value of £5,167,000; shell fish, £343,000, making a total value of £5,510,000.

For Scotland, the amount was 6,138,000 cwts., exclusive of shell fish, the value being £1,588,000, to

which should be added £78,000 for shell fish, making a total of £1,647,000. The corresponding figures for Ireland show a total of 843,000 cwts., valued at £286,000, the total, including shell fish, being valued at £279,000. The total value of the fisheries of the United Kingdom, shell fish included, for 1886, was £7,436,000.

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The merchandise imports and exports of Great Britain have been as follows for a series of years:

Year.	Imports.	Exports		Total Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.
		Foreign and Colonial.	British Produce.		
1886.....	£349,863,472	£56,234,263	£212,725,200	£268,959,463	£618,822,935
1887.....	362,227,564	50,848,975	221,918,910	281,262,885	643,490,449
1888.....	387,635,743	64,042,229	234,534,912	298,577,541	686,213,284
1889.....	427,637,595	66,657,484	248,935,195	315,692,679	743,230,274
1890.....	420,691,997	64,721,533	263,590,685	328,262,118	748,944,115
1891.....	435,441,264	61,878,568	247,235,150	309,113,718	744,554,982
1892.....	423,793,882	64,423,787	227,138,270	291,640,166	715,434,048
1893.....	404,688,178	53,678,552	218,259,718	277,138,270	681,826,448
1894.....	408,344,810	57,780,220	216,005,637	273,785,867	682,130,677
1895.....	416,689,658	59,704,161	226,128,246	285,832,407	702,522,065
1896.....	441,808,904	56,233,603	240,146,551	296,379,214	738,188,118

### CLASSES OF ARTICLES FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31.

#### Imports from foreign countries and British possessions:

	1886.	1895.
Animals, living (for food).....	£10,438,699	£8,966,232
(A.) Articles of food and drink, duty free.....	146,801,708	140,242,879
(B.) Articles of food and drink, dutiable.....	25,693,706	25,058,700
Tobacco, dutiable.....	4,370,670	3,353,916
Metals.....	20,364,786	18,656,042
Chemicals, dyestuffs, and tanning substances.....	6,784,845	6,558,843
Oils.....	8,446,709	8,111,850
Raw materials for textile manufactures.....	74,766,039	70,769,684
Raw materials for sundry industries and manufactures.....	47,240,940	44,024,597
Manufactured articles.....	81,250,453	75,801,183
(A.) Miscellaneous articles.....	15,036,432	14,367,541
(B.) Parcel post.....	1,012,348	978,191
Total value.....	£441,807,335	£416,689,658

#### Exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures:

	1886.	1895.
Animals, living.....	£940,645	£793,297
Articles of food and drink.....	11,355,141	11,062,480
Raw materials.....	17,692,507	18,298,563
Articles manufactured and partly manufactured, viz:		
(A.) Yarns and textile fabrics.....	105,355,592	101,377,315
(B.) Metals and articles manufactured therefrom (except machinery).....	33,572,894	28,898,549
(C.) Machinery and mill work.....	17,036,899	15,150,622
(D.) Apparel and articles of personal use.....	10,473,345	9,307,180
(E.) Chemicals, and chemical and medicinal preparations.....	8,243,001	8,288,531
(F.) All other articles, either manufactured or partly manufactured.....	33,588,916	31,387,408
(G.) Parcel post.....	1,699,009	1,337,931
Total value.....	£239,922,209	£225,890,016

### PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF BRITISH IMPORT.

	1886.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Grain and flour.....	£51,180,371	£48,220,225	£49,723,293	£52,792,667
Cotton, raw.....	30,684,942	32,944,341	30,429,423	36,272,039
Wool, sheep and lambs.....	24,438,898	24,791,180	20,025,960	24,968,346
Dead meat.....	22,331,503	22,724,990	23,762,759	24,768,002
Sugar, raw and refined.....	22,062,438	19,172,084	17,684,413	18,383,769
Butter and margarine.....	16,408,937	16,501,609	16,802,400	17,842,508
Wood and timber.....	15,387,166	17,150,952	15,742,679	19,202,561
Silk manufactures.....	11,728,406	12,618,011	15,237,398	16,707,108
Flax, hemp, and jute.....	8,306,153	9,045,275	9,716,543	9,236,794
Tea.....	10,124,810	9,764,652	10,242,999	10,661,253
Woolen manufactures.....	9,875,181	9,261,222	10,275,535	9,704,606
Animals.....	6,351,704	9,069,883	8,906,253	10,438,699
Oils.....	7,400,906	7,505,504	8,111,850	8,446,709
Chemicals, dyestuffs, etc.....	6,335,119	6,819,594	6,568,813	6,784,845
Seeds.....	7,020,737	7,138,424	6,279,422	6,735,999
Fruits and hops.....	5,540,409	6,284,623	5,082,974	5,747,110
Currants and raisins.....	1,614,783	1,755,970	1,661,838	1,600,051
Leather.....	6,581,142	7,094,046	8,060,471	7,598,599
Wine.....	5,302,202	5,018,108	5,448,088	5,951,047
Cheese.....	5,160,918	5,474,940	4,675,130	4,900,428

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
<b>Metals—</b>				
Copper ore, etc.	£3,318,962	£2,261,580	£2,817,363	£2,833,300
Copper, part wrought, etc.	1,914,317	2,364,278	1,831,808	2,882,453
Iron ore	2,792,028	2,978,597	2,977,952	3,761,722
Iron, in bars	568,083	555,558	549,534	570,413
Iron manufactures	2,965,022	3,061,174	3,238,355	4,574,588
Lead	1,855,215	1,514,785	1,654,073	1,853,468
Tin	2,892,107	2,718,499	2,631,038	2,289,688
Zinc and its manufactures	1,405,750	1,194,856	1,340,086	1,664,450
Eggs	3,875,647	3,786,329	4,003,446	4,184,567
Coffee	3,987,406	3,621,731	3,778,305	3,578,947
Tobacco	3,549,182	3,472,256	3,353,916	4,370,670

## PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF BRITISH EXPORT (HOME PRODUCE).

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Cotton manufactures	£54,699,367	£57,278,684	£54,455,208	£59,333,836
Cotton yarn	9,065,502	9,285,645	9,291,193	10,047,568
Total of cotton	£63,754,869	£66,564,329	£63,746,403	£69,381,404
Woolen manufactures	£16,404,085	£14,010,741	£19,737,949	£18,266,973
Woolen and worsted yarn	4,531,832	4,718,205	5,372,313	6,665,965
Total of woolen and worsted	£20,935,917	£18,728,946	£25,110,262	£24,932,938
Linen manufactures	£4,775,140	£4,504,658	£5,351,025	£5,090,975
Linen yarn	1,005,102	939,202	965,926	1,041,814
Jute manufactures	2,391,461	2,093,350	2,229,679	2,344,700
Jute yarn	298,418	378,084	355,854	378,560
Apparel and haberdashery	5,751,829	5,369,494	5,678,091	6,745,670
<b>Metals—</b>				
Iron, pig	1,971,518	1,912,958	2,077,073	2,535,792
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod	929,552	823,385	854,017	1,104,353
Iron, railroad, of all sorts	2,511,014	1,886,399	1,897,026	2,565,564
Iron wire	647,481	630,536	711,188	904,103
Iron, tin plates	4,991,300	4,838,786	4,230,189	3,035,931
Iron, hoops, sheets, and plates	3,264,977	2,962,051	3,014,488	2,691,632
Iron, cast and wrought, of all sorts	3,765,025	3,461,990	3,727,407	4,734,232
Iron, old, for re-manufacture	384,274	221,316	252,540	338,832
Steel, wrought and unwrought	2,177,456	2,472,362	2,907,781	3,912,711
Total of iron and steel	£20,562,577	£18,688,763	£19,680,923	£23,813,239
Hardware and cutlery	£2,046,606	£1,834,481	£1,856,582	£2,121,268
Copper	3,021,767	2,365,028	2,818,650	2,548,898
Machinery	13,917,543	14,205,215	15,150,522	17,468,869
Coal, cinders, fuel, etc	14,375,476	17,371,331	15,438,803	15,160,577
Chemicals	8,660,313	8,470,620	8,268,831	8,243,001

## THE PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF CHIEF ARTICLES OF FOOD.

The quantity of the principal food imports retained for home consumption per head of population in each of the years 1890-95 was as follows:

Article.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Bacon and hams	13.55	13.11	14.10	11.73	13.23	14.33
Butter	5.83	6.14	6.23	6.59	7.27	7.22
Cheese	6.23	5.86	6.39	5.87	6.68	5.33
Eggs	22.91	35.68	25.06	34.39	26.68	39.97
Wheat and flour	226.35	244.06	252.73	247.65	256.19	286.09
Sugar	73.21	80.17	77.84	73.85	80.06	88.13
Tea	5.17	5.86	5.43	5.41	5.52	5.67
Rice	9.34	8.85	8.91	8.54	7.26	8.00
Tobacco	1.56	1.61	1.64	1.63	1.66	1.67

## DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE.

Countries.	Imports From			Exports To		
	Twelve Months ended December 31.	1896.	1894.	Twelve Months ended December 31.	1896.	1894.
Russia	£22,642,000	£24,737,000	£23,599,000	£7,230,000	£7,004,000	£6,884,000
Sweden	9,527,000	8,784,000	8,330,000	3,163,000	3,021,000	2,970,000
Norway	4,322,000	3,832,000	3,657,000	1,995,000	1,896,000	1,917,000
Denmark	10,687,000	9,799,000	9,544,000	2,858,000	2,700,000	2,592,000
Germany	27,567,000	26,993,000	26,874,000	22,478,000	20,581,000	17,796,000
Holland	19,255,000	28,420,000	27,606,000	8,350,000	7,374,000	7,787,000
Belgium	19,235,000	17,545,000	17,062,000	7,824,000	7,325,000	7,631,000
France	49,974,000	47,471,000	48,450,000	14,258,000	13,870,000	13,526,000
Portugal	2,604,000	2,492,000	2,390,000	1,541,000	1,461,000	1,446,000
Spain	11,984,000	11,315,000	10,547,000	3,468,000	3,638,000	3,945,000
Italy	3,168,000	3,133,000	3,129,000	5,150,000	5,546,000	5,555,009
Austrian Territories	1,256,000	1,222,000	1,386,000	1,608,000	1,716,000	1,427,000
Greece	1,241,000	1,241,000	1,288,000	850,000	806,000	881,000
Turkey	5,330,000	5,751,000	4,900,000	5,044,000	5,348,000	6,520,000
Egypt	9,632,000	9,524,000	9,285,000	3,780,000	3,348,000	3,995,000

Countries.	Imports From Twelve Months ended December 31.			Exports To Twelve Months ended December 31.		
	1886.	1885.	1884.	1886.	1885.	1884.
India.....	£2,314,000	£2,483,000	£2,280,000	£2,621,000	£2,698,000	£2,677,000
China.....	2,984,000	3,344,000	3,518,000	3,784,000	5,254,000	4,451,000
United States.....	106,378,000	86,549,000	89,607,000	20,436,000	27,948,000	18,799,000
Mexico.....	503,000	487,000	555,000	1,519,000	1,522,000	1,214,000
Central America.....	980,000	976,000	949,000	1,269,000	1,816,000	886,000
Chili.....	3,609,000	3,436,000	3,711,000	2,551,000	3,246,000	2,207,000
Brazil.....	4,045,000	3,614,000	3,940,000	6,706,000	7,323,000	7,523,000
Uruguay.....	316,000	461,000	287,000	1,484,000	1,819,000	1,483,000
Argentine Republic.....	8,979,000	9,064,000	6,169,000	6,878,000	5,849,000	4,515,000
Other countries.....	9,878,000	8,498,000	10,375,000	16,864,000	14,649,000	13,439,000
Total.....	£348,548,000	£321,159,000	£314,433,000	£155,987,000	£155,888,000	£143,184,000

## COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES, 1880 TO 1897.

Years ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Years ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1880.....	\$452,796,000	\$211,613,000	1892.....	\$499,315,000	\$158,300,000
1884.....	380,238,000	182,549,000	1893.....	421,134,000	152,859,000
1886.....	348,453,000	154,254,000	1894.....	431,050,000	107,372,000
1888.....	361,515,000	177,897,000	1895.....	387,125,000	159,083,000
1890.....	447,893,000	186,488,000	1896.....	405,741,000	169,963,000
1891.....	445,414,000	194,726,000	1897.....	483,265,000	167,951,000

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT AND IMPORT AS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT  
BRITAIN FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1891 AND 1896.

Exports from the United Kingdom.			Imports into the United Kingdom.		
	1891.	1896.		1891.	1896.
Art works.....	\$308,197	\$1,271,135	Animals, cattle and sheep...	\$28,727,100	\$36,632,583
Books, maps, engravings, etc.	2,405,392	1,789,236	Breadstuffs—		
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.	14,467,902	11,246,506	Corn.....	28,167,775	18,719,940
Cement.....	1,984,692	940,013	Wheat.....	27,281,400	27,906,126
Cotton, unmanufactured.....	1,216,742	1,189,070	Wheat flour.....	33,781,917	29,108,434
Cotton manufactures.....	12,324,970	13,444,510	Copper—Ore.....	6,852,470	2,083,513
Earthen, stone, & china ware	4,672,277	4,887,337	Ingots, bar and old.....	1,000,498	8,063,505
Furs and manufactures.....	3,926,311	3,250,093	Cotton, unmanufactured.....	170,863,888	93,060,467
Flax, hemp, & jute & m'fr's.	19,915,923	15,056,619	Fertilizers.....	1,318,316	1,072,650
Fruits, including nuts.....	1,067,667	1,030,302	Fish—Salmon, canned.....	1,792,838	2,639,172
Hides and skins not furs.....	5,535,366	3,984,272	Fruits, including nuts.....	961,311	2,169,873
India rubber & gutta-percha, crude.....	2,638,032	3,620,724	Furs and fur skins.....	2,534,310	2,876,378
Iron & steel & manuf'r's of.....	10,314,223	9,726,834	Glucose.....	1,374,044	2,563,630
Tin plates, terne plates, etc.	35,645,076	8,915,083	Hops.....	2,254,001	1,387,349
Jewelry and precious stones.	4,337,014	2,501,463	Iron and steel, manuf'r's of.	3,501,657	5,555,000
Leather and manufactures.....	2,311,441	2,368,112	Leather—Sole and other.....	9,242,388	14,312,533
Malt liquors.....	1,444,633	1,245,095	Naval stores.....	3,857,992	3,435,222
Metals and metal composi- tions, and manufactures.....	2,276,854	1,245,925	Oil cake and oil cake meal.....	5,157,578	8,506,715
Paper stock & manufactures	2,392,166	1,739,956	Oils, mineral, refined.....	7,801,006	14,489,674
Silk manufactures.....	5,575,040	2,498,332	Paraffine and paraffine wax.	3,298,263	2,759,112
Tin bars, blocks, etc.....	2,394,028	2,321,417	Provisions—		
Vegetables, includ'g pickles and sauces.....	1,430,976	363,294	Beef products.....	27,374,390	25,527,100
Wools, unmanufactured.....	13,734,771	14,679,257	Hog products.....	49,384,916	52,125,981
Wool, manufactured.....	14,975,331	20,436,272	Dairy products, butter and cheese.....	7,055,831	4,259,541
			Tobacco & manufactures of	7,382,547	9,708,450
			Wood & manufactures of...	7,222,933	9,124,072

## FOREIGN MOVEMENT OF PRECIOUS METALS.

GOLD COIN AND BULLION.			SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1885.....	\$65,097,034	\$58,061,325	1885.....	\$45,908,639	\$47,946,155
1886.....	65,173,415	67,078,405	1886.....	36,380,731	35,154,131
1887.....	48,447,594	45,373,868	1887.....	37,653,295	37,994,732
1888.....	76,820,297	72,725,672	1888.....	30,240,139	37,090,490
1889.....	87,178,671	70,346,805	1889.....	44,700,749	51,907,807
1890.....	114,693,910	69,623,497	1890.....	50,541,810	52,866,653
1891.....	147,472,002	117,634,800	1891.....	63,063,246	64,993,889
1892.....	103,413,125	75,187,425	1892.....	60,222,938	68,493,988
1893.....	120,978,231	94,950,241	1893.....	72,912,483	68,219,872
1894.....	134,590,674	76,208,306	1894.....	65,431,903	60,979,318
1895.....	176,197,803	104,094,633	1895.....	60,423,333	62,208,705
1896.....	118,671,435	146,101,036	1896.....	60,496,213	72,983,450

## SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

## VESSELS IN THE HOME TRADE.

Year.	Sailing			Steam		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
1831.....	8,675	554,968	85,714	2,211	354,714	25,107
1832.....	8,423	539,326	85,495	2,344	371,530	26,011
1833.....	8,211	518,264	84,659	2,446	372,527	27,899
1834.....	7,920	503,727	83,480	2,597	404,654	29,727
1835.....	7,496	479,764	81,757	2,633	408,477	30,424
1836.....	7,066	449,192	50,148	2,752	421,404	31,900

## VESSELS ENGAGED IN BOTH HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE.

Year.	Sailing			Steam		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
1831.....	312	40,248	1,796	296	166,813	5,169
1832.....	283	37,200	1,656	316	206,996	6,223
1833.....	263	32,345	1,467	345	224,562	6,438
1834.....	246	31,669	1,422	338	222,462	6,135
1835.....	222	26,721	1,210	329	233,633	6,444
1836.....	220	24,640	1,156	304	232,297	6,003

## VESSELS IN FOREIGN TRADE ALONE.

Year.	Sailing			Steam		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
1831.....	2,127	2,250,285	42,679	3,632	4,795,513	129,015
1832.....	2,092	2,368,900	43,600	3,577	4,905,996	128,107
1833.....	1,994	2,348,584	42,180	3,569	5,045,106	128,421
1834.....	1,845	2,286,829	39,949	3,601	5,266,914	129,745
1835.....	1,765	2,230,285	38,639	3,661	5,479,968	132,012
1836.....	1,696	2,144,235	36,908	3,701	5,661,572	136,029

## TOTAL SHIPPING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE.

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Year.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1835.....	18,791	7,209,163	198,781	1891.....	17,243	8,164,541	240,480
1836.....	17,917	7,144,097	204,470	1892.....	17,020	8,449,512	241,735
1837.....	17,723	7,123,754	202,543	1893.....	16,828	8,541,388	240,974
1838.....	17,584	7,351,888	223,673	1894.....	16,547	8,716,285	240,469
1839.....	17,554	6,641,154	230,263	1895.....	16,106	8,861,848	240,486
1890.....	17,425	7,915,336	236,108	1896.....	15,793	8,933,340	242,099

## TONNAGE ENTERED AND CLEARED AT BRITISH PORTS.

Year.	Entered			Cleared			Total		
	British. 1,000 tons.	Foreign. 1,000 tons.	Total. 1,000 tons.	British. 1,000 tons.	Foreign. 1,000 tons.	Total. 1,000 tons.	British. 1,000 tons.	Foreign. 1,000 tons.	Total. 1,000 tons.
1891.....	26,637	10,222	36,859	27,380	10,633	37,954	58,957	20,855	74,813
1892.....	27,040	10,631	37,671	27,333	10,862	38,194	54,373	21,495	75,868
1893.....	26,919	10,223	37,142	27,229	10,262	37,491	54,148	20,485	74,633
1894.....	29,063	10,785	39,848	29,649	11,070	40,718	58,682	21,855	80,536
1895.....	29,175	10,896	40,002	29,517	11,021	40,537	58,692	21,847	80,539
1896.....	30,290	12,188	42,478	31,182	11,803	42,985	61,472	23,990	84,462

## FOREIGN TONNAGE ENTERED AND CLEARED IN 1894, 1895, AND 1896.

	1896.	1895.	1894.		1896.	1895.	1894.
Norway had.....	5,882,447	5,264,844	5,418,954	Spain had.....	1,354,003	1,327,394	1,253,133
Germany ".....	3,231,168	3,888,642	3,828,128	Belgium ".....	1,179,646	1,099,482	1,023,812
Holland ".....	2,470,138	2,807,034	2,278,387	Russia ".....	693,455	648,247	648,868
Sweden ".....	2,236,382	1,994,562	2,089,130	U.S.(Am.) ".....	768,597	656,525	596,436
Denmark ".....	2,265,158	1,951,736	2,000,127	Italy ".....	279,237	336,312	452,516
France ".....	2,397,839	1,838,743	1,766,026	Austria ".....	237,818	209,792	201,281

## RAILWAYS.

The total length of British railways open at the end of the years given and the average yearly increase in miles at various periods compare as follows:

Year.	Line Open. Miles.	Av. Yearly Increase. Miles.	Year.	Line Open. Miles.	Av. Yearly Increase. Miles.
1850.....	6,621	265	1890.....	20,073	214
1860.....	10,438	381	1894.....	20,948	209
1870.....	15,537	510	1895.....	21,174	...
1880.....	17,933	240	1896.....	21,277	...

The following table gives the length of lines open, the capital paid up, the number of passengers conveyed, and the traffic receipts of all the railways of the United Kingdom from 1880 to 1896:

Year.	Length of Lines Open at the end of each year. Miles.	Total Capital paid up (shares and loans) at the end of each year.	Number of Passengers conveyed (exclusive of season-ticket holders). Number.	Receipts		Total, including Miscellaneous.
				From Passengers.	From Goods Traffic.	
1880.....	20,073	£297,472,086	817,744,046	£24,327,965	£42,220,382	£79,948,702
1881.....	20,191	919,425,121	845,463,668	35,180,916	43,230,717	81,880,807
1882.....	20,325	944,357,320	864,435,388	35,662,816	42,966,498	82,092,040
1883.....	20,646	971,323,353	873,177,052	35,849,449	40,994,637	80,631,892
1884.....	20,908	985,387,355	911,412,926	36,495,489	43,379,078	84,310,831
1885.....	21,174	1,001,110,221	929,770,949	37,361,162	44,084,885	85,922,702
1896.....	21,277	1,029,475,835	980,399,433	39,120,865	46,175,335	90,119,122

Working expenses for 1895 were £47,876,637, and the net receipts £38,046,065; in 1896 expenses were £50,192,400, and net receipts £39,926,700.

### CANALS AND OTHER NAVIGABLE WATERS.

At the latest date available—1888—the length, traffic, revenue, and expenditure of the canals and navigations in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, which do not, and of those which do, belong to railway companies were as follows:

	Length. Miles.	Traffic. Tons.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Canals not belonging to railways—				
England and Wales .....	2,026	27,715,875	£1,439,343	£261,088
Scotland.....	69	69,744	12,011	16,088
Ireland.....	513	469,194	89,369	71,541
United Kingdom.....	2,608	28,274,813	£1,540,723	£248,696
Canals belonging to railways—				
England and Wales.....	1,024	6,609,304	£437,080	£335,508
Scotland.....	84	1,896,617	57,178	28,599
Ireland.....	96	30,396	6,496	4,456
United Kingdom .....	1,204	8,026,307	£500,753	£368,553
Total.....	3,812	36,301,120	£2,041,476	£1,315,353

The paid-up capital of these waterways not belonging to railway companies was, in 1888, in England and Wales, £20,969,820; in Scotland, £1,254,047; in Ireland, £2,071,308; total, £24,295,175.

The Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, is 35½ miles in length, 26 feet in depth, and (except for 2¼ miles near Latchford) not less than 120 feet in bottom width. The minimum width of the locks is 65 feet. The large docks at Manchester are 26 feet deep, and the smaller 20 feet. The canal is in direct communication with all the large canals of the district. The capital of the company is £15,412,000.

### POST-OFFICES AND TELEGRAPHS.

#### LETTERS DELIVERED.

Year ending March 31.	Number of Letters Delivered (in Millions).				Number of Letters per head of the Population.				
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total U. K.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total U. K.	
	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.					
1891.....	1,462½	143	99½	1,705½	51	36	21	45	
1892.....	1,516	146½	105	1,767½	52	36	23	47	
1893.....	1,532½	152½	105½	1,790½	52	37	23	47	
1894.....	1,549½	154	108½	1,812	52	37	24	47	
1895.....	1,562	156	113	1,771	49	38	25	46	
1896.....	1,559	163	112½	1,834	51	39	25	47	
1897.....	1,606½	168½	118	1,893	52	40	26	48	

#### POST CARDS, BOOK PACKETS, NEWSPAPERS, AND PARCELS DELIVERED IN 1895-96 AND 1896-97.

	England and Wales. Millions.		Scotland. Millions.		Ireland. Millions.		United Kingdom. Millions.	
	1895-96.	1896-96.	1895-97.	1896-96.	1895-97.	1896-96.	1895-97.	1896-96.
Post cards.....	287	288	34	32	15	14	336½	314½
Book packets, newspapers, parcels.....	700	682	93	88	56	51	848½	821



## MONEY ORDERS.

Calendar Year.	United Kingdom—		Colonial and Foreign—		Total—	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1891.....	8,862,392	£24,291,854	386,586	£1,070,969	9,248,978	£25,331,823
1892.....	8,956,229	24,570,046	402,421	1,101,384	9,358,650	25,671,430
1893.....	8,996,881	24,567,870	423,386	1,187,843	9,421,767	25,755,713
1894.....	9,176,179	25,000,854	448,731	1,227,456	9,624,910	26,228,110
1895.....	9,272,794	25,317,302	452,531	1,227,731	9,725,325	26,545,033
1896.....	9,407,153	25,856,810	474,716	1,274,908	9,881,869	27,131,718

## NUMBER AND VALUE OF POSTAL ORDERS IN UNITED KINGDOM.

Year ending	Number.	Amount.	Year ending	Number.	Amount.
March 31.			March 31.		
1891.....	51,463,887	£20,119,373	1894.....	59,773,568	£22,451,281
1892.....	56,090,556	21,217,638	1895.....	62,946,171	23,521,445
1893.....	56,486,956	21,525,912	1896.....	66,200,210	24,481,179

## TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

The following table gives the number of telegraphic messages forwarded from postal-telegraph stations:

Year ending	England and	Scotland.	Ireland.	United
March 31.	Wales.			Kingdom.
1891.....	55,658,088	7,077,388	3,673,735	66,409,211
1892.....	58,766,105	7,155,180	3,764,195	69,685,480
1893.....	58,996,184	7,100,514	3,871,150	69,967,848
1894.....	59,631,752	7,279,891	3,987,862	70,899,498
1895.....	60,216,708	7,331,094	4,038,262	71,585,064
1896.....	65,436,549	8,085,581	4,307,480	77,829,610
1897.....	66,950,409	8,094,360	4,378,757	79,423,526

## MONEY.

The sovereign weighs 123.274 grains or 7.9681 grammes, .916 (or eleven-twelfths) fine, and consequently it contains 113.001 grains or 7.3224 grammes of fine gold.

The shilling weighs 87.27 grains or 5.6552 grammes, .925 (or thirty-seven fortieths) fine, and thus contains 80.727 grains or 5.231 grammes of fine silver.

Bronze coins consist of a mixture of copper, tin, and zinc. The penny weighs 145.83 grains or 9.45 grammes.

The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 40 shillings; bronze up to 12d., but farthings only up to 6d. Bank of England notes are legal tender.

The following table shows the amount of gold, silver, and bronze moneys issued from the Royal Mint, London, and of light gold coin and worn silver coin sent in for re-coinage:

Years.	Gold—		Silver—		Bronze.
	New Issues.	Light Coin Returned.*	New Issues.	Worn Coin Returned.	
1890.....	£7,680,210	£3,248,437	£1,694,648	£296,982	£90,285
1891.....	6,723,900	434,508	1,000,548	218,573	89,535
1892.....	13,907,800	17,868,125	849,932	227,434	58,556
1893.....	9,266,300	6,800,000	1,008,971	294,323	46,664
1894.....	5,678,100	3,600,000	942,856	390,948	33,485
1895.....	3,810,636	2,400,000	1,196,168	444,001	40,395
1896.....	4,808,880	2,400,000	1,235,161	226,167	122,860

## BANKING.

There is no State bank in the United Kingdom, but the Bank of England, the Bank of Scotland, and the Bank of Ireland have royal charters, and the first and the last lend money to the Government.

There were in October, 1896, 97 joint-stock banks making returns in England and Wales, with 2,794 branches; 4 in the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, with 14 branches; 10 in Scotland, 1,015 branches; and 9 in Ireland, 509 branches. There were 29 offices in London of colonial joint-stock banks, with 1,565 branches; and 24 of foreign banks, with 168 branches. Of 27 private banks which made returns in England and Wales, the deposits amounted to £47,298,061; cash in hand and at call, £12,717,640; partners' capital and reserve, £3,594,452.

\* Received for exchange at nominal value under provision of Coinage Acts, 1889 and 1891. In the years 1890, 1891, and 1892, there was purchased at bullion value gold coin to the amounts respectively of £273,437, £293,021, and £1,168,125.

## THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

End of Year.	Issue Department			Banking Department				
	Notes Issued. In £1,000's.	Securities. In £1,000's.	Bullion. In £1,000's.	Capital and "Resc." In £1,000's.	Deposits and Post Bills. In £1,000's.	Securities. In £1,000's.	Notes in the "Reserve." In £1,000's.	Coin in the "Reserve." In £1,000's.
1844.....	26,152	14,000	14,152	17,984	16,391	24,304	8,960	791.
1854.....	26,983	14,000	12,983	17,744	17,384	27,093	7,308	679
1864.....	24,026	14,650	13,286	17,910	22,078	30,611	8,663	714
1874.....	35,784	15,000	20,784	17,648	26,761	34,056	9,642	709
1884.....	35,562	15,750	19,812	17,689	34,206	40,497	10,525	883
1894.....	47,065	16,800	30,265	17,720	37,223	31,272	21,359	2,282
1895.....	53,367	16,800	41,567	17,643	53,067	41,532	32,093	2,066
1896.....	48,935	16,800	32,135	17,745	54,866	43,916	22,271	2,024
1897, Sept. 8	49,854	16,800	33,054	18,301	46,994	40,823	22,205	2,310

## LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

The following statistics show the condition of the metropolitan joint-stock banks on June 30, 1897, compared with previous periods:

## Paid-up Capital and Surplus.

	1897.		1896.		1895.	
	June 30.	Dec. 31.	June 30.	Dec. 31.	June 30.	Dec. 31.
<b>I. Banks purely Metropolitan.</b>						
London and Westminster, Limited.....	£4,400,000	£4,400,000	£4,400,000	£4,400,000	£4,400,000	£4,400,000
London Joint-Stock, Limited.....	2,963,000	2,963,000	2,963,000	2,963,000	2,963,000	2,963,000
Union, Limited.....	2,555,000	2,555,000	2,555,000	2,555,000	2,555,000	2,555,000
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
City, Limited.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
London and South-Western, Limited.....	880,000	880,000	880,000	880,000	880,000	880,000
Consolidated, Limited.....				1,067,000		1,066,000
Martins, Limited.....	567,000	565,000	563,000	561,000		571,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14,375,000</b>	<b>14,363,000</b>	<b>14,341,000</b>	<b>15,406,000</b>	<b>15,406,000</b>	<b>15,406,000</b>
<b>II. Banks with Country Branches.</b>						
National Provincial, Limited.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,080,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
London and County, Limited.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Lloyds, Limited.....	2,780,000	2,780,000	2,780,000	2,780,000	2,780,000	2,780,000
Barclay & Co., Limited.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000			
Parr's and Alliance, Limited.....	2,640,000	2,640,000	2,640,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000
Capital and Counties, Limited.....	1,655,000	1,655,000	1,655,000	1,655,000	1,655,000	1,655,000
London and Midland, Limited.....	1,833,000	1,806,000	1,683,000	1,683,000	1,683,000	1,683,000
Williams, and Man. and Sal., Limited.....	1,480,000	1,480,000	1,480,000	1,480,000	1,480,000	1,440,000
London and Provincial, Limited.....	1,428,000	1,420,000	1,415,000	1,407,000	1,407,000	1,211,000
Prescott, Dimsdale, Limited.....	611,000	611,000	611,000	611,000		611,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>£23,425,000</b>	<b>£23,392,000</b>	<b>£23,244,000</b>	<b>£19,496,000</b>	<b>£19,230,000</b>	<b>£19,230,000</b>

## Deposits at Interest and on Current Account.

	1897.		1896.		1895.	
	June 30.	Dec. 31.	June 30.	Dec. 31.	June 30.	Dec. 31.
<b>I. Banks purely Metropolitan.</b>						
London and Westminster, Limited.....	£26,736,000	£25,022,000	£23,453,000	£23,843,000	£23,152,000	£23,152,000
London Joint-Stock, Limited.....	16,418,000	15,601,000	16,191,000	16,730,000	16,061,000	16,061,000
Union, Limited.....	15,627,000	15,918,000	17,225,000	16,100,000	15,566,000	15,566,000
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.....	12,921,000	12,102,000	13,152,000	12,325,000	13,446,000	13,446,000
City, Limited.....	8,208,000	7,753,000	8,253,000	7,806,000	7,162,000	7,162,000
London and South-Western, Limited.....	9,475,000	8,636,000	8,161,000	7,389,000	6,750,000	6,750,000
Consolidated, Limited.....				3,884,000		3,881,000
Martins, Limited.....	2,276,000	2,428,000	2,403,000	2,107,000		2,018,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>91,935,000</b>	<b>87,339,000</b>	<b>95,839,000</b>	<b>95,194,000</b>	<b>90,700,000</b>	<b>90,700,000</b>
<b>II. Banks with Country Branches.</b>						
National Provincial, Limited.....	48,313,000	46,855,000	46,600,000	45,696,000	44,124,000	44,124,000
London and County, Limited.....	42,068,000	41,151,000	40,686,000	38,283,000	37,628,000	37,628,000
Lloyds, Limited.....	32,348,000	32,645,000	31,661,000	28,786,000	28,638,000	28,638,000
Barclay & Co., Limited.....	26,248,000	25,649,000	26,170,000			
Parr's and Alliance, Limited.....	19,819,000	19,299,000	20,368,000	17,065,000	14,924,000	14,924,000
Capital and Counties, Limited.....	16,637,000	16,048,000	15,389,000	14,168,000	13,463,000	13,463,000
London and Midland, Limited.....	17,062,000	15,757,000	14,181,000	13,117,000	12,808,000	12,808,000
Williams, and Man. and Sal., Limited.....	12,044,000	11,698,000	13,106,000	11,294,000	11,511,000	11,511,000
London and Provincial, Limited.....	8,850,000	8,668,000	8,053,000	7,662,000	7,359,000	7,359,000
Prescott, Dimsdale, Limited.....	4,416,000	4,232,000	4,631,000	4,742,000	4,367,000	4,367,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>£227,859,000</b>	<b>£221,865,000</b>	<b>£220,770,000</b>	<b>£180,823,000</b>	<b>£174,812,000</b>	<b>£174,812,000</b>

## Discounts and Advances.

	1897.	1896.		1895.	
	June 30.	Dec. 31.	June 30.	Dec. 31.	June 30.
<b>I. Banks purely Metropolitan.</b>					
London and Westminster.....	£17,023,000	£18,142,000	£18,835,000	£18,204,000	£16,535,000
London Joint-Stock*.....	13,472,000	12,700,000	14,856,000	14,322,000	13,190,000
Union.....	9,114,000	8,785,000	10,109,000	9,639,000	8,919,000
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.....	6,050,000	5,894,000	5,835,000	6,215,000	5,990,000
City.....	6,404,000	6,145,000	6,036,000	5,530,000	5,654,000
London and South-Western.....	4,803,000	4,442,000	3,751,000	3,597,000	3,275,000
Consolidated.....				3,140,000	3,127,000
Martins, Limited.....	1,536,000	1,512,000	1,566,000	1,377,000	1,186,000
<b>Tota.....</b>	<b>58,419,000</b>	<b>55,620,000</b>	<b>60,988,000</b>	<b>62,024,000</b>	<b>57,876,000</b>
<b>II. Banks with Country Branches.</b>					
National Provincial.....	26,988,000	25,185,000	25,157,000	24,630,000	24,648,000
London and County.....	25,562,000	25,825,000	25,022,000	22,624,000	23,477,000
Lloyds.....	20,742,000	20,622,000	19,104,000	17,288,000	17,344,000
Barclay & Co., Limited.....	10,998,000	11,440,000	10,693,000		
Parr's and Alliance, Limited.....	18,049,000	13,815,000	12,622,000	9,277,000	8,811,000
Capital and Counties.....	9,287,000	8,855,000	8,264,000	8,490,000	7,322,000
London and Midland, Limited.....	10,685,000	10,337,000	9,073,000	8,471,000	8,231,000
Williams, and Man. and Sal., Limited.....	7,873,000	7,868,000	7,242,000	6,719,000	6,367,000
London and Provincial.....	5,628,000	5,620,000	5,138,000	5,143,000	4,806,000
Prescott, Dimsdale, Limited.....	2,500,000	2,496,000	2,684,000	2,594,000	2,129,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>£182,786,000</b>	<b>£181,873,000</b>	<b>£124,989,000</b>	<b>£105,234,000</b>	<b>£103,087,000</b>

## JOINT-STOCK BANKS OF UNITED KINGDOM.

The following are some statistics of the joint-stock banks of the Kingdom for October, 1896:

	English and Welsh. In £1,000's.	Scotch. In £1,000's.	Irish. In £1,000's.	Colonial. In £1,000's.	Foreign. In £1,000's.
Subscribed capital.....	212,751	26,135	25,209	50,513	32,531
Paid-up capital.....	69,756	9,302	7,109	34,143	21,522
Market value of capital.....	176,726	28,847	20,486		31,522
Reserve fund, dividend, etc.....	43,077	6,044	8,455		9,793
Notes in circulation.....	27,675	7,335	6,184	7,721	3,045
Deposit and current accounts.....	549,969	95,695	45,552	162,901	79,027
Total liabilities.....	698,793	124,293	62,682	242,376	152,272
Cash in hand and at call.....	150,029	22,005	9,423	55,693	24,977
Investments.....	148,024	30,530	18,180	13,541	14,093
Discounts, advances, etc.....	872,568	64,391	34,048	161,673	110,737
<b>Total assets.....</b>	<b>698,793</b>	<b>124,293</b>	<b>62,682</b>	<b>242,376</b>	<b>152,272</b>

## POST-OFFICE SAVINGS-BANKS IN 1895 AND 1896.

	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		United Kingdom.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Received.....	£36,177,708	£31,071,405	£240,754	£1,236,372	£2,120,587	£1,096,428	£38,718,994	£34,301,205
Paid.....	28,066,652	23,011,750	851,675	721,630	1,571,001	1,864,896	28,488,828	25,688,236
Due depos'ts.....	98,531,078	99,420,027	3,413,786	2,844,708	6,153,778	5,004,242	108,098,641	97,863,975

## TRUSTEES' SAVINGS-BANKS IN 1895 AND 1896.

	England.		Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		U. Kingdom.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Received.....	£6,843,899	£6,531,154	£33,546	£77,249	£4,622,017	£4,016,499	£463,677	£467,748	£12,024,129	£11,132,590
Interest cred.	785,656	735,906	15,718	15,958	324,025	294,548	50,951	49,619	1,127,056	1,094,828
Paid.....	7,040,072	6,679,659	97,577	145,214	3,901,013	3,101,308	425,517	416,463	11,704,179	10,539,849
Due depos'ts.....	29,923,512	29,978,099	643,763	647,075	13,946,199	12,900,170	2,181,214	2,087,397	40,696,687	40,572,681

## NEW CAPITAL APPLICATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1896.

(From the London "Economist.")

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
First quarter.....	£7,770,000	£11,358,000	£28,479,000	£20,825,000	£28,116,000
Second quarter.....	18,179,000	19,719,000	23,710,000	49,599,000	47,777,000
Third quarter.....	8,951,000	18,140,000	32,742,000	41,257,000	31,874,000
Fourth quarter.....	14,241,000	42,618,000	19,759,000	32,026,000	.....
<b>Tota.....</b>	<b>£49,141,000</b>	<b>£91,835,000</b>	<b>£104,690,000</b>	<b>£132,807,000</b>	<b>£.....</b>

\* Including money at call.

The objects to which the capital was applied in 1836 are classified, as nearly as practicable, as follows:

Foreign Government Loans.....	£20,989,000	Breweries and Distilleries.....	£18,162,200
Indian and Colonial Gov't Loans...	4,787,400	Companies to Acquire Patents.....	2,285,000
British Corporation Stocks.....	3,777,000	Stores and Trading Companies.....	9,284,900
Colonial and Foreign Corporations.....	4,927,000	Manufacturing Companies.....	8,851,900
Home Railways.....	7,735,000	Hotels, Theaters, and Entertainments..	4,289,500
Indian and Colonial Railways.....	5,448,000	Lighting and Water.....	2,693,100
Foreign Railways.....	4,633,300	Tea and Coffee.....	1,357,000
Mining Companies—		Docks, Harbors, and Shipping.....	2,707,400
Westralian.....	6,447,700	Horseless or Motor Cars.....	1,672,000
New Zealand.....	1,902,000	Miscellaneous.....	10,578,400
Others.....	6,918,400		
Land and Finance Companies.....	6,175,000		
Cycles and Appliances.....	17,187,000	Total.....	£152,807,000

### CUSTOMS TARIFF OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Articles subject to import duties in the United Kingdom, and the rate of duty levied upon each article according to the tariff in operation at the present time:

- Cocoa. Raw, per lb., 1d.; husks and shells, per cwt., 2s.; cocoa or chocolate, ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured, per lb., 2d.
- Coffee.—Raw, per cwt., 14s.; kiln-dried, roasted, or ground, per lb., 2d.
- Chicory.—Raw or kiln-dried, per cwt., 13s. 3d.; roasted or ground, per lb., 2d.; coffee, chicory, or other vegetable matter applicable to the uses of coffee or chicory, roasted and ground, mixed, per lb., 2d.
- Fruit (Dried).—Currants, 2s. per cwt.; figs, fig-cake, plums, prunes, and raisins, 7s. per cwt.
- Tea, per lb., 4d.
- Tobacco, per lb.—Unmanufactured: containing in every 100 lbs. weight thereof 10 lbs. or more of moisture, 3s. 2d.; containing less than 10 lbs. of moisture, 3s. 6d.; manufactured: cigars, 5s.; cavendish or negrohead, 4s. 6d.; cavendish or negrohead manufactured in bond, 4s.; snuff, containing in every 100 lbs. weight thereof more than 13 lbs. of moisture, 3s. 9d.; not more than 13 lbs. of moisture, 4s. 6d.; other manufactured tobacco, 4s.
- Wine, per gallon.—Not exceeding 30 degrees of proof spirit, 1s.; exceeding 30 but not exceeding 42 degrees of proof spirit, 2s. 6d. With an additional duty of 3d. per gallon for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged. The word "degree" does not include fractions of the next higher degree. Wine includes lees of wine. The duty on sparkling wine imported in bottle, in addition to the duties in respect of alcoholic strength, 2s.
- Beer of the descriptions called mum, spruce, or black beer, and Berlin white beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to mum, spruce, or black beer, where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity not exceeding 1.215 degrees, for every 36 gallons, £1 3s.; exceeding 1.215 degrees, £1 12s. 10d. Beer of any other description, where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1.055 degrees, for every 36 gallons, 7s.; and so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.
- Spirits or Strong Waters.—Spirits of any description (except perfumed spirits), including naphtha or methylic alcohol, purified so as to be potable; and mixtures and preparations containing spirits, per proof gallon, 10s. 6d.; perfumed spirits, per gallon, 17s. 3d.; liqueurs, cordials, or other preparations containing spirits, in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested, per gallon, 14s. 8d.; and so in proportion for any less quantity.
- Chloroform, per lb., 3s. 1d.
- Chloral Hydrate, per lb., 1s. 3d.
- Collodion, per gallon, £1 5s.
- Confectionery, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used, in addition to any other existing duty, per lb., 14d.
- Ether, Acetic, per lb., 1s. 10d.
- Ether, Sulphuric, per gallon, £1 6s. 2d.
- Ether, Butyric, per gallon, 13s. 8d.
- Ethyl, Iodide of, per gallon, 13s. 7d.
- Soap (Transparent), in the manufacture of which spirit has been used, per lb., 3d.
- Playing Cards, per dozen packets, 3s. 9d.

### CUSTOMS DRAWBACKS.

- Coffee.—On roasted coffee exported as ships' stores, a drawback equal in amount to the import duty on raw coffee shall be allowed.
- Tobacco.—Upon tobacco containing 14 per cent. of moisture manufactured in Great Britain and Ireland upon which the duties of Customs shall have been paid, on the same being by any licensed manufacturer exported as merchandise or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, and packed in whole and complete cases, each containing not less than 80 lbs. net weight, and in proportion if the moisture exceeds or is less than 14 per cent., drawback shall be allowed.
- Snuff.—Upon snuff manufactured in Great Britain and Ireland, on the exportation thereof or on deposit in the Queen's warehouse to be abandoned, provided the quantity of inorganic matter contained therein does not exceed the proportion of 18 lbs. in every 100 lbs., exclusive of water, drawback shall be allowed. If the snuff contains more than such proportion of inorganic matter, a deduction is to be made from the drawback in respect of every pound of the excess above such proportion.

## FRANCE.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

The present area of France is 204,082 English square miles. By the census of 1891 the population was 38,343,192, while that of 1896 shows 38,517,975, or 188.7 population per square mile. The number of foreigners residing in France (census 1896) constituted 2.86 per cent. of the whole inhabitants, or 1,027,491 persons, of whom, at the census of 1891, 465,860 were Belgians and 286,042 Italians.

## DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATIONS.

The number of French citizens abroad in 1891 was 517,000; the home residents are classified according to the following employments:

Occupations.	Employees, etc.	Clerks, Overseers, etc.	Workmen.	Dependents in Household.	Domestic Servants.	Total.
Agriculture.....	3,570,016	75,400	2,890,183	10,216,749	683,540	17,435,888
Industry.....	3,021,659	207,222	3,319,217	4,814,985	169,477	9,532,560
Transport.....	62,501	138,707	245,979	730,040	22,108	1,199,333
Commerce.....	879,906	378,318	480,344	1,983,441	239,424	3,961,496
Public Force.....	558,186	781	2,908	141,611	12,138	715,624
Administration.....	202,205	7,620	30,348	426,816	32,526	699,611
Professional.....	420,133	78,024	29,819	449,500	137,397	1,114,873
Private Fortune.....	956,729	13,021	106,061	781,115	312,824	2,169,750
Total.....	7,071,398	899,099	7,104,859	19,544,257	1,662,432	38,629,136
Unclassed.....						1,804,250
Total population.....						38,183,886

## EMIGRATION.

The French are remarkably non-migratory, as will appear from the following figures of emigrants for a series of years:

Year.		Year.	
1878.....	2,316	1886.....	7,314
1879.....	3,634	1887.....	11,170
1880.....	4,612	1888.....	23,339
1881.....	4,456	1889.....	31,354
1882.....	4,858	1890.....	20,500
1883.....	4,011	1891.....	6,217
1884.....	6,100	1892.....	5,528
1885.....	6,063	1893.....	5,586

## STATE FINANCES.

The following official figures represent the yearly expenditures of the French Government from resources derived from taxes and loans, but do not include the "budget sur ressources spéciales":

Year.	Ordinary. Frances.	Revenue Extraordinary. Frances.	Total. Frances.	Total Expenditure. Frances.
1884.....	3,032,014,444	416,781,288	3,448,795,732	3,533,714,027
1885.....	3,056,635,831	263,628,782	3,320,264,613	3,466,023,053
1886.....	2,940,291,981	229,133,507	3,169,425,488	3,293,561,815
1887.....	2,968,477,893	275,405,732	3,243,883,625	3,280,964,639
1888.....	3,107,534,722	160,256,078	3,267,790,800	3,270,564,184
1889.....	3,108,072,541	163,253,181	3,271,325,722	3,247,181,879
1890.....	3,229,372,253	146,389,175	3,375,761,428	3,287,906,973
1891.....	3,364,014,678		3,364,014,678	3,253,171,024
1892.....	3,370,415,415		3,370,415,415	3,289,355,174
1893.....	3,366,409,499		3,366,409,499	3,460,920,586
1894.....	3,458,320,575		3,458,320,575	3,479,975,191
1895.....	3,416,117,018		3,416,117,018	3,479,975,191
1896 (estimated).....	3,393,411,841		3,393,411,841	3,373,907,578
1897 (budget estimated).....	3,332,554,662		3,332,554,662	3,821,047,860
1898 (budget estimated).....	3,361,878,938		3,361,878,938	3,422,632,679

## NATIONAL DEBT.

On January 1, 1894, the debt of France stood as follows:

	France.		France.
Consolidated debt.....	22,006,373,951	Floating debt.....	1,146,889,547
Morgan loan.....	242,788,258	Guarantee debt.....	806,451,906
Redeemable debt.....	3,986,820,000		
Annuity, etc., debt.....	3,847,423,776	Total.....	31,085,252,522

The following table shows the interest and annuities to be paid under the various heads of the public debt, according to the budget estimates of 1896:

	France.
Consolidated debt.....	693,761,924
Redeemable debt: interest and amortization.....	286,813,194
Floating debt.....	227,216,918

Total..... 1,219,792,036

## AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural lands of France comprise 86,977,100 hectares under crops, fallow, and grasses, and 8,397,131 hectares under forest. The following statement shows the chief crops and the acreage of each crop for the years named:

Crops.	1891. Hectol's.	1892. Hectol's.	1893. Hectol's.	1894. Hectol's.	1895. Hectol's.	Acreage. 1896. Hectares.
<b>Cereal Crops—</b>						
Wheat.....	77,265,823	109,537,907	97,792,080	122,469,207	119,967,745	7,001,669
Barley.....	26,420,447	16,248,516	12,240,999	17,074,408	17,014,736	890,667
Oats.....	106,145,172	63,591,854	63,591,524	91,873,784	94,877,753	3,968,967
Rye.....	21,583,914	23,558,094	22,516,699	26,406,900	25,167,623	1,533,532
Buckwheat.....	10,293,059	9,770,022	8,718,451	9,765,100	9,896,641	577,171
Maize.....	9,823,365	9,872,236	9,186,484	9,662,407	9,219,655	584,544
Mixed corn.....	3,698,274	4,096,922	3,699,376	4,443,631	4,384,100	267,669
<b>Green and other Crops—</b>						
Potatoes.....	111,672,583	135,352,448	118,414,325	123,200,939	129,249,146	1,543,086
Beet-root, sugar.....	65,363,445	61,215,550	60,463,790	76,401,820	63,782,875	287,414
Beet-root, other.....	84,879,781	89,130,424	77,421,576	108,017,708	109,477,513	422,185
Colza.....	362,057	302,366	513,966	877,970	565,601	52,584
Flax { Seed.....	156,387	149,385	133,829	167,183	176,077	34,064
{ Fiber.....	215,617	182,300	179,433	241,968	222,819	34,064
Hemp { Seed.....	199,488	157,842	118,438	133,279	119,629	37,216
{ Fiber.....	323,246	294,201	269,632	284,214	272,399	37,216
Wine.....	Hectol's.	Hectol's.	Hectol's.	Hectol's.	Hectol's.	
	30,186,915	28,891,406	50,702,611	39,493,878	26,917,981	1,660,999
Tobacco.....	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	
	219,601	229,974	193,722	379,721	248,453	16,365
Clover.....	43,340,899	37,122,135	19,743,405	37,752,263	44,262,743	1,117,817
Grass and hay.....	158,843,128	126,956,838	74,083,334	188,215,605	198,317,045	5,533,968

1 hectolitre = 2.8375 bushels; 1 hectare = 2.471 acres; 1 quintal = 220.46 pounds.

## ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF WINE.

Year.	Hectares under Vines.	Wine, Thousands of hectolitres.	Wine Import. Hectolitres.	Wine Export. Hectolitres.	Cider Produced. Thousands of hectolitres.
1875.....	2,246,963	62,727	272,730	3,717,580	.....
1885.....	1,990,596	23,536	3,133,666	2,602,778	13,487,000
1887.....	1,944,150	24,563	12,232,236	2,401,918	.....
1888.....	1,843,580	30,102	15,064,000	2,118,000	9,767,000
1889.....	1,817,787	23,224	10,470,000	2,166,000	3,701,000
1890.....	1,816,544	27,416	10,590,462	2,162,129	11,086,000
1891.....	1,763,374	30,140	12,278,376	2,049,000	9,230,000
1892.....	1,782,588	29,082	9,400,000	1,846,000	15,141,000
1893.....	1,793,299	50,700	5,896,000	1,569,000	31,009,000
1894.....	1,766,841	39,053	4,492,000	1,724,000	15,541,000
1895.....	1,747,002	26,688	6,356,000	1,696,000	26,537,000
1896.....	1,723,433	44,656	.....	.....	8,074,000

Silk culture is carried on in 27 departments of France—most extensively in Drôme, Gard, Ardèche, and Vaucluse. In 1895, 154,800 persons were employed in this industry; the production of cocoons was 9,300,727 kilogrammes; 625,400 kilogrammes of cocoons were exported, valued at 4,627,960 francs, and 8,161,000 kilogrammes of raw silk, valued at 76,800,640 francs. (1 kilogramme = 2.2046 pounds avdps.)

## COAL, IRON, AND STEEL.

The following statement shows the production of coal, iron, and steel :

Year.	Coal and Lignite. Tons.	Iron Ore. Tons.	Pig Iron. Tons.	Finished Iron. Tons.	Steel Ingots. Tons.
1889.....	23,851,912	3,070,389	1,783,964	808,724	523,202
1890.....	25,591,545	3,471,718	1,862,200	833,899	558,000
1891.....	25,501,595	5,579,286	1,897,400	853,409	635,580
1892.....	25,697,233	3,706,748	2,057,380	823,519	632,527
1893.....	25,172,732	3,517,488	2,003,096	808,171	664,063
1894.....	27,417,000	3,772,000	2,077,647	786,000	668,264
1895.....	28,019,898	3,680,000	2,003,886	756,793	675,974
1896.....	29,310,832	.....	2,353,702	814,643	1,123,799

## TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

At the date of the latest official data (1893), the productive equipment of France, so far as respects her textile industries, was as follows :

	Number of Establishments.	Steam Engines.	Horse-power.
Cotton, dressing, spinning, weaving.....	751	1,086	84,512
Wool, ditto.....	809	975	35,634
Silk, ditto.....	837	733	7,923
Flax, ditto.....	343	510	29,339
Hemp, jute, ditto.....	75	103	3,865
Manufacture of mixed tissues.....	115	149	6,819
Manufacture of cloth.....	183	218	6,580
Bleach and dye works.....	1,766	1,680	20,923

The following statement of the imports and exports of cotton yarn and cloth affords some indication of the status of that branch of industry :

Year.	Imports		Exports	
	Yarn. Francia.	Cloth. Francia.	Yarn. Francia.	Cloth. Francia.
1891.....	29,600,000	44,800,000	3,200,000	101,200,000
1892.....	22,500,000	39,100,000	2,800,000	95,500,000
1893.....	18,000,000	32,700,000	3,100,000	100,500,000
1894.....	16,700,000	32,900,000	2,600,000	113,100,000
1895.....	15,400,000	34,300,000	2,600,000	117,900,000

The values of the yearly imports and exports of woollens and silks in millions of francs are seen from the subjoined table :

Year.	Woollens				Silks	
	Imports		Exports		Imports.	Exports.
	Yarn.	Cloth.	Yarn.	Cloth.	Cloth.	Cloth.
1891.....	14.1	74.9	22.3	327.0	68.7	245.7
1892.....	12.1	55.9	20.7	328.5	62.2	249.3
1893.....	12.5	50.2	21.0	278.9	51.0	224.5
1894.....	9.8	43.6	18.5	242.8	41.9	223.5
1895.....	13.6	41.9	31.1	323.1	50.2	270.8

## FOREIGN COMMERCE.

In the following statistics of imports and exports of merchandise "General Trade" includes all goods entering or leaving the country, while "Special Trade" includes only imports for home use and exports of French origin :

Year.*	General Trade		Special Trade	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1885.....	\$983,006,000	\$791,240,000	\$817,680,000	\$617,620,000
1886.....	1,023,270,000	849,175,000	841,625,000	649,780,000
1887.....	988,695,000	847,630,000	805,385,000	649,300,000
1888.....	1,037,485,000	859,605,000	821,405,000	649,345,000
1889.....	1,064,070,000	960,855,000	863,360,000	740,800,000
1890.....	1,090,430,000	968,030,000	887,385,000	750,680,000
1891.....	1,187,625,000	946,025,000	953,640,000	714,105,000
1892.....	1,027,235,000	910,255,000	837,650,000	692,255,000
1893.....	990,200,000	865,250,000	770,080,000	647,210,000
1894.....	958,980,000	825,920,000	770,000,000	615,600,000
1895.....	983,920,000	917,860,000	767,500,000	681,000,000
1896.....	985,760,000	918,720,000	759,800,000	680,000,000

\* The imports and exports of France from the year 1840 are contained in Volume I of this work, at page 3.



The chief divisions of "Special Trade" were, in millions of francs :

	Imports						Exports					
	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1891.	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Food products.....	1,445	1,400	1,061	1,198	1,060	1,207	855	759	711	606	639	653
Raw products.....	2,383	2,173	2,229	2,104	2,155	2,174	900	823	784	755	830	898
Manufactured goods.....	609	615	564	548	623	618	1,998	1,879	1,742	1,657	1,938	1,913
Total.....	4,438	4,188	3,854	3,850	3,838	3,799	3,753	3,461	3,236	3,078	3,405	3,460

The chief articles of import and export in the "Special Trade," expressed in millions of francs, were as follows for the years 1890 to 1895:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
<b>Imports—</b>							
Wine.....	350	401	306	183	145	212	294
Raw wool.....	356	357	319	325	317	308	365
Cereals.....	364	532	488	309	364	162	123
Raw silk.....	240	249	258	261	183	226	180
Raw cotton.....	207	204	207	184	169	167	167
Timber and wood.....	151	241	104	124	148	130	160
Hides and furs.....	211	215	147	146	116	135	111
Oil seeds.....	193	200	153	188	199	157	146
Coffee.....	156	149	145	146	147	177	175
Coal and coke.....	248	190	185	164	172	167	174
Ores.....	43	50	64	62	53	49	51
Cattle.....	69	60	55	42	132	112	58
Sugar, foreign and colonial.....	47	56	69	58	51	38	
Textiles, woolen.....	67	75	56	50	44	42	45
" silk.....	64	68	62	51	42	50	50
" cotton.....	41	45	39	33	33	35	38
Flax.....	58	49	61	70	52	60	62
<b>Exports—</b>							
Textiles, woolen.....	361	327	329	279	242	323	294
" silk.....	274	246	249	224	224	271	247
" cotton.....	110	102	95	100	113	118	131
Wine.....	269	246	214	189	233	222	242
Raw silk and yarn.....	125	110	136	126	80	126	68
Raw wool and yarn.....	121	109	120	120	124	153	145
Parisian articles.....	161	159	157	154	154	154	161
Leather.....	112	107	114	97	81	105	133
Linen and clothes.....	125	133	130	131	101	96	99
Metal goods, tools.....	89	89	82	70	56	68	85
Cheese and butter.....	118	92	88	81	63	61	82
Spirits.....	71	75	66	56	54	48	49
Sugar, refined.....	62	50	55	55	48	41	40
Skins and furs.....	76	79	74	62	66	94	62
Chemical produce.....	51	56	58	53	57	62	63

Chief imports for home use and exports of home goods, to and from the following countries, in millions of francs:

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
<b>Imports from—</b>							<b>Exports to—</b>						
United Kingdom.....	589	530	492	481	496	511	United Kingdom.....	1,013	1,027	961	916	1,000	1,031
Belgium.....	487	387	393	372	288	282	Belgium.....	500	502	505	478	497	501
Spain.....	412	278	210	176	213	288	Germany.....	364	355	336	325	334	340
United States.....	486	534	317	327	284	314	United States.....	243	240	205	186	229	225
Germany.....	366	337	323	310	310	308	Switzerland.....	235	228	173	130	163	180
Italy.....	124	132	151	122	115	127	Italy.....	126	133	128	98	144	115
British India.....	250	201	217	212	163	168	Spain.....	181	135	114	109	109	100
Argentine Republic.....	198	177	167	168	180	213	Algeria.....	207	190	185	199	203	218
Russia.....	212	166	235	282	193	181	Brazil.....	103	70	75	80	76	69
Algeria.....	187	195	142	208	245	197	Argentine Republic.....	52	63	60	51	44	56

#### COMMERCE, WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S. Merchandise.	Exports to U. S. Merchandise.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S. Merchandise.	Exports to U. S. Merchandise.
1888.....	\$39,210,000.	\$71,365,000.	1893.....	\$46,619,000.	\$76,076,000.
1889.....	46,120,000.	80,568,000.	1894.....	55,315,000.	47,549,000.
1890.....	49,967,000.	77,672,000.	1895.....	45,149,000.	61,580,000.
1891.....	60,663,000.	76,868,000.	1896.....	47,041,000.	66,268,000.
1892.....	99,126,000.	68,554,000.	1897.....	57,565,000.	67,530,000.

The principal articles of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Breadstuffs, \$1,710,112; copper, \$3,888,923; cotton, unmanufactured, \$19,506,348; india rubber, manufactures of, \$1,021,321; iron and steel, manufactures of, \$828,353; mineral oil, crude and refined, \$5,535,026; oil, cottonseed, \$1,356,858; provisions, \$3,322,512, of which lard is \$2,181,390; tobacco, unmanufactured, \$2,614,805; wood and manufactures of, \$1,172,342.

The principal articles of export to the United States were: Art works, etc., \$2,401,258; chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., \$2,914,381; cotton, manufactures of, \$3,187,608; earthen, stone, and china ware, \$1,621,224; feathers and flowers, \$2,169,668; hides and skins, not furs, \$1,424,666; furs and manufactures of, \$1,958,185; glass and glassware, \$1,056,610; jewelry, etc., \$1,764,829; leather, gloves, \$2,499,644; metals and manufactures of, \$1,132,226; silk, raw, \$1,670,031; silk, manufactured, \$10,643,832; wines, \$4,286,768, of which champagne, \$3,313,752; wool, unmanufactured, \$3,149,462; wool, manufactured, \$7,841,375. Gold, \$3,933,491; silver, \$8,133.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE.\*

Gold Coin and Bullion.			Silver Coin and Bullion.		
	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1885.....	\$47,018,553	\$38,816,482	1885.....	\$45,505,290	\$26,581,143
1886.....	50,254,650	38,233,403	1886.....	35,518,423	25,923,836
1887.....	17,982,216	49,809,821	1887.....	34,354,562	26,738,827
1888.....	19,514,968	37,135,702	1888.....	31,669,988	21,021,915
1889.....	65,161,124	24,974,151	1889.....	21,350,913	19,818,947
1890.....	22,528,197	48,153,115	1890.....	26,614,436	20,822,832
1891.....	69,462,638	45,430,120	1891.....	34,030,365	28,055,497
1892.....	74,379,010	20,837,982	1892.....	24,020,020	20,739,963
1893.....	58,890,873	22,556,169	1893.....	31,689,656	24,561,540
1894.....	88,538,554	20,767,301	1894.....	18,326,887	21,201,888
1895.....	48,872,298	47,165,473	1895.....	27,227,348	17,163,361
1896.....	60,167,745	62,178,895	1896.....	35,514,139	40,188,288

## SHIPPING.

At the close of 1894, the mercantile marine of France comprised 14,332 sailing vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 398,587 tons, and crews numbering 69,900; the number of steamers was 1,196, of 491,972 tons, and crews aggregating 14,333. Of this total (890,439 tons) 456,175 tons were built in France and 434,364 were built abroad.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in foreign, colonial, and marine fishing trade, coasting trade not included:

Year.	French		Foreign		Per Cent.—	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	French.	Foreign.
1885.....	15,848	8,412,180	34,600	12,498,965	40.2	59.8
1890.....	16,167	8,611,156	33,141	14,048,785	32.6	67.4
1891.....	17,070	9,048,848	34,503	16,086,557	33.1	66.9
1892.....	16,057	8,455,350	30,883	13,826,724	34.2	65.8
1893.....	15,025	7,804,548	30,712	14,381,005	32.9	67.1
1894.....	14,765	7,825,724	30,535	14,864,035	32.6	67.4
1895.....	15,124	7,929,757	29,193	14,335,946	34.1	65.9

The following table shows the tonnage of all vessels which entered and cleared in France during the years named, classified as French and foreign, with the percentage of each to the total carrying trade. To avoid confusion it should be noted that the net tonnage of a given vessel is counted in the following totals every time the vessel enters and every time it clears from a French port, so that, while the tables are an approximate measure of trade, they are no measure of construction:

Year.	French		Per Cent.	Foreign Tonnage.	Per Cent.	Year.	French		Per Cent.	Foreign Tonnage.	Per Cent.
	Tonnage.	Cent.					Tonnage.	Cent.			
1870.....	5,456,469	32.6	11,260,943	67.4		1890.....	9,254,879	31.9		19,712,969	68.1
1880.....	7,522,221	30.0	17,510,257	70.0		1891.....	9,704,191	30.7		21,898,685	69.3
1885.....	9,216,759	35.4	16,803,034	64.6		1892.....	9,121,879	32.4		18,998,645	67.6
1887.....	10,051,882	36.2	17,711,675	63.8		1893.....	8,382,311	29.9		19,640,015	70.1
1888.....	10,036,691	35.2	18,455,005	64.8		1894.....	8,259,856	28.0		20,278,971	72.0
1889.....	9,886,193	36.1	17,491,102	63.4		1895.....	8,551,234	30.0		19,378,145	70.0

## RAILROADS, POST-OFFICE, AND TELEGRAPH.

The length of railroad in operation, the cost of building, the receipts and expenses, and the passengers and goods carried on the French system of railroads have been as follows during late years:

Year.	Length Miles.	Construction		Receipts.	Expenses.	Passengers.	Goods Carried.
		Cost.	Cost.				
1890.....	20,066	£1,000	569,080	49,731	£1,000.	1,000's.	1,000 tons.
1891.....	21,038	584,080	47,397	25,590	24,238	211,119	92,506
1892.....	21,061	594,600	47,336	26,511	25,672	211,119	92,506
1893.....	21,952	607,000	48,190	27,515	26,078	211,119	92,506
1894.....	22,339	615,480	49,389	27,491	317,810	211,119	92,506
1895.....	22,505	.....	50,542	27,491	336,514	211,119	92,506
					348,852	211,119	92,506

\* These statistics are carried back to the year 1815 in Volume I of this work, at pages 41 and 42. They are converted from £'s sterling at a value of \$5.00 to the £.

On January 1, 1895, France and Algeria had 8,504 post-offices and about 60,000 letter-boxes. The postal receipts for France alone in 1894 amounted to 214,311,331 francs, and expenditures (including telegraphs) to 167,808,136 francs. The number of letters, etc., carried in France and Algeria in 1894 was: Letters, 814,600,000; registered letters, etc., 40,147,000; postal cards, 50,118,000; printed matter, samples, etc., 1,009,543,000; total, 1,914,408,000.

The total length of telegraph lines on January 1, 1895, was 57,574 miles, with 193,184 miles of wire. There were 11,338 offices, and in 1894 there were dispatched 41,434,727 telegrams, of which 33,785,162 were internal, 4,902,534 international, 1,345,426 in transit, and 1,401,405 official. There are 237 miles of pneumatic tubes in Paris.

## BANKING.

### THE BANK OF FRANCE.

Though not a State institution, the Bank of France has the exclusive right to issue circulating notes. The following statements, from "A History of Banking in All Nations," published recently by *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, show the course of the Bank's circulation and its stock of coin from 1810 to 1896 inclusive.

Statistics of coin on hand and the Bank's circulation, in millions and hundred thousands of francs, 1810 to 1896:

Year.	Coin on Hand			Note Circulation		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
1810.....	50.8	34.1	42.0	104.1	92.2	101.2
1820.....	218.3	181.8	194.9	171.9	122.2	153.8
1830.....	172.5	104.3	145.0	238.6	201.5	223.6
1840.....	261.2	216.3	246.9	255.3	208.8	223.4
1850.....	482.1	427.0	457.8	515.5	436.3	485.6
1860.....	573.0	411.4	513.5	805.8	703.6	749.6
1870.....	1,318.5	505.8	1,130.7	1,814.4	1,350.0	1,544.3
1880.....	2,103.6	1,763.7	1,974.1	2,481.3	2,206.8	2,305.4
1885.....	2,281.5	2,019.9	2,173.4	3,063.9	2,719.4	2,846.0
1890.....	2,525.8	2,220.5	2,422.7	3,973.7	2,658.1	2,789.2
1896.....	2,401.8	2,316.0	2,361.5	2,929.8	2,551.4	2,719.3
1898.....	2,347.1	2,242.1	2,301.0	2,391.3	2,516.8	2,676.4
1899.....	2,506.6	2,223.7	2,396.4	3,123.1	2,616.8	2,878.1
1900.....	2,502.8	2,300.6	2,513.2	3,250.8	2,593.4	3,000.4
1901.....	2,641.8	2,358.2	2,553.8	3,298.8	2,922.9	3,084.6
1902.....	2,983.5	2,587.2	2,826.5	3,335.7	3,087.0	3,151.3
1903.....	3,004.6	2,786.1	2,956.0	3,589.7	3,255.9	3,445.5
1904.....	3,304.6	2,951.1	3,093.7	3,675.1	3,314.7	3,476.5
1905.....	3,390.9	3,176.2	3,294.3	.....	.....	.....
1906.....	3,334.9	3,154.7	3,224.7	3,682.5	3,458.0	.....

Classification of the coin on hand in the Bank of France at the end of each year, in millions and hundred thousands of francs, 1870 to 1896:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1870.....	428.8	68.4	497.2	1890.....	1,120.2	2,140.8	2,361.0
1880.....	552.4	1,221.8	1,774.2	1891.....	1,326.8	1,252.7	2,589.5
1885.....	1,155.4	1,063.6	2,238.8	1892.....	1,704.9	1,287.0	2,971.9
1890.....	1,233.1	1,140.0	2,373.1	1893.....	1,702.5	1,261.3	2,963.8
1897.....	1,106.6	1,190.0	2,296.6	1894.....	2,090.8	1,238.0	3,298.8
1898.....	1,206.0	1,228.0	2,234.0	1895.....	1,950.3	1,284.6	3,184.9
1899.....	1,261.7	1,242.0	2,503.9	1896.....	1,923.2	1,233.6	3,161.8

The capital of the Bank of France is estimated at 182,500,000 francs. The commercial discounts of the Bank of France,\* in millions and hundred thousands of francs, from 1810 to 1894, were as follows:

Year.	Single Pieces.	Amount.	Paper on Hand		
			Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
1810.....	.....	792.9	137.6	137.7	162.3
1820.....	114,977	308.7	67.6	26.2	39.9
1830.....	274,912	617.5	196.1	118.7	144.4
1840.....	673,676	1,105.8	211.1	152.9	174.7
1850.....	816,657	1,171.1	149.6	98.3	114.3
1860.....	3,684,852	4,964.8	552.6	423.6	493.3
1870.....	4,687,762	6,627.4	1,380.7	494.7	738.1
1880.....	9,185,577	8,096.9	1,018.2	579.3	758.5
1885.....	11,660,589	9,250.1	1,116.4	582.7	784.3
1886.....	11,877,405	8,302.9	1,125.6	413.7	620.8
1887.....	11,579,661	8,268.7	792.2	491.6	577.9
1888.....	11,958,137	8,585.4	816.7	495.1	621.1
1889.....	12,366,431	9,180.4	1,076.7	491.0	713.8
1890.....	12,593,322	9,534.6	984.6	493.2	689.6
1891.....	13,277,224	9,968.8	1,437.0	583.3	760.7
1892.....	13,069,468	8,415.8	870.7	400.7	550.4
1893.....	13,353,912	8,897.0	802.4	475.9	579.3
1894.....	13,489,506	8,735.0	1,080.7	380.0	564.6

\* From "A History of Banking in All Nations," Volume III, page 81; published by *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*.

The condition of the Bank of France is shown below for the weeks ending September 2 and 9 and the corresponding period of 1886, in thousands of pounds sterling :

Assets.	Sept. 9, 1897.	Sept. 2, 1897.	Sept. 10, 1896.	Liabilities.	Sept. 9, 1897.	Sept. 2, 1897.	Sept. 10, 1896.
	1897.	1897.	1896.		1897.	1897.	1896.
Coin and bullion—gold..	£80,880	£81,162	£81,214	Notes.....	£144,124	£144,658	£140,131
Coin and bullion—silver	48,663	48,829	50,014	Government deposits..	7,918	9,428	9,883
Government securities.	14,104	14,104	14,104	Private deposits.....	18,737	20,100	21,098
Discounts and advances	87,157	40,617	34,997				

The following statement, from "A History of Banking in All Nations," Volume III, page 181, shows the amount of paper discounted annually by all the banks of France from 1881 to 1894:

Year.	Stamp Duty.	Gross Amount of Paper.	Net Amount of Paper.
	France.	France.	France.
1881.....	15,104,600	36,209,200,000	27,188,300,000
1882.....	15,060,400	30,100,800,000	27,090,800,000
1883.....	15,182,400	30,364,800,000	27,328,400,000
1884.....	14,397,900	28,795,800,000	25,916,300,000
1885.....	13,585,800	27,171,600,000	24,454,500,000
1886.....	13,220,800	26,441,600,000	23,797,500,000
1887.....	13,220,000	26,440,000,000	23,796,000,000
1888.....	13,445,800	26,891,600,000	24,202,500,000
1889.....	13,588,900	27,177,800,000	24,460,100,000
1890.....	13,943,200	27,886,400,000	25,097,800,000
1891.....	14,272,200	28,545,100,000	25,680,600,000
1892.....	11,422,200	22,964,400,000	20,668,000,000
1893.....	11,552,000	23,104,000,000	20,793,600,000
1894.....	11,197,000	22,394,000,000	20,154,600,000

The transactions of the Paris Clearing House were as follows for recent years, expressed in millions of francs, 00,000's omitted :

Years.	Paper Presented for Clearing.	Paper Cleared.	Paper Not Cleared but Settled by Orders.	Years.	Paper Presented for Clearing.	Paper Cleared.	Paper Not Cleared but Settled by Orders.
1889-90.....	5,140.9	4,136.2	1,004.7	1892-93.....	4,715.2	3,823.8	891.4
1890-91.....	6,003.9	4,721.8	1,282.0	1893-94.....	5,379.3	4,360.2	1,019.1
1891-92.....	4,868.8	3,889.6	979.2	1894-95.....	6,143.5	5,537.6	615.9

### MONEY.

The Monetary Union between France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy was formed in 1865, and was joined by Greece in 1868. The convention was renewed in 1878, 1886, and 1890. These countries have their gold and silver coins of the same weight and fineness, and the same system is followed in Finland, Roumania, Servia, Spain, and, partially, in several of the South American republics.

The franc of 100 centimes is of the value of 19.3 cents.

Gold coins in common use are 20, 10, and 5 franc pieces. The 20 franc gold piece weighs 6.4516 grammes, .900 fine, and thus contains 5.80645 grammes of fine gold.

Silver coins are 5, 2, 1, and half franc pieces. The 5 franc silver piece weighs 25 grammes .900 fine, and thus contains 22.5 grammes of fine silver. The franc piece weighs 5 grammes .835 fine, and contains 4.175 grammes of fine silver.

Bronze coins are 10 and 5 centime pieces.

There is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being theoretically 15½ to 1. Of silver coins, however, only 5 franc pieces are legal tender, and of these the free coinage has been suspended since 1876.

NOTE.—For further information see "Year Book," Volume I, pages 61 and 62.

### COINAGE.

The amount of money coined in France during recent years has been as follows :

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
	France.	France.	France.	France.
1890.....	20,602,900	.....	200,000	20,802,900
1891.....	17,422,020	.....	200,000	17,622,020
1892.....	4,514,120	.....	200,000	4,714,120
1893.....	50,943,360	.....	200,000	51,143,360
1894.....	9,831,080	4,000,000	200,000	14,031,080
1895.....	108,006,930	*8,000,000	110,000	116,116,930
1896.....	112,538,240	.....	829,423	113,367,733

\* Token money.

## GERMANY.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

The following statement shows the area and population of the twenty-five States of Germany, and of the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, as returned at the three census periods of 1885, 1890, and 1895:

States of the Empire.	Area English sq. miles.	Population Dec. 1, 1885.	Population Dec. 1, 1890.	Population June 14, 1895.	Population per square mile, 1895.
Prussia.....	184,463	28,318,470	29,857,307	31,855,123	236.9
Bavaria.....	29,282	5,420,199	5,594,982	5,818,544	198.7
Württemberg.....	7,528	1,695,185	2,036,522	2,081,151	276.4
Baden.....	5,821	1,601,255	1,657,867	1,725,464	296.4
Saxony.....	5,787	3,182,008	3,502,664	3,767,688	654.5
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	5,135	575,152	578,342	587,436	116.2
Hesse.....	2,965	956,611	992,833	1,009,020	350.3
Oldenburg.....	2,479	341,525	354,968	373,739	150.7
Brunswick.....	1,424	372,452	403,773	434,213	304.9
Saxe-Weimar.....	1,388	313,946	326,001	339,217	244.2
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	1,131	98,571	97,978	101,540	89.7
Saxe-Meiningen.....	953	214,864	223,832	234,006	245.5
Anhalt.....	906	248,166	271,963	293,298	323.5
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	755	198,829	206,513	216,603	286.9
Saxe-Altenburg.....	511	161,460	170,864	180,313	352.2
Lippe.....	469	123,212	128,495	134,854	286.6
Waldeck.....	433	58,575	57,281	57,708	133.4
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	363	83,836	85,893	88,685	244.0
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	333	73,046	75,510	78,074	234.9
Reuss-Schleiz.....	319	110,588	119,811	132,130	414.2
Schaumburg-Lippe.....	131	37,204	39,163	41,224	314.7
Reuss-Greiz.....	122	55,904	62,754	67,454	552.0
Hamburg.....	158	514,620	622,530	681,632	4,314.1
Lübeck.....	115	67,638	76,485	83,324	724.5
Bremen.....	99	165,628	180,443	190,404	1,933.8
Alsace-Lorraine.....	5,600	1,564,358	1,603,506	1,640,986	296.0
Total.....	208,670	46,855,704	49,428,470	52,279,901	250.5

## POPULATION ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONS IN 1892.

Place.	Agriculture, Cattle Rearing, etc.	Forestry, Hunt- ing, Fish- ing.	Mining, Metal Works, and other Industries.	Com- merce and Trade.	Do- mestic and other Service.	Pro- fessions.	Without Profes- sion or Occupa- tion.	Total.
Prussia.....	11,678,383	228,024	9,393,750	2,725,344	690,892	1,305,657	1,267,810	27,287,880
Bavaria.....	2,613,968	37,297	1,492,391	435,701	38,908	242,890	377,606	5,268,761
Saxony.....	578,592	23,786	1,695,895	360,675	53,584	148,361	153,929	3,014,822
Württemberg.....	927,282	15,642	674,080	143,258	11,254	95,714	90,239	1,957,469
Baden.....	752,489	13,086	491,957	140,870	18,161	77,785	64,250	1,558,598
Hesse.....	381,995	4,365	339,800	98,631	14,895	54,730	35,332	929,757
Mecklen.-Schwerin.....	263,348	10,723	137,189	47,783	20,808	32,135	33,007	574,993
Saxe-Weimar.....	132,057	3,162	114,835	23,939	4,096	16,066	13,595	307,740
Mecklen.-Strelitz.....	49,244	1,866	25,142	8,432	3,643	5,653	5,167	99,167
Oldenburg.....	174,526	1,816	94,609	33,631	3,909	15,776	13,160	337,427
Brunswick.....	113,177	6,885	146,616	38,467	4,443	18,071	22,102	349,761
Saxe-Meiningen.....	67,819	4,113	92,806	15,146	9,955	9,285	7,227	206,351
Saxe-Altenburg.....	54,579	1,458	71,730	14,237	1,644	6,523	5,640	155,811
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	65,796	5,880	90,279	16,480	2,988	9,838	8,850	198,111
Anhalt.....	75,937	2,481	104,956	24,129	3,451	12,382	13,456	236,792
Schw.-Rudolstadt.....	28,701	1,302	38,239	5,654	1,459	3,536	2,200	81,091
Schw.-Sondersh.....	27,959	1,673	29,108	5,320	834	3,747	2,859	71,500
Waldeck.....	30,378	437	16,255	3,673	839	3,089	1,914	56,685
Reuss-Greiz.....	10,734	492	32,298	3,990	1,043	1,664	1,136	51,357
Reuss-Schleiz.....	26,267	1,758	56,415	8,755	1,290	4,491	3,688	102,634
Schaumburg-Lippe.....	12,543	933	15,410	2,605	413	2,242	1,570	35,716
Lippe.....	45,733	609	46,308	6,318	1,501	4,396	4,092	108,957
Lübeck.....	8,976	879	23,305	18,580	2,234	4,549	5,868	64,391
Bremen.....	11,985	99	75,935	47,114	2,968	11,478	10,637	180,216
Hamburg.....	20,530	1,948	195,491	159,721	26,496	28,712	33,628	466,516
Alsace-Lorraine.....	627,800	17,806	563,272	142,627	16,606	104,212	67,260	1,539,580
Total Empire..	18,840,818	394,637	16,058,080	4,531,080	938,294	2,222,982	2,246,222	45,222,113

## EMIGRATION FROM GERMAN STATES.

Years. Average.	Total.	To United States.	To Brazil.	To Other American Countries.	To Africa.	To Asia.	To Australia.
1890.....	97,103	89,765	4,148	2,040	471	165	474
1891.....	120,089	113,046	3,779	2,130	599	97	438
1892.....	116,339	111,806	796	2,765	476	120	376
1893.....	87,677	78,249	1,173	7,262	586	146	261
1894.....	40,964	35,902	1,288	2,638	760	151	225
1895.....	37,494	32,503	1,405	2,359	886	134	211

## FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure (in thousands of marks) for the last six years, the figures for the last three years being taken from the budget estimates:

Years.	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary (Loans, etc.)	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary (Military, etc.)	Total.
	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.
1892-93.....	1,068,699	67,938	1,136,637	1,088,671	155,580	1,244,251
1893-94.....	1,117,570	172,018	1,289,588	1,079,544	172,408	1,250,952
1894-95.....	1,185,643	158,449	1,344,092	1,190,767	146,163	1,336,940
1895-96.....	1,173,395	46,379	1,224,774	1,162,672	46,379	1,209,261
1896-97.....	1,219,714	28,159	1,247,873	1,227,169	28,159	1,255,318
1897-98.....	1,271,538	56,764	1,328,302	1,270,698	57,604	1,328,302

The amounts raised by customs and excise and stamps were as follows (in thousands of marks):

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Customs and excise.....	641,244	620,004	607,080	642,007	627,008	684,665
Stamps.....	33,782	31,303	31,203	48,994	54,629	61,000
Total.....	675,026	651,307	638,283	691,001	681,632	696,665

On October 31, 1896, the public debt amounted to 2,123,827,300 marks. Of this amount 450,000,000 bears interest at 4 per cent., 790,000,000 at 3½ per cent., and 883,827,300 at 3 per cent. There also exists an unfunded debt, represented by "Reichs-Kassenscheine" or imperial treasury bills, outstanding on March 31, 1896, to the amount of 120,000,000 marks. As a set-off against the debt there exists a variety of invested funds. The fund for invalids consisted of 447,708,900 marks in 1896. The war treasure fund of 120,000,000 marks is not invested, but preserved in gold at Spandau.

## AGRICULTURE.

The total yield of farm products in the years indicated, in metric tons of 2,200 lbs., or hectolitres of 26.417 gallons, and in tons or hectolitres per hectare, was as follows:

	1892-93		1893-94		1894-95		1895-96	
	Tons.	Per Hect.	Tons.	Per Hect.	Tons.	Per Hect.	Tons.	Per Hect.
Wheat.....	3,162,885	1.60	2,994,823	1.47	3,012,271	1.52	2,807,557	1.45
Rye.....	6,327,712	1.20	7,460,383	1.24	7,075,020	1.17	6,565,758	1.13
Barley.....	2,420,736	1.43	1,946,944	1.20	3,432,913	1.49	2,411,731	1.43
Oats.....	4,743,036	1.19	3,242,313	0.83	5,250,152	1.34	5,252,590	1.30
Buckwheat.....	89,641	0.50	93,825	0.55	93,556	0.58	103,924	0.67
Potatoes.....	27,989,557	9.55	32,277,851	10.63	29,049,238	9.60	31,786,621	10.42
Hay.....	16,833,897	2.86	11,490,787	1.94	18,970,259	3.21	21,001,621	4.27
Beet-root (sugar).....	9,789,515	.....	9,794,482	24.79	12,537,429	28.53	11,196,320	27.53
Beet-root (fodder).....	7,403,148	17.99	8,086,699	18.37	10,088,216	22.58	9,265,607	20.21
Tobacco.....	30,350	2.06	32,082	2.11	38,317	2.18	.....	.....
Hops.....	24,515	0.56	10,640	0.25	33,109	0.73	30,181	0.72
Wine.....	Hectol's. 1,673,626	14.1	Hectol's. 3,820,352	33.0	Hectol's. 2,824,422	24.2	Hectol's. 2,011,637	17.3

1 hectare = 2.471 acres.

The number of farm animals in Germany on December 1, 1892, was:

States.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.
Prussia.....	2,653,644	9,871,381	10,109,544	7,725,447	1,963,909
Bavaria.....	368,065	3,337,978	968,414	1,358,744	268,471
Saxony.....	148,499	664,833	105,194	438,800	123,532
Alsace-Lorraine.....	137,327	487,243	97,303	374,405	62,098
Württemberg.....	101,679	970,588	385,620	394,616	70,305
Raden.....	67,595	634,984	98,107	890,464	102,682
Other States.....	358,477	1,588,687	1,825,430	1,500,812	496,280
Total, 1892.....	3,834,256	17,555,694	13,589,612	12,174,288	3,091,287
Total, 1893.....	3,522,545	15,796,764	19,189,715	9,206,195	2,640,994

## BEET-ROOT SUGAR.

The following are the statistics of beet-root sugar production in the Zollgebiet:

Years.	Number of Factories.	Beet-root used, in Metric Tons.	Production in Metric Tons—			No. of Kgs. Beet-root to produce 1 Kg. of Sugar.
			Raw Sugar.	Refined Sugar.	Molasses.	
1890-91.....	405	10,622,319	1,284,485	679,213	263,094	8.27
1891-92.....	408	9,488,002	1,144,268	721,053	244,999	8.29
1892-93.....	401	9,811,940	1,175,137	768,420	241,805	8.35
1893-94.....	405	10,644,353	1,319,008	819,629	279,299	8.09
1894-95.....	405	14,521,029	1,841,461	992,136	347,090	8.20
1895-96.....	397	11,672,816	1,615,111	.....	.....	7.58

## BEER PRODUCT.

The following table shows the quantity of beer brewed at various periods. The amounts are given in thousands of hectolitres (=26.4 gallons); also the number of active breweries in the beer excise district:

Years.	Beer Excise Dist.	Bavaria.	Württem-berg.	Baden.	Alsace-Lorraine.	Total.	No. of Active Breweries.
1890-91.....	32,230	14,427	3,508	1,679	837	52,781	8,969
1891-92.....	32,632	14,490	3,454	1,643	875	53,094	8,972
1892-93.....	33,171	15,104	3,750	1,714	912	54,651	8,460
1893-94.....	34,295	15,025	3,478	1,710	907	55,505	8,243
1894-95.....	33,974	15,180	3,493	1,728	869	55,250	8,029
1895-96.....	33,733	16,064	3,586	1,914	907	56,563	7,847

The average annual consumption per head of the population of the entire Zollgebiet for the twenty years, 1874-94, was 25.3 gallons.

## MINERALS AND METALS.

The annual product of the principal minerals and metals in Germany and Luxemburg is shown in the following table, in thousands of metric tons, likewise the values, in thousands of dollars:

Minerals—	Metric Tons					Values—				
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Coal.....	71,372	73,909	76,773	79,169	85,639	131,745	124,617	127,294	130,679	143,613
Lignite.....	21,172	21,567	22,108	24,788	26,767	14,626	13,751	13,288	14,065	14,773
Iron ore.....	11,539	11,457	12,392	12,940	14,162	11,539	11,457	12,392	10,265	12,545
Zinc ore.....	300	738	729	706	729	5,905	3,574	2,530	2,561	4,118
Lead ore.....	163	168	168	161	154	3,672	3,596	3,026	3,134	2,998
Copper ore.....	568	325	588	633	717	5,128	4,531	4,060	3,726	4,109
Kainit.....	549	665	727	680	857	1,956	2,398	2,575	2,327	.....
Other pot. salts..	808	861	916	840	924	2,532	2,762	2,968	2,819	.....
Rock salt.....	663	669	735	687	756	706	736	789	776	.....
<b>Metals—</b>										
Pig iron.....	4,937	4,966	5,550	5,417	6,295	57,324	54,966	57,095	56,908	71,712
Zinc.....	140	143	144	150	153	13,765	11,321	10,453	10,068	11,423
Lead.....	98	95	101	111	113	5,137	4,519	4,762	5,291	5,945
Copper.....	25	24	26	26	29	6,189	5,368	5,468	5,641	7,072
Gold*.....	4	3	4	4	.....	3,684	2,138	2,531	.....	.....
Silver*.....	489	449	444	440	.....	14,307	11,766	9,654	.....	.....

## FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The imports and exports of merchandise under the head of "special trade" (precious metals included), together with the movement of the precious metals, are shown as follows (in marks):

Years.	Merchandise		Precious Metals	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1891.....	4,408,404,000	3,839,755,000	252,600,000	164,300,000
1892.....	4,237,004,000	3,150,104,000	208,400,000	196,000,000
1893.....	4,134,070,000	3,244,582,000	172,300,000	152,600,000
1894.....	4,285,538,000	3,051,480,000	347,300,000	90,000,000
1895.....	4,248,111,000	3,424,275,000	125,400,000	106,200,000
1896.....	4,573,446,000	3,631,629,000	249,472,000	227,632,000

\* Given in kilogrammes. 1 kilo. = 2.2046 lbs.; 1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs.

The values of the imports and exports, classified as below, were as follows (in millions of marks).

	Imports				Exports			
	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Raw materials.....	1,886	1,805	1,666	1,767	778	722	668	665
Manufactures.....	989	925	885	993	2,301	2,179	1,879	2,069
Food and cattle.....	1,432	1,389	1,437	1,229	451	416	414	401

The special commerce for the year 1886 is shown as follows, in thousands of marks:

	Im-ports.	Ex-ports.		Im-ports.	Ex-ports.
Cottons and cotton cloths.....	284,099	227,120	Linen cloths.....	26,806	24,017
Lead and lead articles.....	7,440	10,806	Literary and artistic products	35,070	112,129
Brushes and sieves.....	2,938	20,667	Food prod's, groceries, preserves	626,322	342,859
Colors, pharmaceutical product	243,810	818,414	Oils, not otherwise specified,		
Iron and iron articles.....	46,987	322,785	and greases.....	144,205	27,140
Earths, minerals, precious			Paper and paperware.....	12,623	101,172
metals, amianthus.....	373,494	282,584	Petroleum.....	80,959	1,325
Flax, hemp, and other textile			Silks and silk-alines.....	152,180	155,122
materials not cotton.....	93,890	30,980	Soap and perfumery.....	1,860	12,450
Grains and other veg. products.	728,281	73,225	Stone and stone objects.....	31,915	25,577
Glass and glassware.....	10,705	43,581	Coal, peat.....	117,160	157,365
Hairs and feathers.....	46,972	29,377	Objects of straw and bark fibers.	8,210	4,349
Skins and furs.....	170,200	75,659	Resin, pitch, tar, asphalt.....	87,720	9,750
Wood and other cut-out matters	245,522	95,755	Animals and animal products		
Hops.....	9,884	24,966	not elsewhere specified.....	133,220	9,886
Instruments, machines, and ve-			Potteries.....	5,141	43,126
hicles.....	38,486	155,872	Cattle.....	145,938	22,576
Rubber and gutta-percha.....	42,903	30,400	Wool and wool stuffs.....	404,954	325,004
Clothing and linen drapery.....	10,600	120,075	Zinc and zinc articles.....	5,487	11,523
Copper and copper materials...	69,517	84,546	Tin and tin articles.....	18,038	5,873
Hardware.....	36,889	116,997	Divers.....	467	8,897
Leather and leather articles....	57,518	151,316			

Some of the leading articles of export and import for 1884 and 1885 are shown as follows:

Exports.		1885.	1884.	Imports.		1885.
Cotton goods.....	\$47,742,800	\$37,485,000		Wool.....		\$59,024,000
Silk goods.....	35,985,600	29,250,300		Cotton.....		52,527,000
Woolen goods.....	63,998,200	54,621,200		Wheat.....		34,272,000
Dress goods and linen...	24,061,800	22,705,200		Woolen yarn.....		28,417,000
Iron, manufactures of...	71,828,400	61,023,200		Barley.....		21,872,000
Other metal goods.....	27,251,000	23,847,000		Tobacco, raw.....		21,089,000
Machines and instrum'ts.	38,718,200	31,773,000		Hides..... raw		19,635,000
Coal and coke.....	34,700,000	33,248,000		Rye.....		19,040,000
Chemicals.....	71,162,000	64,474,200		Petroleum.....		14,961,000
Leather goods.....	39,460,400	31,416,000		Cotton yarn.....		13,494,000
Paper and m'tures of...	24,847,200	21,872,200		Lumber.....		23,776,000
Books and works of art.	25,513,600	23,895,300		Lard.....		12,542,000

#### GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN COMMERCE.

The "special" commerce of the Deutsche Zollgebiet, or Customs League, was divided as follows, expressed in thousands of marks:

Countries.	1883		1884		1885	
	Imports from.	Exports to.	Imports from.	Exports to.	Imports from.	Exports to.
German Free Ports.....	15,306	31,788	12,718	37,454	14,609	37,991
Great Britain.....	668,635	674,013	608,966	635,114	578,728	678,990
Austria-Hungary.....	580,244	420,545	581,749	401,653	525,431	435,766
Russia.....	363,441	184,595	543,968	184,806	568,796	220,881
Switzerland.....	143,691	187,367	136,228	188,334	144,516	219,029
Belgium.....	189,989	147,757	171,628	149,888	179,194	159,186
Netherlands.....	214,176	240,688	199,179	244,017	164,331	245,133
France and Algeria.....	241,417	203,119	214,049	188,180	229,922	202,769
Italy.....	149,680	85,413	141,436	82,470	145,942	88,375
Norway and Sweden.....	80,674	109,622	82,607	113,471	78,241	118,961
Denmark.....	50,254	80,829	73,426	83,387	73,031	100,577
Spain.....	35,935	33,051	39,349	30,567	23,607	31,158
Balkan Peninsula, includ'g Greece,						
Montenegro, and Turkey in Asia	122,573	97,074	91,385	83,379	74,362	83,192
Portugal.....	13,741	12,038	12,790	10,865	18,589	18,054
British India.....	178,809	46,936	164,130	39,169	162,128	44,661
Rest of Asia.....	58,528	69,913	87,699	60,120	105,605	77,605
Africa (except Algeria).....	71,867	34,867	72,142	88,678	79,352	42,887
North and Central America.....	497,112	389,963	582,875	305,246	564,825	411,413
South America and West Indies...	384,153	175,600	369,014	142,537	394,212	192,751
Australia.....	96,998	18,510	98,917	21,272	118,506	22,362
Other countries.....	972	974	1,438	923	2,237	1,145
Total.....	4,134,070	3,244,562	4,285,533	3,051,480	4,246,111	3,424,076



## COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following statement shows the imports of Germany from the United States and the exports thither for a series of years (ending June 30):

Years.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Years.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1885-86.....	\$61,961,000	\$69,154,000	1891-92.....	\$105,521,000	\$82,907,000
1886-87.....	58,571,000	80,647,000	1892-93.....	83,578,000	98,210,000
1887-88.....	56,414,000	73,421,000	1893-94.....	92,337,000	69,887,000
1888-89.....	68,802,000	81,742,000	1894-95.....	92,064,000	81,014,000
1889-90.....	85,563,000	98,337,000	1895-96.....	97,897,000	94,241,000
1890-91.....	92,795,000	97,316,000	1896-97.....	125,246,000	111,211,000

The principal imports from United States during the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Breadstuffs, \$6,918,749 (of this \$5,121,573 was corn); copper (ingots, bars, etc.), \$2,894,070; cotton (unmanufactured), \$41,759,576; fertilizers, \$1,809,045; hides and skins, \$1,074,288; iron and steel, manufactures of, \$2,508,779; naval stores, \$1,665,436; oil cake and oil cake meal, \$1,939,558; oil, refined mineral, \$7,688,715; provisions, \$12,190,115; tobacco (unmanufactured), \$4,034,342; wood and manufactures of, \$2,619,281. Exports to the United States were: Books, etc., \$1,000,542; cement, Portland, \$1,815,807; chemicals, drugs, dyes, \$5,632,205 free; flax, hemp, jute, manufactures, \$1,770,979; furs and fur skins and manufactures, \$2,046,001; glass and glassware, \$2,982,996; hides and skins, \$1,216,837; iron and steel and manufactures of, \$2,924,836; leather and manufactures, \$4,559,167; metals and manufactures of, \$1,729,081; paper and manufactures of, \$2,037,841; rice and rice flour, \$1,067,778; silk manufactures, \$6,219,170; sugars, \$12,528,755; toys, \$2,242,264; wines, \$1,359,185; wool manufactures, \$11,668,949.

## GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Gold Coin and Bullion—			Silver Coin and Bullion—		
	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1886.....	\$11,152,204	\$5,522,790	1886.....	\$2,810,980	\$10,141,694
1887.....	12,193,054	3,993,878	1887.....	2,090,842	9,063,278
1888.....	31,943,646	23,868,544	1888.....	2,643,958	11,056,290
1889.....	17,375,404	13,678,146	1889.....	2,254,669	12,934,329
1890.....	26,471,145	10,816,886	1890.....	3,141,743	13,442,240
1891.....	56,647,846	31,689,457	1891.....	4,056,672	13,166,707
1892.....	45,612,162	38,897,709	1892.....	3,904,687	8,079,225
1893.....	35,551,259	24,175,031	1893.....	2,484,328	11,894,183
1894*.....	77,130,690	12,690,000	1894.....	4,251,407	8,450,850
1895.....	23,193,328	19,514,009	1895.....	2,389,088	5,547,817

## SHIPPING.

The following statement shows the composition of the German mercantile navy:

	Baltic Ports—		North Sea Ports—		Total Shipping—	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1894—						
Sailing vessels.....	696	140,217	2,017	558,139	2,713	698,356
Steamers.....	388	158,000	628	665,702	1,016	823,708
Total.....	1,084	298,217	2,645	1,223,841	3,729	1,522,068
1895—						
Sailing vessels.....	630	118,912	1,992	541,944	2,622	660,856
Steamers.....	390	158,962	653	734,064	1,043	893,046
Total.....	1,020	277,904	2,645	1,275,998	3,665	1,553,903
1896+—						
Sailing vessels.....	551	95,020	1,973	527,025	2,524	622,105
Steamers.....	381	144,346	687	735,593	1,068	879,939
Total.....	932	239,366	2,660	1,262,618	3,592	1,502,044

## FOREIGN TONNAGE ENTERED AND CLEARED IN 1894.

The number and tonnage of foreign shipping of the German Empire entered and cleared, as compared with national shipping, were as follows in 1894:

Foreign ships.	Entered				Cleared			
	No.	With Cargoes Tonnage.	No.	In Ballast— Tonnage.	No.	With Cargoes Tonnage.	No.	In Ballast— Tonnage.
British.....	5,196	4,607,622	243	209,883	2,966	2,177,171	2,437	2,613,464
Danish.....	4,818	828,329	1,593	98,769	4,495	689,682	1,984	242,589
Swedish.....	3,351	695,084	263	61,378	2,594	499,624	1,590	270,626
Dutch.....	1,842	243,580	265	23,459	1,475	210,728	487	46,432
Norwegian.....	934	413,384	71	24,787	654	267,745	361	177,737
Russian.....	508	163,464	20	4,149	246	88,068	260	74,566
Total, including other foreign ships.....	16,905	7,158,277	2,461	427,079	12,096	4,050,146	7,221	3,517,689
German ships....	43,827	7,597,466	8,290	674,146	41,589	6,683,352	11,119	1,622,756

\* In addition there were imported 66,269 kilogrammes and exported 27 kilogrammes of gold and silver, value not stated.

† The apparent decrease of tonnage in 1896 is caused by a new method of measuring introduced that year.

**Hamburg Shipping.**—In 1896, 10,477 ships, with a total of 6,445,000 tons register, entered the port of Hamburg, as compared with 9,443 ships and 6,254,000 tons in 1895. During the year 10,371 ships, with a total of 6,300,000 tons, cleared, as compared with 9,446 ships and 6,280,000 tons in 1895.

### INTERNAL TRANSPORTATION.

#### RAILROADS.

The mileage and financial condition of German railways (including narrow-gauge lines) are shown as follows for six years ending 1894-95:

Years.	Total Length, in English Miles.	Total Capital, in 1,000 marks.	Expenditure (1,000 marks).	Receipts (1,000 marks).	Percentage on Capital of Surplus.
1890-90.....	25,968	10,304,442	708,916	1,271,086	5.50
1890-91.....	26,627	10,510,359	806,339	1,307,416	4.78
1891-92.....	26,971	107,26,246	876,064	1,348,884	4.41
1892-93.....	27,439	10,917,237	862,267	1,358,083	4.50
1893-94.....	27,851	11,105,722	863,309	1,413,523	4.95
1894-95.....	28,237	11,280,120	864,775	1,416,951	4.90

In 1894-95, 244,679,000 metric tons of freight were carried, paying 937,780,000 marks; 542,746,000 passengers were carried, yielding 378,675,000 marks.

#### CANAL AND RIVER NAVIGATION.

At the end of 1895 the canals and inland navigations of Germany were as follows:

Nature of Waterway.	Length Navigable for Vessels of Draught					Total Length Miles.
	5 ft. 9 in. Miles.	4 ft. 11 in. Miles.	3 ft. 3 in. Miles.	2 ft. 6 in. Miles.	Under 2 ft. 6 in. Miles.	
Navigable rivers.....	966	1,494	2,493	238	629	5,530
Canalized rivers.....	44	208	968	104	31	1,371
Canals.....	90	171	981	30	120	1,391
Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.....	61	...	...	...	...	61
Total.....	1,161	1,873	4,447	372	780	8,653

The number of vessels passing through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal from July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896, was 14,175, with a registered tonnage of 1,453,313. The receipts amounted to 896,600 marks.

### POST-OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

The amount of business transacted by the post-offices of Bavaria, Württemberg, and the Reichs postgebiet (all other parts of the Empire) in 1895 is shown as follows: Letters transmitted, 1,341,532,140; post cards, 474,426,900; printed matter, 616,215,780; samples, 85,536,450; journals, 1,100,201,768; total, including other dispatches, 3,848,999,835. Money sent, 24,042,252,157 marks.

The united receipts and expenditures of the post and telegraphic services in 1895-96 were: Receipts, 325,385,841 marks; expenditures, 295,604,196 marks.

The length of telegraph lines in 1895 was 81,919 miles; wires, 304,322 miles; inland telegrams transmitted, 26,267,622; foreign, 11,079,293.

### MONEY.

The mark, of 100 pfennige, is of the value of 23.8 cents. The thaler is 3 marks.

Gold coins are 20, 10, and 5 mark pieces, called respectively doppelkrone, krone and halbe krone. The 20 mark piece weighs 7.96495 grammes .900 fine, and consequently contains 7.16846 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are 5, 2, and 1 mark pieces, and 50 and 20 pfennige. The mark weighs 5.5 grammes .900 fine, and thus contains 5 grammes of fine silver.

Nickel coins are 10 and 5 pfennige pieces. There are bronze coins of smaller denominations. The standard of value is gold, but old thalers are still legal tender. Other silver is legal tender only up to 20 marks.

NOTE.—For further information see this "Year Book," Volume I, page 84.

### COINAGE.

The following statement shows the value (in thousands of marks) of the money coined since the foundation of the Empire:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Copper.	Total.
1880.....	99,349.2	.....	2,395.5	372.8	102,317.5
1891.....	96,988.3	4,766.6	1,436.7	171.8	103,353.4
1892.....	37,243.2	5,201.1	1,951.6	432.6	44,829.5
1893.....	110,420.9	8,797.1	2,026.1	312.0	121,556.1
1894.....	157,282.1	4,487.2	843.9	373.4	162,986.6
1895.....	107,514.0	7,672.4	181.6	340.9	115,708.9
Total since 1872.....	3,002,587.0	496,208.2	52,612.9	13,001.7	3,554,409.8
Withdrawn.....	4,141.2	13,045.4	2.6	0.1	17,189.3
Surplus.....	2,998,445.8	483,162.8	52,610.3	13,001.6	3,547,220.0

## NOTENBANKEN.

The following statement shows the average financial condition of the note-issuing banks of the Empire, in thousands of marks:

Year.	Banks.	Liabilities			Total, including other Liabilities.	Assets			Total, including other Assets.
		Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Note Circulation.		Coin and Bullion.	Notes of State and other Banks.	Bills.	
1880.....	18	231,225	42,701	1,198,976	1,902,470	871,960	48,253	771,243	1,917,404
1881.....	9	221,815	43,547	1,179,387	1,959,899	865,025	45,161	745,204	1,974,585
1882.....	9	222,194	45,690	1,194,019	2,067,806	1,017,452	51,521	769,451	2,047,521
1883.....	9	222,672	46,026	1,158,320	1,953,739	821,735	49,990	790,870	1,982,984
1884.....	8	219,672	45,986	1,173,629	2,018,120	1,018,488	52,710	765,160	2,022,199
1885.....	8	219,672	46,229	1,273,799	2,140,014	1,062,226	56,598	790,673	2,141,019

## THE REICHSBANK.

The following statement shows the condition of the Imperial Bank, in thousands of pounds sterling, at the dates named:

Assets.	Aug. 31, Aug. 22, Aug. 31.				Liabilities.	Aug. 31, Aug. 22, Aug. 31.			
	1897.	1897.	1896.	1896.		1897.	1897.	1896.	1896.
Coin and bullion.....	£43,240	£44,504	£45,188		Notes in circulation....	£53,584	£51,546	£52,257	
Discounts & advances..	30,359	37,264	36,613		Current accounts.....	25,715	26,562	25,523	

The following table shows the annual transactions of the Bank since its foundation, for the years named, in thousands of marks:

Year.	—Purchase of Bills of Exchange—					
	Total Transactions.	Local Bills.	Consignment or Commission Bills.	Foreign Bills.	Loans on Securities.	Purchase of Gold.
1876.....	36,684,831	1,107,182	3,015,650	17,633	467,207	46,899
1878.....	44,254,714	1,066,457	2,239,350	40,334	535,751	97,708
1880.....	52,193,508	1,034,103	2,450,687	57,352	839,702	46,210
1882.....	56,005,689	1,164,780	2,536,867	42,810	900,871	110,886
1884.....	71,590,794	1,194,927	2,534,970	43,681	765,208	12,435
1886.....	76,565,428	1,176,983	2,332,157	105,220	775,942	130,263
1888.....	84,337,564	1,268,911	2,649,168	54,835	709,577	235,945
1890.....	108,595,413	1,847,462	3,578,027	63,971	1,315,176	87,997
1891.....	109,933,249	1,837,050	3,576,842	78,908	1,208,140	176,472
1892.....	104,489,335	1,768,012	3,057,532	68,625	907,016	61,540
1893.....	110,942,346	1,932,703	3,367,065	67,245	1,064,888	137,009
1894.....	110,783,951	1,760,637	2,939,612	62,702	825,080	241,131
1895.....	121,313,107	2,022,214	3,144,119	54,013	1,110,936	55,276
1896.....	131,499,193	2,491,338	3,743,084	54,421	1,428,201	62,032

Year.	Endorsements.	Account with Empire and Federal States.	Nominal Am't Valuable Securities in care of Bank.	Admin-istrative Ex-pences.	Added to Reserve Fund.	Dividends Paid.	Number Employees.
1876.....	16,211,245	2,070,124	424,129	5,390	977	6 1/2	1,064
1878.....	27,291,913	1,964,678	633,505	5,439	1,078	6 1/2	1,142
1880.....	35,234,255	1,372,196	868,470	5,400	993	6 1/2	1,155
1882.....	36,190,142	1,813,157	1,107,424	5,511	1,532	7 0/8	1,191
1884.....	52,637,790	2,256,301	1,334,673	5,917	1,048	6 1/2	1,245
1886.....	67,229,843	2,638,989	1,122,980	6,106	474	5 3/8	1,307
1888.....	63,824,977	3,079,402	1,900,527	6,462	541	5 1/4	1,322
1890.....	79,749,502	4,054,453	2,198,091	7,431	3,083	8 1/2	1,507
1891.....	81,012,777	4,210,533	2,356,613	7,806	997	7 5/8	1,573
1892.....	78,215,087	4,305,581	2,472,990	8,307	997	6 3/8	1,635
1893.....	82,363,270	4,450,989	2,604,655	8,651	997	7 5/8	1,690
1894.....	84,449,559	4,194,301	2,636,595	9,080	997	4 3/8	1,745
1895.....	93,698,269	4,232,918	2,721,026	9,635	997	5 5/8	1,819
1896.....	98,240,164	11,558,143	2,796,111	9,527	997	7 5/8	1,894

## ISSUES OF SECURITIES.

The *Deutsche Oekonomist* publishes a report on the issue of foreign loans in Germany. The capital raised is stated as follows, in millions of marks:

1896.....	1,896	1890.....	1,520
1895.....	1,375	1889.....	1,745
1894.....	1,429	1888.....	1,985
1893.....	1,266	1887.....	1,008
1892.....	1,016	1886.....	1,015
1891.....	1,217		899

A detailed statement of these issues shows as follows, in millions of marks:

	1895		1894		1893		1892	
	Nomi- nal Value.	Mar- ket Value.	Nomi- nal Value.	Mar- ket Value.	Nomi- nal Value.	Mar- ket Value.	Nomi- nal Value.	Mar- ket Value.
<b>German Loans.</b>								
Government.....	41.45	42.69	226.00	202.51	401.00	366.69	369.50	313.90
Municipal.....	95.31	96.79	94.75	92.85	83.13	79.79	56.13	55.17
Mortgage.....	500.00	500.00	559.64	559.61	349.69	342.82	437.87	437.87
Railway bonds.....	5.50	5.56	7.76	7.95	2.05	2.06	3.70	3.75
Industrial bonds....	40.43	39.97	48.35	50.21	68.60	66.91	13.09	13.28
Railway shares.....	2.35	2.62	1.40	1.82	4.29	4.59	4.82	4.29
Bank shares.....	112.99	143.12	31.59	36.17	21.59	34.02	2.00	2.51
Insurance shares....	2.50	2.72	2.00	5.12	1.75	2.58	....	....
Industrial shares....	161.17	223.25	60.28	79.00	19.55	25.28	12.69	14.77
	961.70	1,056.72	1,081.77	1,035.31	950.59	923.76	900.00	844.55
<b>Foreign Loans.</b>								
State.....	78.50	73.10	200.41	188.59	304.00	304.31	89.25	83.77
Municipal.....	26.00	24.83	6.75	6.85	.....	.....	14.08	13.99
Mortgage.....	48.92	46.54	.....	.....	9.73	9.79	4.83	4.29
Railway bonds.....	158.22	155.85	152.70	142.51	62.36	62.36	106.69	65.64
Industrial bonds....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway shares.....	4.00	5.21	24.95	31.03	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Bank shares.....	5.20	9.11	3.20	4.26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insurance shares....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial shares....	2.50	3.26	8.10	10.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
	319.34	317.90	396.31	384.99	376.14	342.48	218.79	171.69
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,281.04</b>	<b>1,374.62</b>	<b>1,420.08</b>	<b>1,429.30</b>	<b>1,326.83</b>	<b>1,266.24</b>	<b>1,118.79</b>	<b>1,016.24</b>

The creation of limited-liability companies is recorded by the same authority, as follows: In 1892, number of companies, 63; capital, 23,864,700 marks; in 1893, number 163; capital, 68,667,404 marks; in 1894, number 234; capital, 112,456,000 marks; in 1895, number 297; capital, 149,711,100; in 1896, number 376; capital, 128,483,700 marks.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

The area and total number of inhabitants (civil and military) of the various provinces of the Monarchy are given as follows in the returns of the censuses of December 31, 1880 and 1890:

Provinces.	Area square miles.	Dec. 31, 1880.	Population, Dec. 31, 1890—			Popula- tion per sq. mile, 1890.
			Male.	Female.	Total.	
<b>Austria Proper—</b>						
Lower Austria.....	7,654	2,330,621	1,307,913	1,353,886	2,661,799	347
Upper Austria.....	4,631	759,620	388,762	397,069	785,531	169
Salzburg.....	2,747	163,570	85,048	87,502	173,510	62
Styria.....	8,670	1,213,567	635,967	646,741	1,282,708	148
Carinthia.....	4,005	649,730	316,473	314,535	631,008	91
Carniola.....	3,855	481,243	238,011	290,947	498,958	129
Croat land.....	3,084	647,924	351,844	343,540	695,384	228
Tyrol and Vorarlberg.....	11,324	912,549	454,769	474,000	928,769	82
Bohemia.....	20,080	5,560,819	2,821,989	3,021,105	5,843,094	291
Moravia.....	8,583	2,153,407	1,067,340	1,189,590	2,276,870	264
Silesia.....	1,967	565,475	288,908	316,741	605,649	305
Galicia.....	30,307	5,958,607	3,260,433	3,347,368	6,607,816	218
Bukowina.....	4,035	571,671	324,469	325,122	649,591	160
Dalmatia.....	4,940	476,101	266,303	261,123	527,426	106
<b>Total, Austria.....</b>	<b>115,903</b>	<b>22,144,244</b>	<b>11,680,129</b>	<b>12,306,284</b>	<b>23,986,413</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>Kingdom of Hungary—</b>						
Hungary (including Transylvania).....	108,258	13,812,446	7,548,758	7,683,401	15,232,159	139
Croatia and Slavonia.....	16,773	1,905,295	1,104,322	1,096,655	2,200,977	130
Town of Fiume.....	8	21,634	14,891	15,446	30,337	3,625
<b>Total, Hungary.....</b>	<b>125,039</b>	<b>15,739,375</b>	<b>8,667,971</b>	<b>8,795,502</b>	<b>17,463,473</b>	<b>139</b>
<b>Total, Austria-Hungary...</b>	<b>240,942</b>	<b>37,883,619</b>	<b>20,357,100</b>	<b>21,001,786</b>	<b>41,358,886</b>	<b>171</b>

## OCCUPATIONS OF INHABITANTS.

## In Austria, in 1890:

Occupations.	Masters, etc.	Employed.	Members of Families, etc.	Total.
Agriculture, forestry, etc.....	2,006,764	6,462,459	4,882,156	13,351,379
Mining, smelting, etc.....	65,422	457,181	718,094	1,240,697
Machine-making.....	20,938	58,802	112,612	190,352
Building.....	35,926	257,653	445,532	739,112
Textile industries.....	43,001	405,201	382,868	811,070
Foods and drinks.....	132,212	225,499	550,132	1,007,843
Clothing.....	218,706	385,111	551,186	1,154,993
Other industries.....	81,642	395,606	531,208	1,011,453
Banking, insurance, etc.....	2,372	13,573	31,713	47,678
Trade.....	202,285	340,874	649,395	1,482,454
Transport.....	19,920	143,509	389,212	552,641
Active army.....	40,615	187,507	24,126	212,248
State officials.....	40,615	222,929	433,019	696,563
Other occupations.....	20,841	27,844	60,312	108,717
Rentiers, etc.....	551,150	12,562	325,680	889,391
In institutions, etc.....	241,084	.....	.....	241,084
Without occupation.....	69,773	.....	53,980	123,753
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,842,640</b>	<b>9,728,647</b>	<b>10,326,126</b>	<b>23,897,413</b>

## In Hungary, 1890:

Occupations.	Earning.	Supported.	Total.
Connected with learning.....	128,663	291,478	420,130
Servants in occupations connected with learning....	36,426	70,508	106,932
Agriculture, forestry, etc.....	4,474,653	6,410,791	10,905,444
Mining industry and communications.....	1,210,473	1,719,718	2,980,159
Pensioners' assistants.....	129,362	104,334	273,696
Day laborers.....	1,242,284	1,198,155	2,438,439
Soldiers, gendarmes.....	114,393	17,305	131,508
Other occupations.....	44,381	62,381	106,562
Unknown occupations.....	9,329	81,918	91,247
Supported by the Government.....	.....	69,518	69,515
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,380,914</b>	<b>10,073,877</b>	<b>17,463,791</b>

## EMIGRATION.

	Total Emigrants.	To North America.	To Argentina.
1880.....	74,062	63,119	1,918
1891.....	78,524	70,711	288
1892.....	74,947	69,980	553
1893.....	65,544	65,878	665
1894.....	25,566	22,966	440

## FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The sources of revenue are indicated by the following budget estimates, for the common affairs of the Monarchy, for the year 1897:

	Florins.		Florins.
Foreign Affairs.....	116,500	Hungary's 2 per cent.....	2,145,407
War and Marine.....	2,618,871	Austria's quota.....	73,587,452
Finance.....	5,670	Hungary's quota.....	81,537,479
Board of Control.....	242		
Surplus from customs.....	50,573,130	Total.....	160,584,751

The branches of expenditure are shown in the following budget estimates for 1897:

	Ordinary. Florins.	Extraordinary. Florins.	Total. Florins.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....	4,019,540	77,400	4,096,940
Ministry of War } Army.....	125,382,512	14,797,187	140,179,699
} Marine.....	10,481,060	3,600,200	14,081,260
Ministry of Finance.....	2,093,540		2,093,500
Board of Control.....	133,362		133,362
Total.....	142,109,964	18,474,787	160,584,751

The income and expenditure of the Monarchy from 1880 to 1894 were as follows (in thousands of florins):

	1880. Florins.	1890. Florins.	1891. Florins.	1892. Florins.	1893. Florins.	1894. Florins.
<b>Austria.</b>						
Expenditure—						
Total in cash.....	432,075	559,598	587,091	610,666	629,873	661,932
Total in bills.....	41,308	88,457	88,416	125,535	420,210	27,651
Total.....	473,378	648,055	675,507	736,201	1,050,023	719,583
Revenue—						
Total in cash.....	445,935	582,163	600,708	617,697	650,163	688,060
Total in bills.....	37,428	88,457	88,416	125,535	399,181	24,684
Total.....	483,363	670,620	589,124	743,232	1,058,844	712,734
<b>Hungary.</b>						
Expenditure—						
Ordinary.....	272,981	323,796	364,322	378,667	381,031	435,867
Transitory.....	7,551	39,789	47,015	14,428	*82,790	*547,079
Investments.....	6,508	18,629	17,491	14,980	24,193	36,141
Extraordinary expenditure.....	2,609	4,688	7,468	7,550	6,961	6,543
Total.....	289,649	386,902	906,296	417,634	494,947	1,025,630
Revenue—						
Ordinary.....	214,822	373,223	414,969	424,573	466,016	475,235
Transitory.....	17,529	43,950	27,440	12,149	*99,218	*558,961
Extraordinary.....	84					
Total.....	232,435	420,173	441,809	236,712	565,234	1,034,196

## PUBLIC DEBT.

The following table shows the growth of the debt of the Monarchy in thousands of florins:

	1880.	1890.	1893.	1894.	1895.
General debt.....	2,755,828	2,761,667	2,759,930	2,757,673	2,763,183
Austria's special debt.....	408,616	1,058,813	1,226,786	1,274,075	1,435,338
Hungary's special debt.....	1,063,834	1,703,484	1,077,290	2,073,102	2,144,786
Total.....	4,228,278	5,613,964	6,064,006	7,115,450	6,316,307

There is also to be reckoned a common floating debt amounting in December, 1896, to 192,816,145 florins. The cost of the general debt in 1895 was estimated at 127,377,468 florins, of which 97,066,393 florins was borne by Austria, and 30,311,075 florins by Hungary. The cost of the "special debt" of Austria was estimated at 70,696,391 million florins.

\* The great sum of transitory revenue and expenditure is the result of the financial operation for the regulation of the standard of money. The gold buying of the Government for this purpose represented 77.3 million florins.

## AGRICULTURE.

According to an official statement of 1893, the ownership of land in Hungary was as follows:

Ownership.	Acres.	Percentage of total area.	Ownership.	Acres.	Percentage of total area.
State.....	3,963,391	5.68	Church.....	3,229,257	4.63
Foundation.....	353,991	.51	Educational.....	189,145	.27
Railways.....	59,704	.10	Private.....	45,631,540	65.44
Fideicommiss.....	3,342,597	4.79			
Districts and parishes	12,353,930	17.69			
Companies.....	617,615	.89	Total.....	69,726,170	100.00

The products of the soil in Austria and in Hungary in 1894 were as follows:

	Austria in 1894			Hungary in 1894		
	Area in 1,000 hectares.	Produce in 1,000 hectolitres.	Produce per hectare in hectol's.	Area in 1,000 hectares.	Produce in 1,000 hectolitres.	Produce per hectare in hectol's.
Wheat.....	1,098	16,962	15.5	3,432	53,085	15.46
Barley.....	1,336	21,321	15.9	1,124	20,908	18.50
Oats.....	1,879	38,659	20.6	1,078	26,564	24.64
Rye.....	1,960	29,968	15.3	1,210	20,400	16.85
Pulse.....	289	3,513	12.3	11	134	12.16
Buckwheat.....	181	1,653	9.1	.....	.....	.....
Maize.....	326	4,961	14.9	2,386	28,382	11.90
Other cereals.....	94	1,356	14.4	.....	.....	.....
Total cereals..	7,148	118,283	16.6	9,241	149,266	.....
Potatoes.....	1,098	96,074	87.5	519	51,023	84.40
Sugar beet.....	286	67,265	235.2	92	*15,562	*159.60
Beet (other).....	157	24,128	153.7	151	*35,547	*172.78
Vineyards.....	252	3,775	14.9	.....	*1,110	.....
Tobacco.....	4.4	68	15.5	38	*574	*9.68
Hops.....	15.4	90	5.8	.....	.....	.....
Hemp.....	39.5	229	5.8	78	995	.....
Rape.....	23.1	329	11.7	75	838	12.16

In 1891 the amount of beer produced in Austria-Hungary was 14,253,000 hectolitres; in 1892, 15,557,000 hectolitres; in 1893, 16,261,000 hectolitres; and in 1894, 16,772,000 hectolitres.

NOTE.—1 hectare = 2.47 acres. 1 hectolitre = 2.8375 bushels. 1 metre-centner = 110.23 pounds avoirdupois. 1 hectolitre = 26.417 gallons.

## MINERAL PRODUCTS.

The following table shows the quantities and values, respectively, of the leading minerals and furnace products of Austria and Hungary in 1896:

Minerals.	Austria. Metre-centners.	Hungary. Metre-centners.	Products.	Austria. Florins.	Hungary. Florins.
Salt of all kinds.....	3,113,969	1,693,949	Pig iron.....	27,771,707	12,490,000
Black coal.....	97,236,733	10,680,459	Silver.....	2,524,993	1,231,000
Brown coal.....	173,325,332	39,749,051	Lead.....	1,502,688	323,000
Silver ore.....	181,194	17,357	Zinc.....	1,096,008	.....
Iron ore.....	18,849,111	9,552,625	Quicksilver.....	1,188,512	2,000
Lead ore.....	129,124	.....	Copper.....	460,900	144,000
Gold ore.....	1,099	.....	Gold.....	.....	4,896,960

The following statement shows the production, imports, exports, and consumption of pig iron in Austria-Hungary, in metric tons:

Year.	Production.	Imports.	Total.	Exports.	Consumption.
1891.....	912,545	59,710	972,256	10,335	961,920
1892.....	940,646	66,096	1,006,743	11,599	995,172
1893.....	962,692	75,621	1,038,314	12,640	1,025,653
1894.....	1,072,367	138,849	1,211,206	11,562	1,199,622
1895.....	1,106,072	175,400	1,273,472	9,185	1,263,696

\* Metre-centners.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The entire commerce, comprising imports and exports of merchandise (specie excluded) and specie, together with customs receipts, is shown as follows, in millions of florins:

	Merchandise		Specie		Customs.
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	
1880.....	581.3	668.4	32.1	22.5	26.1
1885.....	545.7	663.3	12.3	8.7	39.9
1890.....	567.2	707.1	43.5	4.3	40.5
1891.....	578.8	776.2	39.5	11.3	40.6
1892.....	553.2	705.6	74.0	18.0	40.1
1893.....	519.7	785.2	150.4	20.8	39.6
1894.....	679.2	777.0	37.7	27.5	41.1
1895.....	727.4	742.5	51.3	21.9	....
1896.....	728.8	785.7	68.5	42.4	....

## LEADING IMPORTS, IN MILLIONS OF FLORINS, 1891-96.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Cotton.....	49.5	48.6	55.4	43.5	51.7
Wool.....	37.1	36.1	35.3	34.4	39.2
Coffee.....	38.9	35.9	39.9	37.2	37.6
Silk.....	20.9	22.4	23.6	19.4	20.3
Tobacco, leaf.....	16.7	20.5	17.7	15.0	21.8
Furs and hides, raw.....	17.5	23.0	23.2	20.7	13.0
Tobacco, manufactured.....	4.9	3.1	4.3	5.2	4.2
Woolen yarn.....	17.7	19.4	17.1	21.3	25.0
Cotton yarn.....	13.9	13.9	13.4	14.3	13.9
Leather.....	15.3	16.2	17.1	15.2	16.7
Coal and coke.....	24.3	24.3	29.0	30.6	33.5
Grain.....	7.2	5.9	9.9	24.0	13.9
Silk goods.....	12.1	12.6	12.6	12.7	14.5
Woolen goods.....	12.0	12.7	12.2	13.2	12.5
Pigments and tanning materials.....	10.9	11.9	9.7	9.3	....
Machinery.....	17.6	18.7	19.4	29.7	24.2
Hardware and clocks.....	12.7	12.2	12.5	11.2	....
Cattle.....	16.7	11.2	9.8	13.3	14.0
Books and newspapers.....	13.0	13.7	15.3	17.7	15.7

## LEADING EXPORTS, IN MILLIONS OF FLORINS, 1891-96.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Grain.....	30.4	69.3	86.9	43.7	23.7
Timber.....	63.5	55.6	59.0	23.4	25.7
Sugar.....	33.0	74.0	97.1	....	63.0
Hardware.....	21.6	23.7	22.2	24.7	26.1
Cattle.....	37.1	31.4	24.2	33.1	39.4
Woolen goods.....	16.9	17.3	13.7	17.9	17.8
Flour.....	15.3	7.2	5.6	3.4	....
Glass and glassware.....	19.0	18.3	18.3	19.3	23.0
Coal and coke.....	34.3	29.2	30.4	29.8	30.4
Wood wares.....	18.2	18.1	18.3	18.3	....
Wool.....	11.9	9.1	11.5	9.4	10.4
Wine.....	9.3	6.3	5.9	5.4	....
Iron and iron wares.....	17.5	12.5	12.6	11.1	12.4
Paper and paper wares.....	16.0	17.2	17.6	12.2	11.8
Minerals.....	11.7	10.7	12.1	10.1	....
Gloves.....	17.9	18.4	21.1	19.8	21.5
Eggs.....	16.0	23.4	23.5	37.9	39.4
Feathers.....	13.4	12.6	9.6	9.9	....
Linen yarn.....	7.0	7.1	8.6	7.3	....
Leather wares (excluding gloves).....	14.9	9.5	12.9	9.3	13.3
Silk wares.....	7.7	8.6	7.5	6.5	....

## COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The values of the imports and exports as between the United States and Austria-Hungary for the years ending June 30 were as follows:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports into the United States...	\$7,718,000	\$10,054,000	\$6,896,000	\$6,510,000	\$7,644,000	\$8,153,000
Exports from the United States..	1,527,000	571,000	527,000	2,126,000	2,440,000	4,023,000

The principal articles of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were as follows: Copper, \$432,150; Cotton, unmanufactured, \$643,727; rosin and turpentine, \$103,295; mineral oils, \$100,890; cottonseed oil, \$425,065. The exports to the United States were: Chemicals, drugs, and dyes, \$567,418; buttons and button forms, \$517,335; earthen, stone, and china ware, \$782,306; flax, hemp, and jute, manufactures of, \$500,751; glass and glassware, \$996,424; leather and manufactures of, \$406,705; malt liquors, \$113,566; metals and manufactures of, \$194,338; silk, manufactures of, \$203,680; sugar, beet, \$331,263; wood, manufactures of, \$101,640; wool cloths, \$157,863.



## FOREIGN MOVEMENT OF PRECIOUS METALS.

	Gold Coin and Bullion—		Silver Coin and Bullion—	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1885.....	\$3,833,413	\$1,935,980	\$1,611,073	\$1,870,907
1886.....	3,156,850	451,293	1,254,690	12,842
1887.....	3,329,846	1,497,344	1,848,456	467,924
1888.....	10,559,829	4,533,237	1,524,255	404,379
1889.....	9,958,368	3,468,547	2,040,721	55,940
1890.....	18,973,001	1,783,941	1,329,588	44,511
1891.....	17,149,500	4,072,418	1,852,808	974,604
1892.....	30,107,622	1,153,446	3,699,472	1,738,086
1893.....	68,933,160	6,291,269	3,699,668	1,865,102
1894.....	22,292,000	18,951,806	4,729,927	3,073,648
1895.....	27,645,982	11,617,791	1,365,736	1,097,257

## SHIPPING.

The following table shows the condition of the Austro-Hungarian mercantile service, including coasting vessels:

Year.	Steamers		Sailing	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1890.....	113	63,970	8,079	267,468
1890.....	173	97,852	10,207	182,716
1891.....	175	103,281	9,977	104,064
1892.....	187	106,556	9,851	136,064
1893.....	203	129,567	11,320	126,919

The following tabular statement shows the strength of the commercial marine of Austria-Hungary on January 1, 1896:

	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Sea-going vessels.....	244	262,352	4,592
Coasting vessels.....	1,746	38,849	5,171
Fishing vessels, etc.....	9,922	23,992	23,290
Total.....	11,912	264,193	33,053

Of the total number of vessels, 202 of 146,098 tons were steamers, and 11,710 of 118,095 tons were sailing vessels.

## RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The progress of mileage and capitalization of the railroads of Austria-Hungary from 1877 to 1895 are shown in the following statement, the capital being expressed in thousands of florins:

	1877.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Length.....	Miles. 11,206	Miles. 11,516	Miles. 16,332	Miles. 17,198	Miles. 17,609	Miles. 17,888	Miles. 18,317
Capital expenditure in 1,000 of florins.....	2,761,152	3,035,574	*2,788,302	*2,910,788	*2,974,905	.....	.....

The following table shows the traffic on the Austrian and Hungarian lines:

	Austrian			Hungarian		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Passengers (in 1,000's).....	92,074	97,315	102,898	35,881	41,079	95,582
Goods carried (in 1,000 tons).....	85,272	90,904	92,865	11,096	12,244	124,490
Receipts (1,000 florins).....	224,939	242,072	243,206	89,586	93,544	102,591
Working expenses (1,000 florins).....	132,318	137,142	136,227	46,351	48,692	53,702

In 1895 the number of passengers carried in Austria-Hungary was 158,232,833. The increase in goods traffic was 1.8 per cent. in Austria and 3.2 per cent. in Hungary. The total receipts amounted to 447,728,787 florins.

## TELEGRAPHS.

The following are the telegraph statistics of Austria, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Hungary:

	Offices. Number.	Line. Miles.	Wire. Miles.	Messages. Number.
Austria, 1895.....	4,544	28,750	86,328	13,234,625
Hungary, 1895.....	2,116	12,473	85,321	9,969,844
Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1894.....	117	1,784	4,202	531,269

\* Austria alone.

## MONEY AND BANKING.\*

The following figures, showing the coinage of the Austro-Hungarian mint and the outstanding note circulation from 1891 to 1895, will illustrate the progress of the transition to the gold basis:

		1891. Florins.	1892. Florins.	1893. Florins.	1894. Florins.	1895. Florins.
Gold	Four-ducat.....	2,591,876	2,717,496	2,834,445	784,496	910,809
	Single-ducat.....				1,584,607	2,015,062
	Franz-Josefs.....	3,394,795	2,066,107			
	Twenty and ten crown.....		24,322,360	135,042,480	97,323,530	72,011,760
	Levantine thaler.....	349,823	6,433,204 (pieces)		2,697,600 (pieces)	2,301,100 (pieces)
Silver	Two-gulden.....	5,948,515	4,173,573			
	Single-gulden.....		125,000	37,255,001	20,039,995	16,849,963
	Single-crown.....		296,520			
	Twenty-kreutzer.....	665,137				
	Ten-kreutzer.....		219,560	9,827,259	11,874,404	8,078,777
Nickel	twenty and ten heller.....					
Copper	Four-kreutzer.....	411,207	162,230			
	One-kreutzer.....					
Bronze	Half-kreutzer.....					
	two and single heller.....		2,600	722,704	1,365,672	1,199,447
State notes in circulation.....		378,844,091	348,970,577	372,099,255	303,305,896	193,539,593
Austro-Hungarian bank notes in circulation.....		455,222,220	477,987,590	486,623,620	507,806,160	619,854,140

The total value of new coins struck at the various mints of the Austro-Hungarian Empire up to July 31, 1895, according to the law of August 2, 1892, was 385,506,000 florins; that is, 288,763,000 florins of gold crowns, 67,277,000 of silver crowns, 26,714,000 of nickel hellers, and 2,752,000 of bronze hellers.

Of the total value of 385,506,000 florins, 232,342,000 florins were for Austria proper, and 153,164,000 for Hungary.

## THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN BANK.

The following are the statistics of the Austro-Hungarian Bank for five years, in thousands of florins:

	Liabilities					Assets			
	Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Note Circulation.	Mortgages.	Total, including others.	Cash.	Dis-counted Bills, etc.	State Loan.	Other Loans.
1890.....	90,000	18,967	445,984	107,366	687,399	244,490	166,619	78,170	114,273
1891.....	90,000	18,952	455,222	110,872	701,283	245,931	190,189	77,419	116,799
1892.....	90,000	32,498	477,988	117,997	744,989	239,155	171,917	77,351	121,457
1893.....	90,000	32,473	486,624	121,276	762,814	278,235	171,699	76,987	125,262
1894.....	90,000	32,521	507,806	128,611	791,559	307,005	180,254	76,858	131,505
1895.....	90,000	32,458	619,854	128,541	915,462	377,251	219,474	76,322	134,290
1896.....	90,000	.....	659,726	.....	.....	448,000	217,592	.....	.....

The transactions of the Austro-Hungarian Bank in 1895 amounted to 2,532 million florins, against 2,311 millions in 1894; the discounts were 1,250 millions, against 1,076 millions the preceding year. At the close of 1895 the coin and bullion in the Bank amounted to 833 million florins, of which 250 millions consisted of gold, 127 millions silver, and 6½ millions gold bills.

## JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

The following are statistics for December 31, 1894, of the 54 Austrian, and for 1892 of the 213 Hungarian, joint-stock banks, in thousands of florins:

	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up.	Reserve.	Liabilities—Bills, etc., in cir-culation.	Credit Accounts current.	Mort-gages.	Total, in-cluding others.
Austria.....	.....	214,915	64,063	221,381	487,653	617,729	1,670,616
Hungary.....	74,883	61,533	12,154	11,736	129,622	35,501	411,943

	Bank and Credit Notes.	Mortgage Loans.	Assets—Debit Accounts Current.	Cash in Hand.	Total, including others.
Austria.....	213,062	621,665	524,764	31,124	1,670,616
Hungary.....	125,400	51,592	94,818	10,432	411,943

In 1894 the number of savings-banks in Austria was 472, with 2,786,448 depositors and 1,530,713,000 florins; Hungary, in 1892, 521 banks, with 510,620,000 florins deposits.

The post-office savings-banks in Austria numbered 5,417 in 1895, with 1,138,454 depositors and 100,799,777 florins of deposits. Hungary, in 1894, had 3,942 banks, 257,303 depositors and 8,949,000 florins deposits, besides 550,000 in Croatia.

N. B.—For full particulars of "Monetary System" see "Commercial Year Book," Volume I, page 63.

\* For further information see this "Year Book," Volume I, page 118, Banking, and page 63, Monetary System.

## ITALY.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

At the census of December 31, 1861, the area was about 96,500 square miles, with a population of 21,777,334. According to the censuses of 1871 and 1881, the area of the kingdom was, as now, 114,410, the population aggregating respectively 23,801,154 and 28,459,638. The estimated population for 1894 was 30,913,663 and 279.45 inhabitants per square mile.

The progress in census population from 1800 up to 1881 is shown as follows:

Year.	Population.	Increase per cent. per annum.	Year.	Population.	Increase per cent. per annum.
1800.....	13,124,000	.....	1848.....	23,617,000	0.747
1816.....	13,363,000	0.089	1861.....	25,000,000	0.450
1826.....	19,727,000	0.812	1871.....	26,800,000	0.400
1838.....	21,975,000	0.376	1881.....	28,460,000	0.619

The estimated population on December 31, 1895, was 31,102,833, or 281.16 inhabitants per square mile.

At the time of the census of 1881 the resident or legal population was 28,953,480. The number of foreigners was 59,966; 16,092 were Austrians, 12,104 Swiss, 10,781 French, 7,302 English, 5,234 Germans, 1,387 Russians, 1,286 Americans (United States), 1,212 Greeks, 922 Spaniards, and the rest mainly Turks, Belgians, Swedes and Norwegians, Dutch, Egyptians, Argentinees, Brazilians.

## OCCUPATION OF INHABITANTS IN 1881.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agriculture.....	5,124,431	3,048,951	8,173,382
Raising of animals and apiculture.....	213,556	30,886	244,452
Horticulture.....	58,914	14,925	73,839
Sylviculture.....	53,226	6,425	59,651
Fishing and chase.....	47,901	340	48,241
Mining.....	58,937	575	59,512
Mineral industry.....	755	.....	755
Industrial productions.....	2,281,317	1,904,144	4,185,461
Inns, clothing, etc.....	51,500	99,594	151,094
Commerce.....	246,618	33,155	279,773
Transport.....	310,347	2,664	313,011
Proprietors and pensioners.....	427,456	535,425	962,881
Employees and domestics.....	265,605	447,800	713,405
National defense.....	160,155	.....	160,155
Civil administration.....	167,262	2,400	170,632
Public worship.....	103,161	28,424	131,585
Justice.....	23,248	2	23,250
Sanitary service.....	41,333	15,384	56,717
Instruction.....	32,906	46,887	79,793
Fine arts, etc.....	31,174	4,450	35,624
Literature and applied science.....	19,740	35	19,775
Hawkers.....	23,993	5,457	34,450
Workmen, porters, etc.....	121,562	8,297	129,859
Prisoners, paupers, etc.....	73,188	56,493	129,681
Students, housekeepers, etc.....	582,407	4,143,274	4,725,681
No occupation stated.....	725,284	855,691	1,580,975
Total.....	11,258,968	11,292,158	22,551,126

## EMIGRATION.

	1880.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Europe.....	92,631	100,269	103,885	107,025	104,482	110,759	106,273
North Africa.....	2,177	2,020	2,131	2,217	3,119	2,390	3,063
America—							
United States.....	25,881	48,019	44,359	42,953	49,765	31,668	37,851
Canada.....	.....	.....	163	211	382	805	788
Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Central America.....	1,037	926	2,036	1,342	1,068	1,204	1,688
Brazil.....	16,953	16,233	108,414	36,448	45,324	41,623	93,090
Chili and Peru.....	375	3,334	896	734	657	192	461
The Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay.....	75,068	41,352	27,542	23,542	36,212	34,333	43,494
America (country not named)....	3,877	4,553	3,062	3,577	4,871	1,579	1,562
Other countries.....	423	548	1,143	518	851	719	925
Total.....	218,412	217,244	298,631	228,667	246,751	226,323	293,181

## FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the fiscal years named, ending June 30, the budget estimates being given for the last three years:

Years.	Total Revenue. Lire.	Total Expenditure. Lire.	Difference. Lire.
1890-91.....	1,903,170,131	1,879,636,028	inc. 23,534,103
1891-92.....	1,747,951,589	1,796,090,394	dec. 48,138,805
1892-93.....	1,748,429,655	1,739,085,890	inc. 9,343,765
1893-94.....	1,853,294,087	1,912,149,991	dec. 58,855,904
1894-95.....	1,807,372,533	1,806,963,455	inc. 409,078
1895-96.....	1,819,123,977	1,817,712,075	inc. 1,411,902
1896-97.....	1,727,979,187	1,712,571,466	inc. 15,407,721
1897-98.....	1,690,154,121	1,555,779,746	inc. 134,374,375

## PUBLIC DEBT.

The following table shows the interest (including premiums) and sinking fund of the Public Debt on July 1, 1896:

Debts.	Per Cent.	Rentes, Inter- ests, etc. Lire.	Sinking Fund. 1895-96. Lire.	Year of Extinction.
1. Consolidated debt—				
Rentes at 5 per cent.....	5	409,438,135	.....	.....
" 3 ".....	3	4,871,412	.....	.....
" 4½ ".....	4½	47,375,200	.....	.....
" 4 ".....	4	4,853,404	.....	.....
Total consolidated debt.....		466,538,151	.....	.....
2. Permanent annuity due to the Holy See.....		3,225,000	.....	.....
3. Debts separately inscribed.....	3 to 5	13,855,467	2,078,942	1896-1961
4. Various debts.....	3 to 6	101,229,369	6,436,344	1902-1965
5. Floating debt—				
Treasury bonds.....		9,580,000	.....	.....
Current accounts.....		500,000	.....	.....
Bank advances.....		450,000	.....	.....
Total floating debt.....		10,530,000	.....	.....
Total public debt.....		595,377,967	7,516,287	.....

The capital of the consolidated and redeemable debt amounted to 12,257,000,232 lire on July 1, 1895, or \$2,377,900,000. The debt per capita was thus \$75, and the interest \$3.65. On June 30, 1896, the property of the State was stated at 4,666,274,933 lire.

In the financial year 1894-95, the revenue from State property was: Railways, 70,247,375 lire; ecclesiastical, 2,416,181 lire; various, 11,658,554 lire; total, 84,322,110 lire.

## CUSTOMS IMPOSTS.

The following statement shows the customs duties in lire, collected for the years 1896 and 1895:

	1896.	1895.		1896.	1895.
Import duties.....	235,951,732	233,042,110	Stamp tax.....	1,070,619	1,055,066
Export duties.....	3,764,696	4,505,467	Navigation tax.....	6,323,078	5,752,453
Extra tax on m <sup>r</sup> fr'd merchandise.....	2,496,380	2,604,676	Divers products.....	1,363,260	691,565
			Total.....	250,999,765	247,651,967

## AGRICULTURE.

The area of Italy comprises 28,658,900 hectares. Of this area, 20,238,000 hectares (70.6 per cent.) are productive, 4,647,451 hectares (16.2 per cent.) unproductive, and 3,773,449 hectares (13.2 per cent.) produces little or nothing. The agricultural condition of the country is shown in the following table:

	Area Under Cultivation			Produce		
	1893. Hectares.	1894. Hectares.	1895. Hectares.	1893. Hectol's.	1894. Hectol's.	1895. Hectol's.
Wheat.....	4,558,000	4,574,000	4,593,000	47,854,000	42,850,000	41,499,000
Maize.....	1,920,000	1,901,000	1,957,000	29,168,000	21,004,000	24,898,000
Oats.....	458,000	468,000	474,000	6,430,000	6,010,000	6,764,000
Barley.....	323,000	303,000	297,000	2,732,000	2,938,000	2,620,000
Rye.....	145,000	142,000	137,000	1,585,000	1,518,000	1,413,000
Rice.....	162,000	165,000	163,000	4,850,000	5,738,000	5,994,000
Pulse.....	881,000	856,000	849,000	4,092,000	4,555,000	4,080,000

	Area Under Cultivation—			Produce—		
	1893. Hectares.	1894. Hectares.	1895. Hectares.	1893. Quintals.	1894. Quintals.	1895. Quintals.
Hemp.....	101,000	105,000	.....	675,000	795,000	580,000
Flax.....	52,000	52,000	52,000	169,000	187,000	203,000
Potatoes.....	198,000	200,000	200,000	8,089,000	6,214,000	7,022,000
Chestnuts.....	412,000	410,000	.....	2,647,000	1,920,000	2,128,000
Wine.....	3,435,000	3,451,000	3,462,000	Hectol's.	Hectol's.	Hectol's.
Olive oil.....	1,061,000	1,044,000	.....	32,164,000	25,817,000	24,248,000
Tobacco.....	4,314	4,658	5,240	2,941,000	2,120,000	2,261,000
Silk cocoons.....	.....	.....	.....	Kilogr's.	Kilogr's.	Kilogr's.
Acid fruits.....	Plants.	Plants.	Plants.	6,079,710	5,877,229	6,743,000
	17,176,000	16,983,000	.....	47,624,000	43,128,000	41,152,000
				Number.	Number.	Number.
				3,320,400,000	3,549,900,000	2,718,300,000

1 kilogramme = 2.2046 pounds. 1 hectare = 2.471 acres. 1 hectolitre = 2.8375 bushels. 1 quintal = 220.46 pounds. 1 hectolitre = 26.417 gallons.

In 1890 Italy had 5,000,000 cattle, 6,900,000 sheep, 1,800,000 goats, 1,800,000 swine. In 1895 there were 550,048 persons employed in rearing silkworms, and 172,000 skilled and other workers (including nine-tenths women and children) were employed in the treatment and manufacture of silk. The total weight of the cocoon harvest was: In 1890, 89,866,800 lbs.; in 1891, 85,494,748 lbs.; in 1892, 69,238,000 lbs.; in 1893, 104,991,900 lbs.; in 1894, 95,073,000 lbs.; in 1895, 90,723,700 lbs.

According to last census, the whole agricultural population was computed to be 14,900,000, including women.

The average values of produce, agricultural, animal, and forest, are, in round numbers: Cereals, fibers, wine, fruit, etc., 2,673,000,000 lire; animals, wool, milk, cocoons, etc., 1,424,000,000 lire; forest yield, 88,000,000 lire; total, 4,385,000,000 lire. The value of accessory agricultural produce, such as vegetables, fungi, poultry, eggs, etc., is not known, but the exports alone of such produce amount to about 80,000,000 lire annually.

The following table will show the amounts of the export of wine in casks in the last two years to the principal countries:

	Hectolitres. 1895.	Hectolitres. 1894.		Hectolitres. 1895.	Hectolitres. 1894.
To Austria-Hungary..	626,389	927,302	To Switzerland.....	245,142	225,570
To South America.....	378,573	357,571	To Germany.....	133,194	106,182

The total wine crop in Italy for the year 1894 amounted to 25,816,588 hectolitres; 1895, 24,245,836 hectolitres; 1896, 21,373,062 (provisional figures).

#### WOOL.

The total production of wool for the years 1891 to 1894 was as follows: 9,622,846 kilogrammes in 1891, 9,967,719 kilogrammes in 1892, 9,730,062 kilogrammes in 1893, 9,606,718 kilogrammes in 1894. The total production for 1894 was valued at \$3,236,000.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WOOL.

Year.	Wool of All Kinds—			Excess of Imports over Exports.
	Imports. Kilogrammes.	Exports. Kilogrammes.		
1890.....	8,223,000	1,320,500		6,892,500
1891.....	8,991,900	1,279,500		7,712,400
1892.....	9,732,800	2,275,100		7,457,700
1893.....	8,886,300	1,790,600		7,107,700
1894.....	9,401,700	3,085,400		6,316,300

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The following table exhibits the total imports and exports, the precious metals (uncoined silver excluded), and merchandise (special commerce) for the years given:

Year.	Imports			Exports		
	Total. Lire.	Precious Metals. Lire.	Merchandise. Lire.	Total. Lire.	Precious Metals. Lire.	Merchandise. Lire.
1887.....	1,690,484,275	84,806,100	1,605,679,175	1,109,659,531	107,245,000	1,002,414,531
1888.....	1,241,631,982	67,080,400	1,174,601,582	967,413,239	75,478,700	891,934,539
1889.....	1,440,767,046	49,612,800	1,391,154,246	1,005,708,890	55,058,100	950,645,790
1890.....	1,377,286,433	57,648,000	1,319,638,433	962,090,353	66,655,100	895,945,253
1891.....	1,180,871,283	54,286,700	1,126,584,583	939,509,555	62,709,400	876,800,155
1892.....	1,214,299,904	43,971,600	1,170,328,304	1,011,902,478	53,907,100	957,895,378
1893.....	1,233,193,000	43,014,800	1,190,148,200	1,058,298,248	94,173,900	964,124,348
1894.....	1,202,757,142	108,135,700	1,094,621,442	1,067,182,039	31,517,700	1,025,664,339
1895.....	1,194,551,799	7,293,400	1,187,258,399	1,050,579,763	21,302,100	1,038,277,663
1896.....	1,184,548,193	10,280,800	1,174,267,393	1,129,806,998	19,916,900	1,109,889,798

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY CLASSES.

	Imports		Exports	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Raw materials.....	\$87,306,736	\$89,617,647	\$33,751,363	\$33,881,490
Materials prepared for manufacture.....	44,679,538	44,231,418	71,180,874	64,686,969
Manufactured products.....	43,301,683	44,345,510	35,623,234	42,538,165
Food supplies.....	46,874,549	48,786,299	59,750,468	61,905,559
Total.....	\$229,162,506	\$226,980,874	\$200,285,939	\$203,012,183

The leading imports and exports for the years 1894 and 1895 are shown as follows, in thousands of lire:

	Imports.			Exports.	
	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
Grain, wheat.....	65,724	95,383	Silk, raw and thrown.....	267,289	296,085
Cotton, raw.....	119,674	96,717	Silk, waste.....	25,116	22,633
Coal.....	110,362	86,096	Silk, manufactures.....	21,149	29,689
Timber for building.....	25,366	31,017	Silk, cocoons.....	2,505	4,334
Sugar, raw.....	21,742	19,447	Wine in casks.....	43,976	43,551
Sugar, refined.....	1,138	319	Oil, olive.....	63,547	46,388
Wool, raw.....	24,750	29,994	Fruit (fresh).....	46,341	48,264
Machinery.....	23,278	35,465	Eggs.....	39,879	32,083
Silk, unbleached, raw, or twisted.....	52,914	74,237	Coral, manufactured.....	21,700	21,943
Fish, of all sorts.....	32,686	31,596	Hemp and flax, raw.....	34,236	40,507
Iron in bars, 1st fusion.....	12,011	11,459	Sulphur, unrefined and refined.....	21,534	20,642
Coffee.....	29,386	28,792	Rice.....	11,572	12,393
Silk, manufactures of.....	7,549	22,264	Cotton, raw.....	15,146	1,762
Linen and hemp yarn.....	11,717	13,305	Marble.....	8,557	9,043
Hides, raw and dried.....	35,864	35,060	Meat, fresh and salted.....	16,592	17,511
Cheese.....	10,204	11,115	Skins, raw.....	14,130	21,302
Tobacco leaf.....	15,835	24,341	Straw plaiting.....	5,017	6,401
Cotton, unbleached.....	2,108	2,941	Dyeing and tanning stuffs.....	12,655	12,070
Cotton, bleached.....	1,840	1,847	Animals, cattle.....	24,349	18,727
Cotton, colored and dyed.....	2,138	2,057	Animals, horses.....	949	1,915
Cotton, printed.....	7,003	6,376	Animals, swine.....	5,058	3,878
Horses.....	11,275	20,198	Zinc ore.....	10,478	8,342
Cotton yarn.....	1,382	2,273	Lead ore.....	921	1,060
Oil, mineral, refined.....	11,868	12,008	Grain, wheat.....	73	60
Rice.....	4	13	Grain, other.....	9,529	7,473
Railway materials.....	830	880			
Indigo.....	4,165	4,998			
Oil, olive.....	7,203	4,843			
Silkworms' eggs, on cards....	2,462	2,170			

The imports from and exports to (special commerce) the leading countries are given below in thousands of lire:

	Imports			Exports	
	1893. Lire.	1894. Lire.		1893. Lire.	1895. Lire.
France.....	194,187	196,794	184,101	226,251	153,816
United Kingdom.....	251,550	250,706	234,793	106,247	124,312
Austria.....	122,381	123,897	135,045	121,483	127,528
Germany.....	147,755	141,761	146,779	149,906	150,620
Russia.....	130,501	71,894	103,848	8,529	13,892
Switzerland.....	55,488	66,905	45,962	193,556	210,254
United States and Canada.....	95,634	109,850	124,182	81,629	91,197
Turkey, Servia, Roumania.....	31,253	15,433	31,550	17,798	18,434
Belgium.....	28,111	31,730	27,592	23,137	23,778
Argentine Republic.....	15,697	20,573	25,638	37,317	29,565
Central America.....	8,183	7,770	2,411	1,448	1,919
British Possessions in Asia.....	69,734	74,645	59,473	14,907	13,533
Egypt.....	22,485	21,181	9,321	10,129	10,604
Spain and Gibraltar.....	10,419	10,781	11,345	8,618	12,747

## COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The values of the imports into the United States and of the exports from the United States to Italy for the years ending June 30 were as follows:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports into United States..	\$22,161,617	\$26,250,241	\$18,006,075	\$20,851,761	\$22,142,487	\$19,067,195
Exports from United States.	14,317,732	13,019,530	13,910,630	16,363,425	19,143,606	21,502,423

The principal imports into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Argol, \$1,488,473; sulphur, \$1,589,551; fruits (lemons and oranges), \$5,941,855; hides and skins, \$843,548; matting (floor), \$164,880; oil—(vegetable), \$946,722; cheese, \$475,940; silk (unmanufactured), \$4,567,761; wool and manufactures of, \$533,467; silver, \$40. Exports from the United States were: Corn, \$583,268; cotton, \$10,533,622; refined mineral oils, \$1,829,177; tobacco (unmanufactured), \$2,874,473; wood and manufactures of, \$714,959.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION.

Year.	Gold		Year.	Silver	
	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1890.....	\$1,913,325	\$3,817,212	1890.....	\$9,212,739	\$9,047,222
1891.....	2,316,000	3,184,500	1891.....	8,163,900	8,916,600
1892.....	4,173,109	6,710,037	1892.....	10,663,251	12,233,185
1893.....	2,899,206	14,954,167	1893.....	8,220,296	6,901,927
1894.....	3,579,320	4,573,867	1894.....	17,358,980	4,433,107
1895.....	1,030,427	3,262,472	1895.....	432,127	1,655,940

## SHIPPING.

The mercantile navy of Italy for 1894 is shown as follows:

	Sailing Vessels.			Steam Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Vessels over 1,000 tons.....	54	68,076	Over 2,000.....	21	50,863	142	214,501
" 501 to 1,000 tons.....	287	200,043	1,001—2,000.....	67	95,532		
" 101 to 500 tons.....	668	177,080	401—1,000.....	66	43,720		
" 51 to 100 tons.....	590	44,754	101—400.....	58	14,236		
" 1 to 50 tons.....	4,631	81,652	1—100.....	116	3,099	5,337	129,505
Total.....	6,231	571,605	Total....	328	207,530	6,559	779,135

In 1895 there entered Italian ports 96,512 Italian vessels, of 17,747,629 tons, and 10,739 foreign vessels, of 10,110,165 tons. Cleared 96,057 Italian vessels, of 17,753,323 tons, and 10,678 foreign vessels of 10,072,702 tons.

## RAILROADS, POST-OFFICES, TELEGRAPHS.

A majority of Italian railroads are State property, but by an act of April 27, 1885, they were transferred to private management. The contracts are for sixty years, but may be terminated at the expiration of twenty and forty years.

On January 1, 1891, there were 5,246 miles of State lines, 96 miles of joint-stock and corporation, and 2,794 miles of corporation road. In 1890 the passenger receipts were 98,517,946 lire; total receipts, 255,687,106 lire. The total expenses were 193,879,424 lire. Number of passengers carried was 50,855,539. The total length of lines on January 1, 1896, was 9,580 miles.

## POST-OFFICE.

For the year ending June 30, 1895, the post-office carried 202,225,636 letters and postal cards, together with 45,176,416 Government letters. Manuscripts, periodicals, and other printed matter numbered 238,650,097. Money orders numbered 9,567,743, of the value of 675,299,768 lire.

## TELEGRAPHS.

The entire telegraphic service is owned by the Government, certain privileges, however, being granted to railroads. The total length of lines on June 30, 1895, was 24,716 miles; length of wire, 95,675 miles. The number of messages sent in 1895 was 7,043,846 inland and 1,796,042 foreign. Total revenue in 1895, 68,973,581 lire; expenditures, 54,875,667 lire.

## MONEY AND CIRCULATION.

The money is the same as that of France, the lira being equal to 19.3 cents. The circulation of State and bank notes is shown as follows:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	1,000 Lire.	1,000 Lire.	1,000 Lire.	1,000 Lire.	1,000 Lire.	1,000 Lire.
State notes.....	842,808	841,949	841,414	351,792	492,149	510,000
Bank notes*.....	1,126,440	1,121,901	1,138,385	1,221,634	1,128,566	1,065,675

Gold was coined to the value of 1,364,400 lire in 1890; 653,220 lire in 1891; 674,120 lire in 1892; 824,280 lire in 1893. No silver has been coined in recent years. In 1894 bronze pieces were coined to the amount of 3,790,978 lire; nickel, 17,780,300 lire; in 1895, nickel, 2,219,800 lire.

The total coinage from 1892 to the end of 1894 was: Gold, 436,232,990 lire; silver, 567,037,025 lire; nickel, 17,780,200 lire; bronze, 83,636,121 lire; total, 1,094,736,336 lire. The recoinage was 28,954,834 lire.

NOTE.—For further information see this "Year Book," Volume I, pages 61–63.

\* Including, for 1893, 9,182,000 lire; for 1894, 2,445,000 lire; and for 1895, 857,335 of notes of the Banca Romana (in liquidation).

**BANKING.**

There are now only three banks of issue: The Banca d'Italia; the Banca di Napoli, and the Banca di Sicilia. In 1895 the condition of the three institutions combined was as follows:

	Assets.		Liabilities.
	1,000 lire.		1,000 lire.
Cash and reserve.....	549,820	Capital.....	347,000
Bills.....	278,703	Notes in circulation.....	1,064,818
Credits.....	56,257	Accounts current.....	322,508
Deposits.....	1,481,419	Titles and valuables deposited.....	1,481,419
Various securities.....	1,472,538	Various.....	588,260
Total.....	3,838,732	Total.....	3,824,990

There are 759 co-operative credit societies and popular banks, with assets at the end of 1891 amounting to 754,072,665 lire, and liabilities 745,739,445 lire; 150 ordinary credit companies, with assets 1,726,911,832 lire, and liabilities 173,940,669 lire. Eleven agrarian credit companies had assets (1892) 49,812,359 lire, and liabilities 49,759,134 lire. There were 10 credit foncier companies with assets 1,071,378,107 lire, and liabilities 1,063,418,487 lire (1894).

**SAVINGS-BANKS, ETC., 1895.**

	Offices.	Depositors.	Total Deposits. Lire.	Deposits during year. Lire.	Repayments during year. Lire.
Post-office savings-banks.....	4,763	2,396,763	462,000,000	273,110,119	248,922,747
Ordinary savings-banks*.....	895	1,475,008	1,258,052,466	456,616,930	411,374,397
Co-operative savings-banks and ordinary credit companies*..	762	445,075	318,933,482	354,394,331	367,943,067

In 1895 the ordinary savings-banks had 1,588,412 depositors, their total deposits amounting to 1,843,723,104 lire.

\* Figures are for the year 1893.



## BELGIUM.

### AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of Belgium is 11,373 square miles. According to the census of 1890, the population was then 6,689,321, in 1880 it was 5,520,009, in 1870, 5,087,828, in 1860, 4,731,996, in 1850, 4,426,205, and in 1840, 4,072,619. The population per square mile in 1894 was 587.8; total population, 6,341,968.

### DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONS (1890).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mining and metal industries.....	277,997	15,266	293,263
Industries connected with vegetable products.....	228,818	35,442	264,260
Industries connected with animal products.....	38,806	13,415	52,221
Mixed industries.....	282,881	190,878	473,759
Commerce.....	215,559	111,532	327,091
Professions and official occupations.....	505,847	153,440	659,287
Various occupations and independent.....	509,261	362,246	871,507
Total.....	2,057,169	862,219	2,939,388
Without profession or status.....	1,151,093	2,199,592	3,350,685
Grand total.....	3,208,262	3,061,811	6,290,073

### IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Immigration.....	21,458	20,741	21,774	21,686	24,635	23,476
Emigration.....	21,675	18,994	22,532	22,117	18,302	18,617
Excess of immigration.....	dec. 217	inc. 1,747	dec. 758	dec. 431	inc. 6,333	inc. 4,859

### FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditures, in thousands of francs, for the years indicated:

Year.	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary. 1,000 fr.	Extraordinary. 1,000 fr.	Total. 1,000 fr.	Ordinary. 1,000 fr.	Special. 1,000 fr.	Total. 1,000 fr.
1870.....	190,537	14,945	205,482	191,844	25,064	216,908
1880.....	291,921	102,294	394,215	292,009	90,899	382,908
1885.....	313,170	19,915	333,085	313,916	37,835	351,751
1890.....	340,526	37,878	378,404	335,231	82,063	417,294
1891.....	346,346	55,001	401,347	338,723	65,445	404,168
1892.....	347,204	60,781	414,045	341,004	64,900	405,910
1893.....	352,285	45,393	397,678	344,701	49,829	394,529
1894.....	362,600	42,589	405,185	353,340	49,219	402,559

The amended budget for the year 1897 was: Ordinary revenue, 386,523,178 francs, and ordinary expenditure, 386,295,842 francs.

The national liabilities in 1895 were: Share of the Netherlands debt, at 2½ per cent., 219,950,632 francs; loans at 3 per cent., 673,970,458 francs; loans at 2½ per cent., 1,301,446,057 francs; and the floating debt (treasury bonds), 20,000,000 francs, making a total of 2,215,376,147 francs.

### AGRICULTURE.

Of the 2,945,715 hectares which compose the area of Belgium, 67.34 per cent. are under cultivation, and 16.61 per cent. under forest, 7.88 per cent. uncultivated, the rest roads, marshes, rivers, etc. The agricultural population in 1880 numbered 1,199,819, or 21.77.

In 1880, the various agricultural products were distributed as follows (in hectares): Cereals, 934,663; peas, beans, etc., 33,663; sugar-beet, 32,627; flax, 40,078; other ornamental plants, 24,670; root plants, 36,153; potatoes, 199,357; grasses, 536,000; heaths, brushwood, land not regularly cultivated, etc., 231,964; fallow, groves, orchards, etc., 146,592; forests, 489,423. The principal cereals were wheat, 275,961 hectares; oats, 249,480; rye, 277,640.

In 1895, the yield of tobacco was 5,166,000 kilogrammes. The total value of agricultural products in 1880 was 1,412,224,000 francs; and of animal produce, 238,752,840 francs. The net revenue from forests alone in 1890 was 4,830,884 francs.

In 1880 there were 271,974 horses, 1,332,615 horned cattle, 365,400 sheep, and 643,375 pigs.

1 hectare = 2.471 acres. 1 kilogramme = 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois.

## MINING AND METALS.

The production and value of coal were as follows:

	1880.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Tons (1,000).....	16,886	20,306	19,678	19,563	19,411	20,545	20,458	21,213
Value in francs.....	169,680	268,503	247,454	201,288	181,403	191,292	193,357	.....

The production of pig iron and manufactures of iron were as follows:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Pig iron—							
Tons.....	787,836	684,126	753,268	745,264	818,567	829,234	933,000
Value (1,000 francs).....	50,073	38,318	38,716	36,032	40,828	40,207	.....
Manufactured iron—							
Tons.....	514,311	497,340	479,008	485,021	453,290	445,899	519,857
1,000 francs.....	82,988	72,602	64,879	61,873	57,589	55,729	.....
Steel ingots—							
Tons.....	221,296	221,913	260,037	273,113	405,661	407,034	508,755
Million francs.....	24,969	21,307	23,277	22,929	33,011	31,018	.....
Steel rails, etc.—							
Tons.....	201,817	206,305	206,281	224,922	341,318	367,917	498,756
1,000 francs.....	31,278	29,111	27,001	23,868	40,201	42,419	.....

The value of zinc produced in 1895 was 38,496,000 francs; value of lead, 4,203,000 francs; and of silver from lead, 3,430,000 francs.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The imports and exports of Belgium, under "special" and "general" trade, were as follows, in francs:

	General Trade		Special Trade	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1897.....	2,906,600,000	2,715,300,000	1,431,930,000	1,240,624,000
1898.....	3,087,246,500	2,800,025,000	1,534,300,000	1,248,700,000
1899.....	3,106,843,078	3,013,026,216	1,556,400,000	1,458,500,000
1890.....	3,189,160,016	2,948,151,841	1,672,100,000	1,437,000,000
1891.....	3,119,623,667	2,817,405,898	1,769,800,000	1,519,000,000
1892.....	2,817,674,833	2,664,423,337	1,536,500,000	1,369,400,000
1893.....	2,810,709,742	2,590,261,736	1,575,900,000	1,355,900,000
1894.....	2,703,080,783	2,424,590,429	1,574,500,000	1,303,700,000
1895.....	2,904,945,026	2,904,862,553	1,680,400,000	1,385,400,000

The leading articles of "special trade" for 1894 and 1895 are shown as follows, in thousands of francs:

Imports.	1894.	1895.	Exports.	1894.	1895.
Cereals.....	258,125	268,292	Yarns, linen, wool, etc.....	87,937	106,282
Textiles, raw.....	140,591	155,543	Coal, coke.....	70,245	87,726
Chemicals and drugs.....	88,957	93,105	Cereals.....	73,069	62,921
Timber.....	68,594	66,411	Machinery, carriages.....	68,446	61,780
Resins, etc.....	67,230	85,457	Chemicals, drugs.....	61,437	62,992
Oil seeds.....	55,423	59,462	Textiles, raw.....	59,388	60,643
Mineral substances.....	71,065	59,458	Tissues.....	57,074	72,490
Tissues, wool, cotton, silk.....	67,687	64,059	Steel.....	56,622	47,906
Coffee.....	54,522	55,174	Hides, raw and tanned..	55,712	65,551
Hides, raw.....	52,174	50,137	Iron.....	50,761	52,370
Animals, living.....	36,537	37,792	Glass.....	50,324	50,354
Animal products.....	39,787	38,958	Meat.....	44,649	52,677
Metals.....	44,340	50,537	Sugar, raw and refined.....	39,785	48,080
Yarns, linen, wool, etc.....	19,723	23,338	Animal products.....	34,678	36,023
Manures.....	18,523	20,612	Zinc.....	30,002	31,794
Wines.....	26,178	32,791	Manures.....	27,856	27,650
Meat.....	27,035	32,833	Oil seeds.....	26,223	27,295
Flour.....	20,166	18,785	Animals (horses).....	23,579	27,368
Coal, coke.....	21,206	30,263	Mineral substances.....	22,601	33,320
Machinery.....	17,181	19,518	Resin, bitumen.....	19,062	24,447
Butter.....	15,378	18,868	Dyes and colors.....	17,997	22,430
Tobacco.....	11,111	12,080			

## COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The values of the imports and exports as between the United States and Belgium, for years ending June 30, were as follows, in thousands of dollars:

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports from the United States.....	\$27,540	\$48,785	\$26,740	\$28,423	\$25,243	\$27,071	\$33,072
Exports to the United States.....	10,946	10,273	11,166	8,810	10,141	13,776	14,082

The principal articles of imports from Belgium for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Cement, \$371,000; chemicals, drugs and dyes, \$241,507; chicory root, \$202,993; cotton, manufactures of, \$366,112; flax, hemp, and jute, manufactures of, \$578,354; furs, manufactures of, \$396,602; glass and glassware, \$1,088,616; hides and skins, not furs, \$211,336; jewelry, \$1,209,153; leather, kid gloves, \$410,608; paper stock, \$372,141; provisions, meat products and cheese, \$267,202; sugar, not above No. 16 D. S. beet, \$1,771,977; wool, \$1,422,400; manufactures of, \$696,594.

Principal exports to Belgium were: Breadstuffs, \$3,593,234; copper, ingots, bar and old, \$1,526,351; cotton, unmanufactured, \$3,539,012; iron and steel, manufactures of, \$611,490; leather, manufactured, \$440,419; naval stores (rosin, etc., and turpentine), \$742,153; oil cake and oil cake meal, \$1,206,719; refined mineral oil, \$2,637,753; provisions, \$4,877,038, of which \$2,520,358 is bacon and hams and \$1,900,066 is lard; tobacco, unmanufactured, \$2,216,921; wool and manufactures of, \$591,106.

## GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year.	Gold		Silver	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1884.....	\$1,532,424	\$4,667,622	\$7,116,801	\$1,890,870
1885.....	2,950,557	779,767	579,886	62,781
1886.....	2,065,816	522,993	2,595,119	168,891
1887.....	764,845	84,741	267,046	175,512
1888.....	1,157,099	66,477	1,757,497	760,221
1889.....	13,550,148	466,673	10,391,231	1,510,080
1890.....	9,202,507	195,444	10,595,251	1,179,518
1891.....	856,479	2,517	297,911	13,523
1892.....	512,378	10,534	353,179	25,379
1893.....	546,675	32,450	362,453	50,419
1894.....	3,904,676	325,100	1,004,219	3,864,205

For years 1855 to 1884 see this "Year Book," Volume I, pages 42 and 43.

## RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, ETC.

The length of railroads open on January 1, 1895, was: 2,044 miles operated by the State; 795 miles worked by companies; total, 2,839 miles.

In 1895, 76,937,198 passengers were carried by State lines, and 22,632,735 by company lines. For 1895, the gross receipts for State lines were 154,467,360 francs, of which 50,411,399 francs were for passengers; for the companies, 42,167,600, of which 12,591,444 francs were for passengers. Expenses for the State were 90,436,312 francs; for the companies, 20,054,337.

The first cost of the State railways from their origin in 1834 to the end of 1895 amounted to 1,413,057,543 francs; the net receipts from 1835 amounted to 1,505,187,080 francs, and the financial charges to 1,437,083,840 francs.

On January 1, 1895, there were 847 post-offices. The gross revenue amounted to 19,712,524 francs, and expenditure 10,596,980. The number of private letters transmitted was 109,921,305; official letters, 20,786,583; post cards, 45,177,896; printed matter, 89,061,193; and newspapers, 110,695,533.

The telegraphs carried 8,515,157 dispatches. The total length of public telegraphic lines was 4,045 miles, and length of wires, 19,645. Receipts, 4,909,693 francs; expenses, 4,867,971.

## MONEY.

The franc is the unit of value and is of the par value of 19.3 cents. Belgium is one of the five States forming the Latin Union.

For monetary system of Latin Union see "Commercial Year Book," Volume I, pages 61-63.

The nominal value of coin minted and circulated from 1832 to 1894 was: Gold, 598,642,745 francs; silver, 556,342,745 francs; copper and nickel, 17,671,784 francs; total, 1,172,657,275 francs. No coinage has been minted recently. The proportion of Belgian and of foreign fractional silver coin ( $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  franc pieces) in circulation was as follows: Of silver fractional pieces amounting to 349,217 francs received at the offices of the bank on September 1, 1893, 43.53 per cent. in value was Belgian, 34.24 per cent. French, 17.83 per cent. Italian, 3.65 per cent. Swiss, 0.745 per cent. Greek; or 58.465 per cent. was foreign.

## BANKING.

The one bank of emission in Belgium is the National Bank, instituted 1850. Its capital, entirely paid up, is 550 million francs. It is the cashier of the State, and is authorized to carry on the usual banking operations. The following are statistics of the Bank in thousands of francs:

Year.	Cash.	Bills, etc.	Loans in Public Funds.	Public Funds.	Notes in Circulation.	Credit Current Accounts.	Reserve.
1880.....	98,787	283,993	7,787	33,166	339,969	72,142	14,790
1890.....	108,413	312,671	7,588	49,852	404,722	67,724	22,410
1892.....	114,655	309,392	8,599	49,996	427,596	69,340	23,593
1893.....	111,621	326,201	10,871	49,959	450,756	67,354	24,101
1894.....	130,757	346,590	13,469	49,969	469,662	78,558	24,619
1895.....	101,062	365,263	21,973	49,914	476,502	78,104	25,097

The following are the statistics of private banks (30) and joint-stock banks (23) for 1888, in thousands of francs:

	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve.	Cash.	Liabilities.	Bills.	Debit Accounts Current.	Loans, etc.
Private banks.....	152,556	75,730	26,523	555,378	352,008	231,992	198,192
Joint-stock banks.....	37,598	4,272	7,527	124,985	61,490	94,267	5,549

There are, besides, agricultural banks, credit unions, and popular banks. The following are statistics of the State savings-banks:

Year.	Offices.	Depositors.	Amount of Deposits at end of Year. Francs.	Year.	Offices.	Depositors.	Amount of Deposits at end of Year. Francs.
1890.....	844	731,057	282,588,099	1894.....	859	1,053,669	380,161,775
1891.....	856	960,468	351,308,338	1895.....	863	1,145,408	427,317,065

## RUSSIA.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of the Russian Empire, including its internal waters, covers 8,644,100 English square miles. There has been no general census enumeration of its population since 1856, when the number of inhabitants was 74,000,000 in round numbers. The growth of population has since then been largely accelerated by acquisitions of territory, and the rate of increase is indicated by the following figures, supposed to be based on careful estimates. The latest census figures are appended and differ slightly from the estimated population for 1895, given in this work last year:

Year.	European Russia.	Poland.	Finland.	Caucasus.	Central Asia.	Siberia.	Total.
1867.....	63,658,934	5,705,607	1,794,911	4,583,640	2,636,246	3,327,827	81,008,965
1870-72.....	65,704,559	6,026,421	1,832,188	4,896,832	4,566,096	3,428,867	86,451,413
1882-83.....	77,879,521	7,163,475	2,142,093	6,534,858	5,237,354	4,068,535	102,970,831
1886.....	85,282,101	8,319,797	2,232,378	7,458,151	5,532,021	4,493,667	113,317,115
Average } Yearly Increase }	1,061,158	130,710	21,873	143,725	140,289	58,302	1,581,057
Last census	94,188,750	9,442,590	2,527,801	9,723,553	7,560,275	5,731,732	129,211,113

According to official statistics there was in Russia an excess of emigration over immigration in the case of Russians of 1,146,052 in 33 years (1856-1888), and a surplus of immigration of 2,304,717 foreigners during the same time. Emigration is on the increase. Of late the Russians, especially Jews, contributed a large part to the flow of emigrants into the United States. During the years 1871-85, 8,767,605 foreigners entered Russia, but only 7,535,380 left, showing thus an immigration of 1,242,245 (563,945 Germans, 447,738 Austrians, 3,396 English, and nearly 100,000 Persians). The surplus of foreigners who entered Russia during the years 1886-88 (2,478,430) over those who left was 278,947, while the surplus of Russian subjects who left Russia (1,413,013) over those who returned was 136,120.

The emigration to Siberia may be judged from the following numbers of emigrants carried on board the steamers which ply on the Ob and Irtysh: In 1888, 23,129; in 1889, 30,410; in 1890, 36,000; in 1891, 60,000; in 1892, 100,000; in 1895, 100,000, and during the first six months of 1896, 145,000.

## FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The following table gives the total actual ordinary and extraordinary revenue and expenditure in paper roubles. The table is made up upon a new classification adopted on June 4, 1894, and differs from preceding years as follows: (1) All revenue which was commonly calculated in the budget estimates with the fluctuating value of the rouble is now calculated at a uniform value of 1 rouble 50c. paper = 1 rouble gold, and 1 rouble 50c. in silver; and (2) various articles which were differently classed in former estimates, some of them in the ordinary and others in the extraordinary, are classed for all the ten years according to the new classification:

Year.	Ordinary		Balance.	Extraordinary	
	Revenue. Paper Roubles.	Expenditure. Paper Roubles.		Revenue. Paper Roubles.	Expenditure. Paper Roubles.
1886.....	774,314,414	847,589,274	- 73,247,860	183,843,657	97,433,987
1887.....	820,355,981	841,999,226	- 21,643,245	142,083,382	78,950,449
1888.....	873,580,748	836,932,477	+ 36,568,271	54,662,834	69,231,483
1889.....	914,526,821	868,824,115	+ 45,702,706	53,161,540	80,456,102
1890.....	933,379,144	914,789,775	+ 18,589,369	94,858,078	123,901,207
1891.....	890,545,476	925,355,708	- 34,810,232	29,513,486	178,977,328
1892.....	964,678,095	952,575,764	+ 12,111,331	189,617,408	166,759,510
1893.....	1,081,489,740	996,592,639	+ 85,097,101	160,523,630	47,702,806
1894.....	1,145,352,364	1,045,512,068	+ 99,840,276	75,226,335	101,423,880
1895.....	1,244,362,232	1,129,439,236	+ 114,922,966	153,068,740	366,634,470

## BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1895, 1896, AND 1897.

The detailed budget estimates for the years 1895, 1896, and 1897 appear as follows:

REVENUE.		1895.	1896.	1897.
Sources of Revenue.		Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.
I. Ordinary Revenue.				
Direct taxes -				
Land and personal.....				
Trade licenses.....				
On capital.....				
Total direct taxes.....		101,557,788	104,535,765	97,823,628

Sources of Revenue.	1895. Roubles.	1896. Roubles.	1897. Roubles.
<b>Indirect taxes—</b>			
Excise on spirits.....	277,940,439	284,252,000	284,900,000
" tobacco.....	31,780,102	32,461,000	34,917,000
" sugar.....	39,286,500	42,295,000	47,526,000
" naphtha.....	17,055,300	19,059,800	21,061,000
" matches.....	6,516,700	7,518,000	7,015,500
Customs duties.....	148,029,000	153,876,000	159,687,100
Stamp duties.....	63,582,000	66,274,822	70,811,511
<b>Total indirect taxes.....</b>	<b>584,168,041</b>	<b>604,736,722</b>	<b>625,918,111</b>
<b>Ordinary revenue—</b>			
Mint, mines, post, and telegraph.....	42,297,106	44,779,211	57,144,880
Sale of spirits by the State.....	10,703,000	31,242,000	63,182,800
State domains.....	237,190,586	294,085,647	329,479,275
Sale of State domains.....	818,310	899,459	568,429
Redemption of land: State's peasants.....	45,253,812	47,820,695	45,618,000
" Liberated serfs.....	42,522,812	41,179,006	42,060,000
Reimbursement of railways and other loans.....	67,591,688	60,758,332	59,660,994
Miscellaneous.....	7,113,323	6,374,371	5,230,378
War contributions.....	3,337,139	3,137,943	1,650,000
<b>Total ordinary revenue.....</b>	<b>1,142,937,006</b>	<b>1,239,471,695</b>	<b>1,318,366,495</b>
<b>II. Extraordinary Revenue.</b>			
Perpetual deposits at the Bank of Russia.....	2,000,000	2,200,000	2,400,000
Sales of State's domains.....	.....	.....	1,408,627
<b>Total extraordinary revenue.....</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>3,808,627</b>
<b>To meet extraordinary expenditure.....</b>	<b>69,421,024</b>	<b>119,876,299</b>	<b>91,795,936</b>
<b>Total revenue.....</b>	<b>1,214,378,030</b>	<b>1,361,547,994</b>	<b>1,413,971,058</b>

## EXPENDITURE.

Branches of Expenditure.	1895. Roubles.	1896. Roubles.	1897. Roubles.
<b>I. Ordinary Expenditure.</b>			
Public debt—			
(a) Interest and capital, State debts.....	221,219,284	215,866,638	215,496,187
(b) Interest and railway obligations.....	56,403,054	53,361,225	53,620,507
Higher institutions of the State.....	2,370,043	2,434,087	2,590,328
Holy Synod.....	13,648,893	17,487,903	19,652,284
Ministry of the Imperial Household.....	11,769,284	12,964,653	12,810,667
" Foreign Affairs.....	4,895,749	4,663,280	4,762,138
" War.....	271,161,313	288,521,969	284,379,994
" Navy.....	54,923,509	57,966,000	59,902,175
" Finances.....	144,102,168	166,811,134	204,185,429
" Agriculture and State Domains.....	31,407,452	32,180,197	33,431,000
" Interior.....	86,781,247	90,024,643	78,502,825
" Public Instruction.....	23,602,950	24,863,061	25,495,487
" Ways and Communications.....	152,770,892	196,411,583	226,910,346
" Justice.....	28,148,000	28,009,858	42,815,053
State control.....	5,349,928	5,956,395	6,810,644
Direction of studs .....	1,501,192	1,535,588	1,543,518
Unforeseen.....	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
<b>Total ordinary expenditure.....</b>	<b>1,120,094,938</b>	<b>1,219,088,414</b>	<b>1,284,868,862</b>
<b>II. Extraordinary expenditure.</b>			
For railways and ports.....	*94,283,092	+130,459,580	+129,112,196
<b>Total extraordinary expenditure.....</b>	<b>94,283,092</b>	<b>130,459,580</b>	<b>129,112,196</b>
<b>Total expenditure.....</b>	<b>1,214,378,030</b>	<b>1,361,547,993</b>	<b>1,413,971,058</b>

\*Siberian railway, 49,818,515 roubles; works connected with it, 2,160,309; other railways of general use, 32,308,268; local railways of simplified type, 10,000,000.  
 +Siberian railway, 82,248,170 roubles; works connected with it, 2,485,410 roubles; other railways of general use, 35,726,000 roubles; local small branches, 10,000,000 roubles.  
 ‡Siberian railway, 61,131,110 roubles; works connected with it, 3,280,652 roubles; other railways of general use, 54,041,357 roubles; local small branches, 10,656,047 roubles.

## STATE DEBT.

The following are the debts of the State, under the new classification, in 1894 and 1895, respectively:

Debts. Loans. Per Cent.	January 1, 1895		January 1, 1896	
	Gold. Roubles.	Paper. Roubles.	Gold. Roubles.	Paper. Roubles.
3	235,923,500	.....	234,982,780	39,000,000
8½	100,000,000	.....	99,897,500	.....
8.75	.....	215,331,000	.....	178,331,000
4	1,486,778,188	607,923,637	1,516,947,333	370,515,744
4½	51,748,000	249,280,000	111,058,500	243,920,000
5	70,869,017	173,308,000	11,649,360	153,620,000
Others	.....	39,499,235	.....	33,293,368
Total	1,934,823,705	1,235,315,232	1,974,470,083	1,081,681,108
Bonds—				
3	15,145,871	.....	14,976,266	.....
4	.....	1,396,844,121	.....	1,651,083,159
5	48,637,920	141,167,538	48,637,920	143,157,588
6	.....	33,432,630	.....	33,491,728
Others	.....	26,010,430	.....	22,949,329
Total	63,983,791	1,540,504,689	63,613,466	1,854,632,754
Paper currency uncovered	.....	769,342,911	.....	671,281,634
Grand total	1,998,807,496	3,595,162,841	2,038,283,489	3,537,599,490
		— 6,592,624,086		= 6,615,024,734

## AGRICULTURE.

The lands of Russia are distributed among the different classes of owners as follows:

Owners.	Area. Acres.	Unit for Culture,
		Roads, etc. Acres.
The State	410,801,837	139,397,498
The Imperial family	19,890,535	.....
The peasants	373,310,496	35,595,735
Private owners	294,504,532	35,115,557
Total	1,098,507,780	210,058,770

In Central Russia 66 per cent. of the arable land is under crops; in South Russia, 78 per cent.; in North and in Southeast Russia, 10 per cent.; and in Astrakhan only 8 per cent.

The cereal crops of Russia in Europe (exclusive of Finland) for the last four years are seen from the following, in thousands of quarters:

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Various.	Total.	Potatoes.
European Russia, 1892	23,557	71,081	20,427	52,845	19,110	191,970	55,789
" " 1893	45,051	87,168	35,622	73,572	21,137	237,550	37,732
" " 1894	44,240	104,474	28,808	73,700	18,335	274,557	47,425
" " 1895	29,770	72,450	20,340	70,330	.....	.....	.....
Poland, 1892	2,932	7,569	2,303	5,242	1,132	19,253	27,418
" " 1893	1,585	6,432	2,087	5,761	846	17,741	17,538
" " 1894	2,104	7,160	2,102	5,413	958	17,737	21,778
" " 1895	1,939	5,931	1,642	4,243	922	14,612	.....
North Caucasus, 1893	5,996	979	1,771	857	432	7,085	577
" " 1894	5,605	980	2,098	1,572	975	11,230	1,187
West Siberia, 1893	5,413	3,169	936	8,841	499	16,793	1,113
" " 1894	3,917	2,840	618	4,370	410	12,655	1,294

According to the Ministry of Agriculture the crop statistics for 1896 for European Russia, exclusive of Poland and the Southern Caucasus, are: Winter wheat, 120,873,700 bushels; spring wheat, 174,123,800 bushels; rye, 699,333,200 bushels; oats, 567,231,500 bushels; barley, 185,074,900 bushels; buckwheat, 42,007,200 bushels; millet, 70,710,000 bushels; maize, 17,290,900 bushels; peas, 18,796,200 bushels.

There are, in European Russia, 3,175,000 acres under flax (5,500,000 cwt. of flax fiber and 7,731,000 cwt. of linseed, out of which 4,191,000 cwt. and 5,800,000 cwt. respectively are exported); 1,510,000 acres under hemp (2,900,000 cwt. of fiber and 4,200,000 cwt. hemp seed; 1,400,000 of fiber exported); about 650,000 cwt. of hops are gathered every year.

In Transcaucasia, 4,047,100 acres were under crops in 1893. Out of them, 2,304,780 acres under wheat, 716,310 under Indian corn, and 622,640 under barley.

In 1895, 123,450 acres were under tobacco in Russia, Siberia, and Caucasus, yielding about 1,263,400 cwt., as against 1,237,500 cwt. in 1890.

The cotton crop in Turkestan, which covered, in 1896, 214,115 acres, and yielded 325,143 cwt. of raw cotton, one half of which was the American and the other half the local cotton tree, attained in 1895 to 469,300 acres, chiefly in Ferghana (351,000 acres), and yielding over 840,000 cwt. of purified cotton (3,000,000 cwt. of raw cotton). Khiva and Bokhara supply annually about 322,000 cwt.

Nearly one-third of European Russia is under forest.

## MINING INDUSTRIES.

The mining industry in Russia is steadily developing. The statistics for the years 1880 and 1889 to 1896, are given in the following table:

Year.	Kilogrammes			Tons			Thousands of Tons					
	Gold.	Plati- num.	Silver.	Lead.	Zinc.	Copper.	Pig Iron.	Iron.	Steel.	Coal.	Naph- tha.	Salt.
1880.....	43,276	2,947	10,107	1,146	4,256	3,208	448	292	307	3,289	352	779
1889.....	38,008	2,632	13,837	569	6,343	5,978	724	423	258	4,496	3,209	1,870
1890.....	39,394	2,837	13,776	825	.....	5,318	876	421	395	5,953	3,867	1,861
1891.....	39,016	4,183	.....	.....	3,697	4,681	871	319	259	6,126	4,301	.....
1892.....	42,996	4,357	.....	.....	5,059	4,199	966	.....	.....	6,800	4,490	1,406
1893.....	44,804	5,094	11,956	.....	4,522	5,348	1,137	458	466	7,437	5,434	1,397
1894.....	42,910	5,210	10,333	.....	4,935	5,053	1,298	476	451	8,552	5,085	1,816
1896.....	41,140	4,415	.....	.....	4,961	5,481	1,431	437	565	8,867	6,898	1,523

In 1896, Russia produced 1,776,968 tons of pig iron, 553,615 tons of iron, and 788,113 tons of steel, and 9,071,406 tons of coal.

Russia remains still dependent upon foreign supplies of coal and coke, as will appear from the following statement of imports, in tons of 2,240 pounds:

Imports of.	Coal. Tons.	Coke. Tons.	Imports of.	Coal. Tons.	Coke. Tons.
1889.....	1,848,000	194,000	1892.....	1,410,900	228,500
1890.....	1,515,000	199,000	1893.....	1,625,000	235,800
1891.....	1,502,800	199,900	1894.....	1,736,000	278,000

## MANUFACTURES.

Exclusive of the mining, tobacco, spirits, and sugar trades, the manufactories of the Empire having a yearly productivity of more than 1,000 roubles each are estimated as follows:

	Number.	People Employed		Steam Engines		Yearly Pro- duction. Roubles.
		Men.	Women.	Number.	Horse-Power.	
European Russia.....	17,605	949,044	284,080	10,525	289,404	1,466,968,000
Poland.....	2,711	108,434	44,825	1,959	81,328	229,485,000
Caucasia.....	1,199	20,768	1,361	791	7,114	84,733,000
Siberia.....	609	10,961	1,056	115	1,812	11,929,000
Turkestan.....	359	6,295	.....	25	399	16,188,000
Total, 1893.....	22,483	1,094,972	311,803	12,325	380,057	1,760,331,000

The growth of the different industries for the last 12 years is thus stated by the Ministry of Finance:

	1880-81.	1893.
Cast iron.....	8,810,000	22,890,000
Iron.....	5,770,000	9,700,000
Steel.....	6,080,000	9,610,000
Railway rails.....	3,980,000	4,440,000
Manganese ore.....	200,000	4,900,000
Coal.....	64,770,000	148,360,000
Salt.....	15,600,000	28,000,000
Naphtha.....	6,900,000	108,700,000
Raw cotton, home-grown.....	293,000	1,225,000
Cotton spindles.....	.....	*6,000,000
Sugar.....	5,030,000	11,470,000

The cotton industry is making rapid progress, as will appear from the following comparison; the figures represent paper roubles, not gold:

Year.	Spinning. Roubles.	Weaving. Roubles.	Printing and Dyeing. Roubles.	Finishing. Roubles.	Total. Roubles.
1880.....	74,100,000	99,700,000	61,100,000	5,500,000	240,400,000
1885.....	97,400,000	98,000,000	59,500,000	3,300,000	258,200,000
1889.....	187,600,000	222,300,000	72,800,000	4,400,000	487,100,000

\* This high figure is obtained by reckoning upon a 12-hours day work, while many spindles in Russia run from 18 to 24 hours.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The merchandise imports and exports of Russia, expressed in thousands of paper roubles, were as follows for the years 1880 to 1904:

	1880. 1,000 roubles.	1891. 1,000 roubles.	1892. 1,000 roubles.	1893. 1,000 roubles.	1894. 1,000 roubles.
<b>Exports.</b>					
Through European frontier...	610,450	627,800	399,639	520,332	598,094
Through Asiatic frontier.....	77,872	77,241	68,672	74,812	73,077
Trade with Finland.....	16,715	16,396	21,099	18,628	15,308
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>705,039</b>	<b>720,937</b>	<b>489,410</b>	<b>613,732</b>	<b>684,474</b>
<b>Imports.</b>					
From European frontier.....	361,402	326,297	346,375	306,091	428,443
From Asiatic frontier.....	41,281	39,456	45,456	52,618	52,349
Trade with Finland.....	13,386	12,793	11,949	15,836	18,879
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>416,069</b>	<b>378,546</b>	<b>403,880</b>	<b>463,546</b>	<b>559,672</b>

For the imports and exports of earlier years see "Year Book," Volume I, page 7.

The imports of European Russia for 1895 amounted to 489,000,000 roubles; exports, 690,000,000 roubles.—London "Economist."

The foreign trade for 1894 and 1895 is shown as follows, expressed in 1,000 credit roubles:

	Exports		Imports	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Articles of food.....	428,437	385,647	66,197	67,652
Raw materials for industries.....	201,674	260,044	314,464	282,573
Animals.....	12,179	15,138	2,784	2,883
Manufactured articles.....	21,966	30,201	131,831	136,493
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>661,080</b>	<b>664,256</b>	<b>515,236</b>	<b>496,401</b>

## EXPORTS OF GRAIN.

For the last six years grain has formed, on the average, 55 per cent. in value of the aggregate exports to Europe, 53.7 per cent. in 1888, and 51 in 1899. The official figures of grain exports, 1892-3-4-5, are given in the subjoined table:

	1892. Cwt.	1893. Cwt.	1894. Cwt.	1895. Cwt.
Wheat.....	26,597,180	50,351,000	65,966,000	76,453,000
Rye.....	3,590,600	10,378,000	26,307,000	29,589,000
Barley.....	14,178,000	35,854,000	49,328,000	34,877,000
Oats.....	6,619,500	18,815,000	30,436,000	21,457,000
Maize.....	6,958,380	5,137,000	18,783,000	8,298,000
Peas.....	808,420	1,368,000	2,756,000	3,246,000
Various groats.....	113,040	370,000	1,610,000	284,000
Flour.....	2,168,400	2,332,000	2,609,000	2,600,000
Other grain products.....	2,302,780	5,641,000	8,222,000	8,469,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>63,334,300</b>	<b>129,996,000</b>	<b>205,998,000</b>	<b>185,242,000</b>

## EXPORTS OF NAPHTHA.

The export of naphtha for the last five years (from Russia and Caucasus as well) will be seen from the following table:

Year.	Raw Naphtha. Cwt.	Oils for Lighting. Cwt.	Oils for Greasing. Cwt.	Waste. Cwt.	Total. Cwt.
1890.....	134,000	12,713,000	1,472,000	929,000	15,248,000
1892.....	4,480	15,190,000	1,982,400	795,000	17,972,880
1893.....	28,400	16,084,000	2,042,000	1,030,000	19,134,400
1894.....	33,800	15,996,000	2,032,000	1,094,000	17,062,000
1895.....	390,000	16,606,000	2,469,000	1,064,900	20,469,000

## IMPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES.

The imports into European Russia and North Caucasus of the principal articles, expressed in the paper rouble, for 1892-3-4-5, were as follows:

Imports.	Roubles. 1892.	Roubles. 1893.	Roubles. 1894.	Roubles. 1895.
Rice.....	783,000	*601,000	*723,000	*700,000
Other grain and flour.....	947,000	1,141,000	447,000	407,000
Fruits and vegetables.....	5,589,000	4,606,000	4,778,000	8,877,000
Fish.....	11,648,000	10,267,000	10,178,000	12,963,000
Tea.....	14,091,000	+17,691,000	+16,918,000	19,163,000
Coffee.....	6,206,000	6,670,000	5,851,000	5,604,000
Tobacco.....	2,558,000	2,275,000	2,256,000	2,479,000
Wines.....	8,410,000	7,922,000	10,318,000	10,436,000

\* Also 2,599,000 roubles' worth from Persia in 1893, 2,104,000 in 1894, and 2,622,000 in 1895.

+ Also 19,199,000 roubles' worth through Asia in 1893, 22,280,200 in 1894, and 19,214,000 in 1895.



Imports.	Roubles. 1892.	Roubles. 1893.	Roubles. 1894.	Roubles. 1895.
Raw cotton.....	84,600,000	64,067,000	89,655,000	59,499,000
Cotton yarn and wadding.....	3,964,000	4,416,000	4,234,000	4,240,000
Wool, raw, and yarn.....	3,669,000	28,880,000	31,453,000	30,506,000
Silk, raw, and yarn.....	11,571,000	12,347,000	13,686,000	10,915,000
Leather.....	5,668,000	6,579,000	8,161,000	9,815,000
India rubber.....	5,613,000	6,911,000	15,142,000	7,770,000
Colors.....	12,964,000	12,562,000	13,042,000	16,128,000
Chemicals.....	13,235,000	12,750,000	15,645,000	12,490,000
Coal and coke.....	12,064,000	14,285,000	15,645,000	15,558,000
Raw metals.....	33,817,000	.....	36,738,000	59,493,000
Manufactured goods—				
Cotton goods.....	2,807,000	2,287,000	2,489,000	2,290,000
Other textile goods.....	5,290,000	4,054,000	8,029,000	7,145,000
Metal goods.....	12,818,000	16,908,000	23,231,000	23,797,000
Machinery.....	24,752,000	28,023,000	46,253,000	53,175,000
Watches and clocks.....	.....	.....	5,193,000	5,710,000

The total imports of bar and sheet iron, expressed in pounds (1 pound = 36 pounds avoirdupois), were as follows: In 1892, 3,050,000; in 1893, 5,293,000; in 1894, 11,365,000; in 1895, 13,109,663.

#### EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES.

The leading exports from European Russia and North Caucasia, including exports to Finland, are shown as follows, in thousands of roubles:

	1893. Roubles.	1894. Roubles.	1895. Roubles.
Corn, flour, sarrazin, etc.....	294,751	380,462	365,394
Fish and caviare.....	4,111	3,895	2,543
Butter and eggs.....	17,889	19,903	23,513
Alcohol and gin.....	2,673	3,173	1,853
Sugar.....	.....	14,486	11,680
Various articles of food.....	13,566	7,115	22,399
Articles of food.....	332,360	428,437	385,647
Timber and wooden goods.....	40,406	39,161	40,144
Raw metals (platinum, mercury).....	1,422	1,232	.....
Oleaginous grains, chiefly linseed and grass seeds.....	27,516	31,071	45,901
Flax.....	63,627	47,518	72,364
Hemp.....	12,746	14,364	19,212
Tallow.....	777	453	533
Bristles, hair, and feathers.....	9,334	7,865	10,439
Wool.....	6,423	5,904	6,490
Furs.....	5,138	3,502	4,173
Naphtha and naphtha oils, etc.....	22,381	19,441	27,374
Various.....	35,394	30,664	73,779
Raw and half-manufactured goods.....	226,169	201,665	280,044
Metallic goods.....	.....	4,525	8,340
Woolens.....	.....	2,182	2,235
Cottons.....	.....	2,155	2,792
Various.....	.....	13,104	16,904
Manufactured goods.....	.....	21,966	30,201

The following table shows the value of the imports from, and exports to, the countries named, through the European and Asiatic frontier, including the trade with Finland, in thousands of roubles:

	Imports from—			Exports to—		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Germany.....	101,653	101,180	142,967	138,239	132,590	147,887
United Kingdom.....	101,178	118,420	132,759	118,524	155,140	175,308
France.....	18,491	28,510	28,124	35,110	71,840	56,180
Austria-Hungary.....	15,200	22,860	27,043	24,073	34,560	39,801
Belgium.....	5,199	11,220	17,017	14,940	25,150	36,763
Netherlands.....	3,790	7,430	5,985	19,450	24,670	53,011
Turkey.....	9,675	8,310	7,196	15,910	16,790	16,099
Italy.....	9,226	11,610	36,295	19,635	30,650	26,906
United States.....	35,790	31,480	45,709	2,635	2,710	1,674
China.....	27,886	33,110	36,295	4,782	4,080	2,049
Persia.....	12,359	13,940	.....	9,340	11,340	.....
Total.....	408,618	463,550	559,572	489,410	599,210	663,753
(Finland).....	(11,948)	(15,840)	(18,879)	(21,098)	(18,530)	(15,303)
(East Siberia).....	.....	.....	(151)	.....	(14,520)	.....

Transit trade in 1892 was 18,454,000 roubles; in 1893, 20,452,480 roubles.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The value of the gold and silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from Russia has been:

Year.	Gold		Silver	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1890.....	\$12,195,212	\$13,054,997	\$5,663,569	\$3,101,864
1891.....	55,818,120	375,429	8,145,577	4,131,445
1892.....	89,497,064	195,956	9,019,503	4,157,443
1893.....	10,225,426	134,454	17,570,074	6,190,134
1894.....	84,527,216	29,085,329	19,078,853	5,844,742
1895.....	19,496,233	185,070	21,536,271	1,762,512

## COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The total value of merchandise of all Russia exported to the United States and imported from the United States was as follows:

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Exported from Russia...	\$4,833,945	\$5,246,797	\$4,117,015	\$3,206,746	\$4,016,401	\$3,973,563	\$3,401,080
Imported into Russia...	7,925,592	6,819,035	2,447,414	6,991,330	6,162,793	8,062,143	8,016,218

The principal articles exported from Russia to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., \$498,211, of which licorice root, \$458,266; flax, hemp, jute, \$473,592; furs and skins, undressed, \$345,767; hides and skins, not furs, \$717,305; wools, unmanufactured, \$1,135,469.

The principal imports into Russia from the United States were: Agricultural implements, \$457,622; cotton, unmanufactured, \$3,693,406; iron and steel, manufactures, \$1,787,124; naval stores, \$329,617.

## RAILWAYS.

On September 1, 1896, Russia had the following length of railways, in English miles: Opened in Russia, Poland, Siberia, and Caucasia—State railways, 14,023; private, 8,033; in Finland, 1,488; in Transcaucasian region and Turkestan, 890; total, 24,439. Building: In Russia, Poland, Siberia, and Caucasia, 7,278; in Finland, 75; in Turkestan, 86; total, 7,399.

The following are the principal items of operating the railroads of Russia, exclusive of the Transcasian railroads and those of Finland, for the years 1890 to 1895:

Year.	English Miles.	Gross Receipts. Paper Roubles.	Working Expenses. Paper Roubles.	Net Receipts. Paper Roubles.	Passengers. Persons.	Goods Carried. Tons.
1890.....	18,069	284,530,688	171,774,232	112,756,356	46,505,000	67,381,000
1891.....	18,441	296,087,000	177,651,000	118,436,000	47,942,765	69,848,000
1892.....	18,441	301,709,000	194,032,000	107,676,000	48,353,000	72,311,100
1893.....	21,690	323,793,000	196,363,000	129,431,000	51,523,000	78,134,000
1894.....	22,966	357,755,000			48,090,000	*42,060,000
1895.....	23,220	372,731,000	214,849,468	157,884,532	49,342,000	.....

The capital spent for the construction of all the Russian railways (exclusive of Finland and Transcasian) reached on January 1, 1894, 1,813,875,433 metallic roubles and 896,312,792 paper roubles, or about 2,145,000,000 metallic roubles (£336,750,000). On January 1, 1894, the share of the State in the private railways constructed with the aid of the State (11,280 miles) was as follows:

	Metallic Roubles.	Paper Roubles.
Shares guaranteed by the State.....	193,846,000	88,979,000
Obligations.....	297,694,000	195,874,000
Consolidated obligations taken by the State.....	993,569,000	170,595,000
Loans to railway companies.....	56,286,000	250,564,000
Total.....	1,541,635,000	705,812,000

= 2,006,000,000 metallic roubles.

## THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

The chief road in process of construction is the Trans-Siberian, 4,950 miles in length, which is expected to be completed in 1905, at an estimated cost of 150,000,000 roubles. On December 11, 1895, the first section, from Tobelyabinsk to Omsk, 493 miles, was ready, with the exception of the iron bridge across the Irtysh; the second section, Omsk to the Ob river, 388 miles, is now ready; and building was begun on the next three sections; Ob to Krasnoyarsk on the Yenisei, 476 miles (rails already laid on December 17, 1895, and traffic opened from the Ob to Botonaya, 70 miles; Krasnoyarsk to Irkutsk, 672 miles, and Station Mysovaya, on Lake Baikal to Stryetensk, at the head of navigation on the Amur, 701 miles. At the Pacific end of the railway, the section from Vladivostok to Graftskaya, a village on the Usuri, 250 miles, was nearly ready, and building proceeded on the north Usuri section, from Graftskaya to Khacarovsk, on the Amur, 225 miles; rails were laid on 53 miles of that section. The branch, Tchelyabinsk to Ekaterinburg, 150 miles, which will connect the main trunk with the Middle Urals line, Perm-Ekaterinburg-Tyumen, was opened in 1896. A new great railway, from Perm to Vyatka and thence to Kotlas, on the Northern Dvina, at its junction with the Vychezda, in order to make Arkhangelsk the chief port of West Siberia, has been projected. It will have a length of 619 miles, and its cost is estimated at 35,000,000 roubles. A sum of 129,112,196 roubles has been subscribed for new railways in the budget estimate of 1897, out of which 64,414,762 for the Siberian railway and works connected with it, and 10,666,047 for local feeding branches.

\* Exclusive of transfers from one Russian line to another.

## SHIPPING, TELEGRAPHS, AND POST-OFFICE.

On January 1, 1896, the registered mercantile marine of Russia consisted of 522 steamers, of 205,649 tons net, and 2,135 sailing vessels, of 323,330 tons net; total, 2,657 vessels, of 528,989 tons. About one-fourth of the vessels were engaged in trading to foreign countries, and the remainder coasting vessels, many of them belonging to Greeks sailing under the Russian flag.

In 1895, the number of vessels entered at the various ports of the White, Baltic, Black, and Azov seas was 10,183, of a total tonnage of 8,100,993 tons, as against 10,594, of a tonnage of 8,558,330 tons in 1894. The number of vessels cleared in 1895 was 10,156, of a total tonnage of 8,124,552 tons, as compared with 10,491 (8,517,258 tons) in 1894.

The length of State telegraph lines in Russia on January 1, 1896, was 76,857 English miles, and the length of wire 152,959 English miles; there were 2,133 stations. Of the total system, about nineteen-twentieths were the property of the State. The total number of telegrams carried in 1894 was 74,951,481. The length of the telephone line attained 14,060 miles, and the number of telephone messages was 10,768,000, in 1894, as against 109,950 in 1891.

The number of post-offices in 1894 was 7,064. Letters and postal cards sent, interior, 244,071,000; international, 32,032,000; letters with money, interior, 15,785,000; international, 544,000; value, roubles, interior, 5,068,295,000; international, 120,374,000; periodical and book post, interior, 192,600,000; international, 25,300,000.

## BANKING.

The Bank of Russia acts in the joint capacity of a State and commercial institution. On August 1, 1896 and 1897, the principal items in the accounts were as follows, expressed in sterling, excluding the accounts of the branches:

	Assets			Liabilities	
	1896.	1897.		1896.	1897.
Gold*	£87,308,000	£93,377,000	Notes in circulation..	£101,375,000	£96,096,000
Silver and sub. coins..	1,656,000	4,721,000	Treasury account.....	33,344,000	33,409,000
Notes in reserve.....	10,753,000	10,782,000	Deposits.....	18,187,000	20,028,000
Treasury debt.....	62,128,000	56,878,000			
Discounts & advances.	30,392,000	24,311,000			
Securities.....	3,646,000	2,731,000			

Savings-banks perform an important function in Russia's financial economy. On January 1, 1896, there were 3,907 of those institutions, with 1,888,453 depositors and 377,165,352 roubles of deposits. State banks for mortgage loans to the nobility on January 1, 1896, showed loans granted amounting to 441,713,300 roubles, the remaining debt being 350,769,858 roubles.

Land banks for the purchase of land by the peasants show that up to January 1, 1896, the banks had made 1,024,124 loans to village communities, associations, and separate individuals, representing an aggregate of 319,011 householders. They bought 6,374,118 acres, valued at £10,664,374, of which £8,243,228 were lent by the banks and £2,421,648 paid by the buyers.

On January 1, 1895, there were in European Russia, Poland, and Caucasus 36 mortgage banks, including both those for the nobility and for the peasantry. The extent of their operations is shown in the following statement:

Land Estates.		Properties in Towns.	
Number of mortgages.....	113,480	Number of mortgages.....	49,308
Area in acres.....	130,770,000	Value in roubles.....	1,302,143,756
Loans, roubles.....	1,329,193,268	Loans, roubles.....	822,508,900
Unpaid, roubles.....	1,338,620,325	Unpaid, roubles.....	603,700,028

In 1893, there were 40 banking companies, 101 societies of mutual credit, and 242 municipal banks. Their aggregate assets and liabilities balanced at 1,086,476,000 roubles.

For further information on banking in Russia see "History of Banking in All Nations," Volume II, issued by the publishers of the "Year Book."

## MONEY.

The legal unit of money is the silver rouble of 100 copecks. It is of the value of 3s. 2.054d., but in official calculations 6.40 roubles are taken as equal to the pound sterling.

Gold coins are the imperial and half-imperial of 10 and 5 roubles. The half-imperial weighs 6.54401 grammes .916 fine, and contains, therefore, 5.998704 grammes of fine gold. Its value, in paper roubles for the year 1896, has been settled at 7r. 72c., and 15r. 45c. for the imperial. The new imperial weighs 12.902 grammes .900 fine, and consequently contains 11.6118 grammes of fine gold. Its value, in paper roubles, has been settled by the Ministry of Finance for the year 1896 at 15 roubles for the imperial, and 7r. 50c. for the half-imperial. The ratio between gold and paper currency is thus established for the year 1896 at 1½ : 1.

The silver rouble weighs 20.7315 grammes .86806 fine, or (in the new coinage) 19.9957 grammes .900 fine, and consequently contains 17.994 grammes of fine silver. Besides the silver rouble, inconvertible credit notes are legal tender. In circulation there is little else than paper money (100, 25, 10, 5, 3, and 1 rouble notes), the average value being about 10 roubles to the pound sterling. In 1890 the value of a paper rouble was 27.09d. For budget purposes the official value in 1891 was 1.60 paper to 1 silver rouble, or 22.43d.

According to a new law of January 3, 1897, new gold coins of exactly the same value, weight, and dimensions as the above will henceforward be coined, bearing the inscription of 15 roubles on the imperial and 7r. 50c. on the half-imperial.

\* Converted at 6 2-5 roubles per pound; other totals at 10 roubles per pound.

## NETHERLANDS.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of the Netherlands is 12,648 English square miles. The progress in population by census periods is as follows:

1829.	1839.	1849.	1859.	1869.	1879.	1889.	1895.
2,613,487	2,860,559	3,056,979	3,306,123	3,579,529	4,012,693	4,511,415	4,850,451

## FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The revenue and expenditure in guilders are shown as follows, the figures for 1896 and for 1897 being budget estimates:

Year.	REVENUE.		
	Ordinary. Guilders.	Extraordinary. (Loans, etc.) Guilders.	Total. Guilders.
1890.....	124,487,805	41,450,108	165,937,911
1893.....	123,527,164	290,000	123,827,164
1894.....	131,517,521	1,835,552	132,353,073
1895.....	132,216,309	200,000	132,416,309
1896.....	.....	.....	130,558,295
1897.....	.....	.....	133,024,935

## EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defense. Guilders.	Debt. Guilders.	Public Works. Guilders.	General. Guilders.	Total. Guilders.
1890.....	33,031,970	34,018,172	54,583,939	45,032,333	166,666,414
1893.....	33,171,279	36,649,430	12,465,307	43,157,077	135,443,093
1894.....	36,584,712	34,419,145	11,120,181	49,367,844	131,491,882
1895.....	38,005,542	34,777,269	9,988,970	50,364,108	133,135,889
1896.....	.....	32,434,932	.....	.....	133,376,432
1897.....	.....	32,642,746	.....	.....	137,272,943

The share of direct taxes, excise, indirect taxes, and customs duties in the revenue has been, in guilders:

Year.	Direct Taxes.	Excise.	Indirect Taxes.	Customs Duties.
1890.....	23,212,732	43,550,730	23,968,853	5,711,932
1893.....	32,551,922	43,308,408	19,938,942	5,340,051
1894.....	34,907,207	42,989,838	20,222,984	5,962,905
1895.....	35,148,287	42,859,657	21,414,331	6,787,095
1896.....	35,119,000	42,720,000	20,053,000	7,626,100
1897.....	35,510,000	43,070,000	20,371,000	8,440,900

## PUBLIC DEBT.

In the budget for 1897 the national debt is given as follows:

Funded Debt.		Nominal Capital. Guilders.	Annual Interest. Guilders.
2½ per cent. debt.....	.....	626,008,900	15,450,225
3 per cent. debt of 1895.....	.....	465,563,750	13,939,313
5 per cent. debt of appropriated railway }	.....	294,000	14,847
6 per cent. debt of appropriated railway }		2,719,893	166,624
Total.....	.....	1,094,616,343	29,521,125
Floating debt.....	.....	.....	50,000
Annuities.....	.....	.....	64,119
Paper money.....	.....	15,000,000	.....
Sinking fund.....	.....	.....	2,708,500
Total debt.....	.....	1,109,616,343	32,643,745

The following table shows the interest and sinking fund for the years named:

Year.	Interest. Guilders.	Sinking Fund. Guilders.	Year.	Interest. Guilders.	Sinking Fund. Guilders.
1890.....	31,433,559	2,539,941	1894.....	32,018,327	3,034,300
1893.....	31,519,317	24,923,052	1895.....	31,912,910	3,275,200
1896.....	31,463,972	5,185,458	1896.....	31,716,691	3,136,600

## AGRICULTURE.

The total acreage under crops and grass in 1888 was 7,785,531, and there were 564,210 acres of woods and forests in 1888.

The area of the principal crops and the yield thereof are given below in English bushels:

	Acres. 1891.	Acres. 1892.	Acres. 1893.	Bushels. 1891.	Bushels. 1892.	Bushels. 1893.
Wheat.....	144,700	183,314	174,886	3,398,250	5,214,000	4,818,000
Spelt.....	168	207	299	5,500	8,250	10,500
Barley.....	111,775	107,645	108,508	4,381,250	4,896,250	4,622,750
Oats.....	377,191	312,228	312,064	17,980,250	14,542,000	11,948,750
Rye.....	453,280	495,663	498,923	8,024,500	12,047,750	11,998,250
Buckwheat.....	107,621	97,437	94,104	1,534,500	1,342,000	1,504,250
Beans and peas.....	179,040	161,837	155,808	4,163,500	3,885,750	4,498,500
Potatoes.....	369,472	375,643	375,366	44,002,750	91,208,750	86,858,750
Beet-root sugar.....	55,652	60,718	70,096	Cwts. 8,282,907	Cwts. 14,753,419	Cwts. 14,919,348
Flax { fiber }.....	35,649	30,092	33,417	Cwts. 117,778	Cwts. 101,778	Cwts. 100,439
Flax { seed }.....				Bushels. 277,750	Bushels. 266,750	Bushels. 354,750
Tobacco.....	1,623	1,445	1,522	Cwts. 21,391	Cwts. 24,598	Cwts. 25,248

The number of live stock in 1894 was as follows: Cattle, 1,506,300; sheep and lambs, 665,300; pigs, 640,200; horses, 263,800; goats, 167,500.

The value of imports and exports of the leading agricultural products was as follows, in thousands of guilders:

	1893		1894		1895	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....	86,019	56,936	105,644	64,213	124,456	85,059
Flour, wheat and rye.....	41,848	9,842	42,661	9,548	36,178	5,752
Rye.....	46,481	20,245	56,613	21,969	56,288	23,346
Barley.....	25,850	14,100	36,122	18,223	28,818	14,339
Oats.....	13,450	12,280	19,383	18,787	17,098	15,083
Potatoes.....	122	845	437	481	547	815
Potato-flour.....	3,713	13,340	3,444	12,975	3,175	11,829
Buckwheat.....	1,457	543	1,142	709	1,361	599
Flax.....	1,703	16,796	1,374	17,998	2,039	19,291
Beet-root.....	94	1,480	150	1,508	125	1,558

## MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

A few coal mines are found in the province of Limburg; they belong to the State. The quantity of coal extracted in 1895 was 79,755,000 kiloes, valued at 316,371 guilders; clear revenue, 111,497 guilders; part of the State, 23,248 guilders.

There are no official returns of the manufacturing industries. According to the last reports there were, in 1895, 530 distilleries, 11 sugar refineries, 30 beet-sugar manufactories, 60 salt works, 507 breweries, and 96 vinegar manufactories.

The beet-sugar factories produced, in 1894, 125,247,000 pounds of sugar. The sugar refineries imported, in 1893, 220,892,000 pounds of raw sugar.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The following are the estimates of the imports for home consumption and the exports of home produce for six years:

Year.	Imports. Guilders.	Exports. Guilders.	Year.	Imports. Guilders.	Exports. Guilders.
1890.....	1,299,750,000	1,087,532,000	1893.....	1,408,723,000	1,116,618,000
1891.....	1,356,059,000	1,140,473,000	1894.....	1,461,000,000	1,115,000,000
1892.....	1,284,194,000	1,133,361,000	1895.....	1,444,000,000	1,178,000,000

The following table shows the values of the imports and exports of the great classes of products in thousands of guilders:

	Imports			Exports		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Food products.....	375,578	414,636	362,239	329,882	346,042	374,982
Raw materials.....	232,669	299,855	306,855	207,931	201,180	212,185
Manufactured products..	206,872	206,912	175,065	236,196	220,531	195,637
Miscellaneous.....	222,104	329,831	318,788	214,285	200,091	214,906

The leading articles of import and export are shown as follows, in thousands of guilders:

	Imports			Exports		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Iron and steel of all kinds.....	122,219	135,404	133,160	75,547	92,002	83,659
Textiles, raw and manufactured...	130,513	84,946	86,065	161,332	85,838	70,353
Cereals and flour.....	213,648	200,323	226,738	116,383	132,740	143,679
Coal.....	44,418	44,331	43,382	3,729	2,261	2,570
Rice.....	46,240	35,717	47,413	12,089	12,515	14,367
Mineral oil.....	9,162	9,978	10,679	164	103	106
Coffee.....	35,013	34,116	37,697	19,932	22,361	21,676
Butter.....	1,917	1,665	1,543	13,003	13,700	14,029
Margarine (raw and eatable).....	23,923	21,221	15,139	54,229	50,838	39,490
Sugar.....	37,966	40,716	38,350	43,942	44,059	47,522
Cheese.....	90	80	78	10,541	11,447	11,616
Drugs.....	181,569	202,482	173,602	145,926	132,700	133,381
Gold and silver.....	20,627	13,606	5,151	3,638	2,235	1,343
Vegetables.....	1,273	1,464	1,160	28,481	22,954	27,426
Wood.....	23,470	32,699	36,384	15,773	19,255	19,114
Skins.....	21,397	21,725	20,739	19,738	18,330	19,572
Indigo.....	7,446	5,889	8,245	5,678	4,617	6,424
Copper.....	49,562	47,810	51,595	40,978	45,626	43,008
Paper.....	3,299	3,237	3,917	20,496	21,418	24,911
Soot, grease, tallow, suet.....	15,233	17,754	14,967	3,926	4,494	4,153
Salt-peter.....	17,409	17,853	19,304	16,708	16,642	18,323
Zinc.....	10,144	11,551	11,464	8,971	10,265	11,085
Tobacco.....	8,334	8,826	9,085	3,635	3,721	4,406
Tin.....	15,188	20,231	18,336	12,304	12,316	14,990
Colors (painters' wares).....	11,103	11,693	11,899	10,741	8,832	10,763
Flax.....	1,703	1,374	2,039	16,796	17,998	19,291
Seeds (oil-seed, linseed, etc.).....	34,485	26,775	32,942	9,040	10,762	14,118

The imports for home consumption, and exports from and to the leading countries, are shown as follows, in millions of guilders:

	Imports			Exports		
	1890.	1893.	1894.	1890.	1893.	1894.
Prussia.....	247.1	258.8	266.1	496.5	534.2	575.3
Great Britain.....	238.6	263.8	246.1	270.5	256.3	260.3
Belgium.....	195.2	175.6	161.6	148.0	167.9	155.2
Dutch East Indies.....	159.5	193.0	225.0	53.2	57.1	53.8
United States.....	96.4	155.1	132.1	23.7	21.8	22.2
Russia.....	112.1	88.9	175.3	5.5	5.9	5.2
France.....	24.2	20.1	21.5	10.8	10.0	11.9
Hamburg.....	21.2	17.5	15.2	17.3	15.5	17.5
British India.....	38.0	53.4	43.8	41.5	.....	.....
Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	10.8	6.0	5.1

#### COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Exports to United States...	\$10,886,902	\$17,448,948	\$10,690,979	\$15,182,581	\$13,395,767	\$12,821,611
Imports from United States..	43,917,984	33,505,198	43,570,312	31,021,775	30,022,899	51,045,011

The principal exports into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Chemicals, drugs, dyes, \$232,502; coffee, \$360,478; fish, preserved, \$359,568; flax, hemp, etc., unmanufactured, \$251,091; jewelry and precious stones, \$1,516,114; oils, \$236,199; spices, unground, \$298,169; sugar, above No. 16 D. S., \$1,023,223; tin, in blocks, bars, etc., \$1,253,553; tobacco, leaf, \$4,710,024.

Imports from the United States were: Breadstuffs, \$4,907,797; casings for sausages, \$427,701; copper, ingots, bar and old, \$5,335,736; cotton, unmanufactured, \$556,471; fruits, including nuts, \$643,960; fertilizers, \$390,470; leather, \$301,218; naval stores, \$787,935; oil cake and oil cake meal, \$327,114; oil, mineral, refined, \$3,894,733; oil, cottonseed, \$1,311,540; provisions, \$3,681,417, of which lard was \$2,387,634; oleomargarine oil, \$5,056,438; tobacco, unmanufactured, \$1,152,136; wood and manufactures, \$3,396,767.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION.

Year.	Gold		Year.	Silver	
	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1890.....	\$2,623,952	\$223,158	1890.....	\$551,823	\$3,033,943
1891.....	3,707,234	891,636	1891.....	4,802,202	625,512
1892.....	852,155	97,464	1892.....	5,255,793	2,241,751
1893.....	7,044,546	943,333	1893.....	6,511,892	316,143
1894.....	3,253,790	263,718	1894.....	2,468,753	650,406
1895.....	1,335,000	305,124	1895.....	1,123,354	22,510

#### SHIPPING.

##### ENTERED.

Year.	With Cargoes		Year.	In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Tonnage.		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1890.....	8,711	5,257,243	1890.....	764	188,913	9,475	5,446,156
1891.....	8,729	5,732,438	1891.....	638	201,919	9,367	5,934,407
1892.....	8,519	6,014,480	1892.....	659	252,756	9,178	6,267,216
1893.....	9,048	6,683,830	1893.....	705	237,180	9,753	6,925,656
1894.....	8,915	6,541,566	1894.....	685	243,906	9,600	6,785,472

## CLEARED.

Year.	With Cargoes	In Ballast	Total
1890.....	5,351 3,007,497	3,272 2,353,444	9,203 5,390,941
1892.....	6,364 3,498,851	2,925 2,422,617	9,289 5,911,468
1893.....	6,392 3,678,290	2,678 2,478,354	9,070 6,156,644
1894.....	6,663 3,795,588	3,078 3,036,966	9,741 6,832,554
1895.....	6,569 3,777,180	2,973 2,998,424	9,542 6,775,604

## CANALS AND RAILROADS.

The length of navigable water (canals excluded) is about 3,000 miles.

The total extent of the canals was, in 1879, 1,907 miles; of roads, 2,943 miles.

In 1894, the total length of the tramway lines was 678 miles; 41,640,000 passengers were carried, and 236,310,000 kilogrammes of goods. Their revenue amounts to 4,572,000 guilders.

The total outlay upon the State railways up to 1894 was 226,121,000 guilders.

In 1895 the railways had a length of 1,674 miles, whereof the State owned 886 miles, and private companies the remainder.

The revenue of the State railways was, in 1895, 20,807,000 florins, and expenditure 17,975,000 florins. Number of passengers carried 11,721,000; goods carried, 6,134,000,000 kilogrammes. The revenue of private railway companies was 15,448,000 florins; expenditure, 11,598,000 florins. Number of passengers carried, 13,387,000; goods carried, 3,291,000,000 kilogrammes.

## POST-OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal traffic in 1895 was: Letters, internal, 56,857,000; foreign, 22,176,000; postal cards, internal, 34,018,739; foreign, 5,986,662; newspapers and printed matter, internal, 112,197,000; foreign, 11,779,000; parcels, internal, 3,799,588; foreign, 698,942.

The receipts of the post-office in 1895 were 7,979,359 guilders; expenditures, 6,576,175 guilders.

There are several private telegraph lines, but nearly all lines are owned by the State. The length of State lines in 1895 was 3,500 miles, length of wires, 12,521 miles; number of offices, 514; paid messages, 4,433,257. The receipts amounted to 1,475,714 guilders; ordinary expenses, 1,967,894 guilders.

## MONEY AND CIRCULATION.

The standard coin is the 10-florin piece, weighing 6,720 grammes .900 fine, and thus containing 6,048 grammes of fine gold. The unit of the silver coinage is the florin, weighing 10 grammes .945 fine and containing 9.45 grammes of fine silver.

Gold is legal tender, and the silver coins issued before 1875.

The principal coins are:

The gulden, guilder, or florin of 100 cents = 40.2 cents.

The rijksdaalder =  $2\frac{1}{2}$  guilders.

The gold piece of ten guilders.

$\frac{1}{4}$ -guilder,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -guilder (kwartje), 1-10 guilder (dubbeltje), 1-20 guilder (stuivertje).

Cent coins are: 1 cent,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

The total circulation was valued as follows, in thousands of guilders:

January 1.	Silver, etc.	Gold.	Paper Money	Paper Money	Total.
			Issued by the State.	Issued by the Bank.	
1892.....	57,649	24,056	14,750	203,288	299,743
1893.....	53,965	23,773	13,980	197,547	289,275
1894.....	58,153	23,594	14,347	201,809	297,908
1895.....	58,888	23,671	14,534	202,943	300,086
1896.....	57,420	23,654	14,579	209,817	305,470

## BANKING.

The Bank of the Netherlands, a private institution, is the only bank authorized to issue bank-notes. Its condition is shown as follows, in thousands of guilders:

Year.	Notes in Circulation March 31.	Total Exchanges March 31.	Stock of Gold in July.	Stock of Silver in July.
1892.....	199,125	345,278	33,580	85,480
1893.....	198,453	353,516	33,790	85,090
1894.....	200,029	364,540	54,270	83,660
1895.....	203,633	374,018	51,390	84,330
1896.....	199,669	369,773	31,610	83,560

The capital amounts to 20,000,000 guilders, the reserve fund to 5,000,000 guilders. The bank keeps the State treasury and the cash of the State Postal Savings-Bank. It receives 5 per cent. of the clear gains; the remainder is divided between the State and the Bank.

There are 232 savings-banks, all private, having 19,186,000 guilders of deposits. Besides these there is a State postal savings-bank, established in 1881, with 23,220,000 guilders of deposits.

## SWITZERLAND.

In 1894, the population of Switzerland was 2,986,848, and in 1888, 2,917,754. The area of the republic is 15,976 square miles.

The chief occupations of the population in 1888, with the numbers employed, their families and domestic servants, were:

Occupation.	Men.	Women.	Men and Women.	Members of Family.	Domestic Servants.	Total.
Agriculture.....	388,467	92,566	481,033	609,040	16,357	1,108,430
Mining, sylviculture, etc.....	10,682	28	10,710	16,482	243	27,435
Food manufacture.....	37,363	6,752	44,115	52,531	4,703	101,349
Dress, etc.....	40,666	67,534	108,200	76,456	2,041	186,697
Building and furniture.....	105,747	1,620	107,367	162,353	3,743	273,433
Textiles.....	61,087	106,435	167,522	99,723	2,901	270,145
Machinery.....	66,897	15,075	81,972	113,256	3,274	198,502
Chemicals, bookbinding, etc.....	15,873	2,743	18,616	24,449	1,347	44,412
Trade.....	54,037	38,256	92,293	103,484	17,730	213,507
Transport.....	45,689	2,307	47,996	77,825	2,175	127,996
Public officials, sciences, etc.....	35,817	14,936	50,653	64,064	12,649	127,426
Not determinable.....	6,606	8,261	14,869	12,416	1,254	28,539
No relation to occupation.....	12,679	36,022	48,701	151,304	11,827	211,832
Total.....	881,612	382,435	1,274,047	1,563,408	80,304	2,917,754

## FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The chief source of revenue is from customs duties, the confederate government having no power to levy direct taxes.

The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Confederation:

Year.	Revenue. Francs.	Expenditure. Francs.	Year.	Revenue. Francs.	Expenditure. Francs.
1891.....	69,041,928	73,012,088	1894.....	84,047,812	83,675,812
1892.....	75,961,135	86,246,942	1895.....	81,006,588	76,402,631
1893.....	78,226,528	86,301,439	1896, estimated..	78,885,000	79,560,000

The cantons have their own local administrations and their own budgets of revenue and expenditure. In 1890, their combined revenue was 79,152,000 francs, and expenditure 80,178,000 francs. The cantonal revenues are derived partly from direct taxes on income and property, and partly from indirect duties, stamps, etc. Several cantons have only indirect taxation; and over the whole about 58 per cent. of the revenue is raised in this form.

The public debt of the Confederation amounted on January 1, 1896, to 83,889,439 francs, mostly at 3½ per cent. At the same date the "Federal Fortune," or State property, was: Real property, 35,102,400 francs; stock, etc., 39,225,184 francs; works producing interest, 16,366,450 francs; stores not producing interest, 20,721,661 francs; various debts, 533,673 francs; inventory, 30,865,865 francs; alcohol administration, 232,130 francs; total, 144,800,184 francs, the det Fortune being thus 60,910,745 francs.

## INDUSTRIES.

Out of a population of about 3,000,000 engaged in agriculture, there are about 300,000 peasant proprietors. Of the total area 28.4 per cent. is unproductive; of the productive area 35.8 per cent. is under grass and meadows, 29 per cent. under forest, 18.7 per cent. under fruit, 16.4 per cent. under crops and gardens. Rye, oats, and potatoes are the chief crops, but the bulk of food crops consumed in the country is imported. The chief agricultural industries are the manufacture of cheese and condensed milk. The annual export of cheese amounts to 215,500 quintals, and of condensed milk to 91,874 quintals. In 1896, there were 98,333 horses, 1,211,613 cattle, 341,632 sheep, 415,619 goats, 394,451 pigs, 271,432 pigs, 565,781 horses, 103,529 mules, 3,116 asses, 1,735 goats, 414,968.

The Federal alcohol régime in the year 1894-95 sold 58,268 metric quintals of spirits (36 degrees), and 34,809 metric quintals of medicated spirits. In Switzerland there are about 1,400 hotels, employing about 16,000 persons, the receipts of the hotels amounting annually to about £3,500,000.



## FACTORY STATISTICS.

By the census taken on June 5, 1895, of the factories subject to the Federal factory law, the statistics thereof are shown as follows:

Industry.	Establishments.	Factory Operatives—			Existing Power—	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Establishments.	Horse-power.
<b>Textile industry—</b>						
Cotton.....	1,253	20,730	27,806	48,536	440	48,011
Silk.....	230	7,584	23,561	31,145	201	11,232
Wool.....	62	1,727	2,488	4,215	60	6,014
Linen.....	12	304	484	788	11	732
Others.....	242	1,447	5,323	6,770	111	1,898
Total textile.....	1,793	31,792	59,662	91,454	818	62,297
Tanneries, etc.....	126	4,551	3,814	8,365	88	1,818
Food products.....	537	7,162	6,842	14,004	434	19,159
Chemical industry.....	167	3,421	637	4,058	123	14,363
Paper manufactures and polygraph industry.....	417	8,061	3,001	11,062	335	11,315
Wood-working industry.....	523	11,091	256	11,347	480	10,000
Metal-working industry.....	231	9,356	580	9,936	171	10,359
Machine industry.....	336	23,654	267	23,921	365	10,968
Watch and jewelry industry.....	488	10,748	5,596	16,344	276	2,474
Salt, stones, and earth.....	295	9,368	350	9,718	247	10,152
Total.....	4,933	119,204	80,995	200,199	3,308	152,718

Of the 200,199 operatives, there were 174,697 Swiss, 14,872 Germans, 5,124 Italians, 3,354 French, 1,896 Austrians, and 256 from different other countries.

The 152,718 horse-power was produced as follows: 87,865 by water, 53,410 by steam, 4,086 by gas and petroleum, and 7,357 by electricity.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE.

For the years 1890 to 1896, inclusive, the imports for home consumption and the exports of domestic produce, and also of the precious metals, were as follows:

	1890. Francia.	1891. Francia.	1892. Francia.	1893. Francia.	1894. Francia.	1895. Francia.	1896. Francia.
Imports.....	1,002,518,276	982,021,046	912,588,752	872,400,629	880,845,540	980,116,675	1,040,000,000
Exports.....	724,798,088	708,856,603	688,020,232	695,146,799	673,004,524	704,428,088	700,300,000

The following statement shows the value of principal articles of special commerce:

	Imports		Exports	
	1894. Francia.	1895. Francia.	1894. Francia.	1895. Francia.
Manures, etc.....	8,805,062	7,795,591	2,447,677	2,263,996
Chemical and pharmaceutical.....	20,506,563	21,340,693	6,995,025	6,761,565
Glass and pottery.....	8,363,178	9,551,312	747,681	722,642
Colors.....	6,999,056	7,706,935	14,357,049	15,384,734
Timber.....	20,453,186	24,221,293	4,336,411	4,285,757
Agricultural products.....	6,025,965	4,489,738	409,664	310,140
Leather and boots.....	18,817,900	22,155,127	6,428,965	7,100,396
Sciences and arts.....	13,815,762	14,465,546	7,212,830	6,968,758
Clocks and watches and part.....	1,602,296	1,885,427	85,914,409	89,968,380
Machinery and carriages.....	20,912,767	23,598,882	26,676,363	26,147,956
Useful metalst.....	56,399,754	59,616,105	7,978,277	8,245,814
Precious metals, coin.....	54,962,219	64,284,259	51,895,251	41,067,913
Precious metals, not coin.....	34,251,826	34,780,699	9,691,514	10,211,602
Mineral matter.....	54,066,964	59,576,306	2,921,526	2,798,318
Foodst, tobacco, spirits, etc.....	210,960,071	233,786,197	79,099,690	78,047,607
Oils and fats.....	9,327,330	8,890,008	418,366	310,283
Paper.....	5,234,429	5,674,458	3,393,239	2,348,931
Cotton.....	53,482,371	63,855,455	121,985,469	129,972,974
Flax, hemp, etc.†.....	34,434,195†	11,620,508	19,923,059†	2,292,394
Silk.....	109,341,787	137,828,980	130,991,770	207,148,366
Wool.....	44,113,269	52,224,410	14,677,363	14,927,365
Clothing.....	†	21,637,278	†	10,253,998
Animals.....	71,715,653	68,296,964	15,628,081	14,405,219
Animal products.....	7,420,496	8,636,257	7,760,733	9,588,751
Various.....	9,303,451	15,621,962	1,206,185	12,984,271
Total.....	880,845,540	980,116,675	673,004,524	704,428,088

\* Only the total shows the exact number of establishments. The addition of the figures would result in a higher number, because establishments engaged in several industries are counted in each group.

† Includes iron, imports in 1895 being 43,819,995 francs, exports 4,952,170 francs.

‡ In 1894 clothing was included.

In 1896, the principal articles imported were, in francs: Chemicals, 19,844,888; wood, 80,789,971; shoes and leather, 22,261,481; machines and vehicles, 27,717,923; iron, 59,995,223; precious metals and minerals, 114,518,253; articles of food and drink and tobacco, 374,806,165; cotton, 63,300,599; silk, 120,513,885; wool, 54,246,314; clothing, 23,915,326; animals, 52,273,576.

The principal articles exported in 1896 were: Coloring materials, 14,806,821 francs; watches and clocks, 100,363,486; machines and vehicles, 30,408,775; metals, precious, and minerals, 15,122,021; articles of food and drink and tobacco, 80,439,316; cotton, 135,003,417; silk, 199,880,212; wood, 18,244,948; animals, 14,264,191.

The following table shows the geographical distribution of the "special" trade of Switzerland in 1894 (including bullion but not coin):

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	Francia.	Francia.	Francia.	Francia.	Francia.	Francia.
Germany.....	242,854,722	273,891,065	304,970,622	157,109,689	164,411,253	172,200,751
France.....	110,251,969	138,459,298	177,612,458	73,043,008	74,524,453	81,016,009
Italy.....	148,523,682	157,555,478	137,297,605	37,933,153	39,208,544	39,163,498
Austria-Hungary.....	80,253,683	87,816,050	71,412,602	39,343,481	39,225,234	40,413,159
Great Britain.....	43,129,691	47,371,937	51,708,818	117,579,785	130,016,126	147,008,247
Belgium.....	23,038,055	23,965,877	24,168,525	11,531,065	10,953,878	11,364,108
Russia.....	55,734,580	61,783,933	65,150,068	22,416,259	21,885,887	24,394,400
Holland.....	3,025,065	3,621,247	.....	4,142,009	3,999,422	.....
Rest of Europe.....	18,061,118	22,853,141	.....	81,720,751	81,506,456	.....
Total Europe.....	720,181,625	797,317,575	.....	494,820,450	515,714,753	.....
Africa.....	12,280,862	15,463,389	.....	5,511,170	5,217,439	.....
Asia.....	31,233,296	35,598,802	.....	26,390,363	23,814,629	.....
America.....	58,126,391	62,510,513	.....	90,545,473	113,383,840	.....
Australia.....	4,061,347	4,964,157	.....	1,566,493	1,899,764	.....
Not stated.....	.....	.....	.....	2,395,514	3,327,750	.....
Total.....	825,883,321	915,852,416	.....	621,190,263	663,860,175	.....

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Exports to United States.....	\$14,118,805	\$13,196,469	\$16,010,728	\$11,450,270	\$14,988,954	\$14,080,033	\$13,849,783
Imports from United States..	49,317	10,397	7,391	17,124	17,578	32,954	70,610

The principal articles of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Iron and steel and manufactures of, \$12,302.

Exports to the United States were: Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., \$879,474; clocks and watches and parts, \$904,697; cotton, manufactures of, \$6,455,480 (including laces, edgings, etc., \$5,753,885); hat trimmings, \$388,671; cheese, \$651,841; silk, manufactures of, \$3,610,853.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION.

Year.	Gold		Year.	Silver	
	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1890.....	\$6,118,551	\$1,226,808	1890.....	\$3,322,390	\$3,843,796
1891.....	2,553,554	1,124,854	1891.....	10,570,098	6,080,421
1892.....	4,548,749	1,485,931	1892.....	7,840,632	5,396,789
1893.....	4,802,720	2,120,080	1893.....	8,076,938	8,760,037
1894.....	9,275,749	4,058,069	1894.....	6,812,702	6,771,227
1895.....	7,742,876	4,060,768	1895.....	10,835,943	5,025,066

RAILROADS, POST-OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, ETC.

In January, 1896, 2,304 miles of railroad were open for traffic. The cost of construction of the lines, rolling stock, etc., up to the end of 1894 was 1,108,387,968 francs. The receipts in 1893 were 101,482,318 francs; expenses, 60,190,897 francs. In 1895 the roads carried 10,379,337 tons of goods and 39,790,918 passengers.

In 1896 there were 1,497 post-offices and 1,859 letter boxes. The internal service transmitted 82,047,073 letters, 16,005,514 postal cards, 25,370,248 printed matter, 91,482,098 newspapers, and 3,541,239 sample packages. The foreign service transmitted 16,311,594 letters, postal cards 5,246,783, and 6,583,721 packets of printed matter. Internal money orders were issued to the amount of 457,500,756 francs, and international sent and received, 38,307,963 francs. Receipts, 25,791,435 francs; expenditure, 24,838,942 francs.

The telegraph system belongs to the State, excepting wires for railroad service. In 1895 the length of State lines was 4,441 miles; length of wire, 12,502 miles. Railroad and private lines have 963 miles, with 6,968 miles of wire. Transmitted 1,810,388 inland messages, 1,442,117 international, and 554,967 in transit through Switzerland. Number of offices, 1,668. The telephone service had 23,446 offices, 5,533 miles of line, and 82,900 miles of wire. Receipts of telegraph and telephone service, 6,093,447 francs; expenses, 5,606,820 francs.

MONEY AND BANKS.

Switzerland being a member of the Latin Union, its monetary system conforms to that organization. The franc is the equivalent of 10 batzen and 100 rappen or centimes. The 20-franc piece is .900 fine, the 5-franc silver piece is .800 fine, the silver 2-franc, franc, and half-franc are .835 fine. At

the close of 1896, there was outstanding 190,000,000 francs of bank-notes, against which a reserve was held consisting of 83,400,000 gold and 11,600,000 silver.

There are at present in Switzerland 18 cantonal banking institutions—that is, institutions whose capital stock is exclusively furnished by the respective cantons, and for all whose liabilities the respective cantons are responsible; 13 purely private institutions, in which the cantons have no interest; and 3 banks of mixed system. The respective cantons are liable only to the amount of their stock. Their share in administration varies according to the amount of stock held. The Federal Assembly reserves the right of fixing at all times the total issue of the Republic and determining the quota of each bank. The banks are required to hold a metallic reserve, distinct and independent of all other reserves of the bank, equal at least to 40 per cent. of their circulation, while the remaining 60 per cent. must either be covered by securities readily convertible or be guaranteed by the canton in which the bank is located. Each bank is required to take the notes of the other banks in payment, and to procure the redemption of the notes of other banks without compensation. On December 31, 1894, there were 34 banks with a paid-up capital of 147,400 francs and note issue of 182,900,000 francs. The estimated amount of money in circulation is placed as follows in 1896: Bank-notes, 175,000,000 francs; gold on hand and in circulation, 117,000,000; silver on hand and in circulation, 54,000,000; and nickel and copper, 5,000,000; total, 351,000,000 francs.

The situation of the Swiss banks of issue at the end of the year 1895 was as follows:

	Issue. Francs.	Actual Note Circu- lation. Francs.	Uncovered Note Circu- lation. Francs.	Total Stock of Specie. Francs.	Official Rate of Discount. Per Cent.
Average.....	185,834,000	167,913,000	74,264,000	*83,649,000	3.27
Maximum.....	196,800,000	185,146,000	92,499,000	98,417,000	4.50
Minimum.....	181,356,000	154,264,000	58,204,000	90,461,000	2.50

## SPAIN.

According to the last census (1887), the population of Spain was 17,555,632. The figures for previous years may be found in Volume I of the "Year Book." The area is stated at 197,670 square miles.

### FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The following were the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the years stated:

Years.	Revenue. Pesetas.	Expend- iture. Pesetas.	Years.	Revenue. Pesetas.	Expend- iture. Pesetas.
1890-91.....	480,111,645	765,801,327	1893-94.....	749,593,008	763,219,972
1891-92.....	637,897,075	780,672,183	1894-95.....	767,711,442	773,635,726
1892-93.....	707,369,172	782,130,856	1895-96.....	707,905,910	766,910,489

The following are the budget estimates for 1896-97 and 1897-98:

	Revenue. Pesetas.	Expend- iture. Pesetas.
Direct taxes on land, trade, mines, Government salaries, registration, etc.	295,940,810	297,490,810
Indirect taxes, customs, excise, etc.	302,135,000	307,235,000
Tobacco monopoly, lottery, mint, and minor sundries.	136,105,000	141,143,000
Revenue from national property.	22,885,451	26,713,942
From the public treasury.	17,200,000	110,721,019
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>773,766,261</b>	<b>883,278,771</b>
	Expenditure.	
Civil list.....	9,500,000	9,250,000
Cortes.....	1,633,085	1,633,085
Public debt.....	314,991,533	419,733,792
Judicial expenses.....	1,463,859	1,585,447
Pensions and indemnities.....	56,214,730	58,069,780
Council of Ministers.....	964,800	1,013,467
Ministry of State.....	4,714,512	4,739,387
Justice.....	53,858,240	54,560,054
War.....	140,225,381	142,120,396
Marine.....	23,433,941	28,344,991
Interior.....	27,249,868	27,537,599
Agriculture.....	77,990,225	79,446,306
Finance.....	16,187,418	16,109,442
Tax collecting.....	28,708,545	28,222,212
Fernando Po.....	655,000	875,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>757,765,657</b>	<b>878,865,878</b>

\* 82,667,000 gold francs = 88 per cent.; 10,962,000 silver francs = 12 per cent.

There is an extraordinary expenditure of 236,344,693 pesetas to be met by loans.  
On June 30, 1896, the external debt amounted to 1,971,151,000 pesetas; and the internal debt to, redeemable, 1,619,500,000 pesetas; perpetual, 2,350,808,300 pesetas; total debt, 5,941,459,300 pesetas. The floating debt was put at 450,000,000 pesetas.

For the year 1896-97 the amount required for the service of the total debt was 314,991,533 pesetas.

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

About 80 per cent. of the soil is classed as productive, of which 38.8 per cent. is devoted to agriculture. The wheat yield for 1895 was 78,737,000 English bushels. The number of farm animals in 1895 was estimated as follows: Horses, 383,313; mules and asses, 1,496,703; cattle, 2,071,328; sheep, 16,466,303; goats, 2,820,837; pigs, 1,910,868.

The production of minerals and metals for the years 1895 and 1896 was as follows, in metric tons: Coal, in 1896, 1,874,771; in 1895, 1,783,083; iron ore, in 1896, 6,806,000; in 1895, 5,514,329; pig iron, in 1896, 246,326; pig lead, in 1896, 172,695; in 1895, 163,521; copper, in 1896, 2,873,025; in 1895, 2,847,600. There were produced 1,513,998 kilogrammes of quicksilver in 1896, and 222,900 kilos. of silver, against 58,546 for 1895.

### FOREIGN TRADE.

The total imports and exports (including the precious metals) have been as follows, in pesetas:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1890.....	941,137,925	937,759,863	1894.....	753,716,138	628,429,567
1891.....	873,833,508	803,814,728	1895.....	768,653,569	754,291,723
1892.....	751,723,597	663,022,145	1896.....	734,172,856	672,260,197
1893.....	674,972,142	600,909,764			

In 1895, the exports of Spanish wines amounted to 99,962,906 pesetas, 63 per cent. going to France and 12.5 to Great Britain.

The following table shows the principal imports and exports, in thousands of pesetas:

	Imports—			Exports—		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Mineral matter and ceramics.....	70,473	70,123	66,809	85,962	83,998	100,225
Metals and their manufactures.....	22,334	21,285	26,438	76,148	80,818	83,081
Drugs and chemical products.....	54,918	59,895	58,652	22,082	21,538	20,719
Cotton and manufactures of.....	95,335	90,808	71,788	47,027	43,384	51,286
Other textile fibers and manufactures of..	27,122	30,377	22,375	4,528	3,667	4,768
Wool and manufactures of.....	31,911	30,299	22,357	13,099	17,968	19,668
Silk and manufactures of.....	20,957	22,635	19,818	5,799	5,021	4,632
Paper and articles of.....	9,541	9,913	9,387	10,990	10,910	11,965
Timbers.....	46,557	49,196	41,712	27,648	29,495	33,044
Animals and parts of.....	53,010	69,985	63,734	47,774	66,266	62,300
Machinery, carriages, etc.....	31,904	41,546	39,434	601	469	650
Alimentary substances.....	176,216	131,525	144,828	232,558	290,954	386,637
Various.....	5,641	7,606	6,384	2,153	2,188	3,143
Gold bullion and coin.....	3,172	600	1,261	105	568	622
Silver bullion and coin.....	21,956	24,604	101,706	3,471	41,624	129,964

The foreign commerce was distributed as follows among the leading countries, in thousands of pesetas:

Country.	Imports from—			Exports to—		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
France.....	231,377	204,311	206,813	259,283	205,670	174,708
Great Britain.....	184,351	155,036	153,432	174,004	179,130	177,267
United States.....	91,473	86,735	98,125	16,042	15,534	13,436
Germany.....	22,815	20,326	22,215	11,412	14,473	8,550
Belgium.....	44,982	23,026	27,086	13,959	14,469	14,069
Russia.....	14,195	29,426	44,926	704	455	820
Italy.....	17,772	16,499	16,884	8,026	8,149	7,447
Sweden and Norway.....	26,683	25,430	25,963	2,429	2,414	1,430
Portugal.....	23,212	20,064	30,217	26,073	30,232	29,163
Turkey.....	9,581	13,178	7,989	.....	18	8
Spanish Colonies.....	98,638	75,081	81,534	192,473	182,643	182,539

### COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Fiscal year ending June 30.						
Exports into United States...	\$5,207,351	\$5,694,553	\$4,255,875	\$3,574,126	\$4,131,184	\$3,631,973
Imports from United States...	11,528,424	13,460,083	13,122,906	10,927,069	11,492,438	10,912,789

The principal exports into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Chemicals, drugs, dyes, \$496,687; fruits, including nuts, \$1,458,232; iron ore, \$302,327; wines, \$542,841.

Imports from the United States were: Cotton, unmanufactured, \$3,739,024; mineral oil (crude), \$664,318; tobacco, unmanufactured, \$988,140; wood and manufactures of, \$713,561.

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1897.....	\$3,661,158	\$896,642	1892.....	\$3,948,998	\$8,380,253
1898.....	546,333	820,250	1893.....	5,028,068	2,528,125
1899.....	2,611,869	2,555,708	1894.....	4,866,595	690,223
1900.....	8,359,988	1,027,918	1895.....	4,680,887	8,142,978
1901.....	22,661,095	4,028,875	1896.....	16,951,008	23,330,697

## SHIPPING, RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, AND POST-OFFICE.

The merchant navy contained, in 1893, 365 steamers of 519,315 tons, and 1,115 sailing ships of 168,143 tons. In 1895 there were 457 steamers of 813,173 tons and 1,041 sailing vessels of 172,729 tons.

The total number of ships that entered the ports of Spain and the Balearic Islands during 1896 was 20,457, which was 357 more than in 1895, and 2,781 more than in 1894. The total number that cleared was 17,900 in 1896, 16,756 in 1895, and 17,268 in 1894.

In 1894, there were 7,543 miles of railroad open for traffic. The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees or subventions from the Government.

In 1894, there were 23,636 miles of telegraph lines, and length of wire 59,247 miles. In 1893, number of inland messages, 2,886,800; international, 1,279,459; official, 173,676; total, 4,339,935; number of offices, 1,421.

The post-office carried in 1894, in the inland service, 81,990,000 letters and post cards, and 47,400 printed papers and samples; in the international service, 19,652,000 letters and post cards, and 19,637,000 printed papers and samples. There were 2,942 offices.

## MONEY AND BANKING.

On August 28, 1897, and August 29, 1896, the position of the Bank of Spain was as follows, in pounds sterling:

Assets.		1896.	1897.	Liabilities.		1896.	1897.
Gold.....		£8,622,000	£9,027,000	Circulation.....		£42,391,000	£45,149,000
Silver.....		10,514,000	10,495,000	Deposits & current acc'ts.		18,776,000	19,302,000
Foreign correspondents....		889,000	1,359,000				
Loans and discounts.....		18,088,000	20,371,000				
Spanish 4 per cent. stock...		18,086,000	15,666,000				
Treas'y bills, obligat'ns, etc		8,600,000	9,844,000				

The peseta of 100 centesimos is of the value of a franc, or 19.3 cents.

Gold coins in common use are 20, 10, and 5 peseta pieces.

Silver coins are 5-peseta and single peseta pieces.

Both gold and silver coins are of the same weight and fineness as the corresponding French coins.

Theoretically, there is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being 15½ to 1. But of silver coins only the 5-peseta piece is legal tender, and the coinage of this is restricted.

## PORTUGAL.

Portugal, including the Azores and Madeira, had a population in 1878 of 4,745,124, and in 1890 of 5,062,247, occupying an area of 34,088 square miles. The only important non-Portuguese element in the population is the gypsies; there are about 3,000 negroes in the coast towns. The population in the north is mainly Gallician; further south there has been considerable intermixture with Arabs and Jews, as also with French, English, Dutch, and Frisians.

The revenue and expenditure have been, in milreis:

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1880-90.....	39,435,297	54,359,598	1892-93.....	38,855,758	48,013,140
1890-91.....	39,864,462	51,372,383	1893-94.....	43,145,903	38,623,973
1891-92.....	38,643,209	54,947,083	1894-95.....	43,905,068	41,264,947

The estimates for 1896-97 are as follows:

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Milreis.		Milreis.
<b>Direct taxes—</b>		<b>Civil list.....</b>	525,000
Property tax.....	3,230,000	Cortes.....	98,494
Industrial tax.....	2,000,000	Interest and amortization.....	5,885,199
Income, etc., taxes.....	6,199,700	Other expenditure.....	1,637,600
Other taxes.....	523,539	Public debt.....	16,472,058
Registration.....	2,755,000	Loss on exchange.....	400,000
Stamps.....	2,119,200	Ministry of Finance.....	3,593,444
Lotteries.....	336,000	" Interior.....	2,564,423
<b>Indirect taxes—</b>		" Justice, etc.....	1,010,480
Import and export duties.....	19,744,233	" War.....	5,221,676
Lisbon octroi.....	1,950,000	" Marine and Colonies.....	3,739,078
Other duties.....	2,974,350	" Foreign Affairs.....	386,454
Additional duties.....	717,000	" Public Works.....	5,321,780
<b>National properties—</b>		Savings-bank.....	59,877
Railways.....	1,713,300		
Posts and telegraphs.....	1,154,400		
Various.....	1,582,574	Total ordinary.....	46,913,563
Receipts d'ordre.....	2,681,673	Extraordinary.....	2,516,500
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>49,700,999</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>49,430,063</b>

According to a Portuguese Government report, the condition of the consolidated 3 per cent. debt on October 30, 1893, and of the redeemable debt on June 1, 1894, with the interest, nominal and after the deductions, were as follows:

	Capital. Milreis.	Interest.		Amortization. Milreis.
		Nominal. Milreis.	Reduced. Milreis.	
<b>Consolidated—</b>				
Internal.....	342,198,736	10,265,962	7,186,173	.....
External.....	187,794,340	5,633,890	1,877,943	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>529,993,076</b>	<b>15,899,792</b>	<b>9,064,116</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>Redeemable—</b>				
Internal.....	23,062,902	1,231,453	862,017	98,402
External.....	66,844,890	2,964,632	968,210	148,500
Tobacco.....	43,284,600	1,940,861	1,940,861	624,600
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>188,212,392</b>	<b>6,136,946</b>	<b>3,791,088</b>	<b>866,502</b>
<b>General total.....</b>	<b>668,205,468</b>	<b>22,036,738</b>	<b>12,855,204</b>	<b>866,502</b>

Thus (taking  $4\frac{1}{2}$  milreis = £1) the total Portuguese debt amounts to £148,490,104, the nominal interest to £4,807,063, the reduced interest to £2,856,712, and the amortization to £192,556. If 30 per cent. be added for the premium on gold for payments made abroad, the annual charge is 15,395,741 milreis, or £3,221,276. In 1896, the amount of outstanding foreign loans was £74,180,341, and of the internal consolidated stock £57,398,370; total £131,578,711. On December 31, 1895, the net floating debt amounted to £5,744,975.

Of the whole area of Portugal, 2.2 per cent. is under vineyards; 7.2 per cent. under fruit trees; 12.5 per cent. under cereals; 2.7 per cent. under pulse and other crops; 26.7 per cent. pasture and fallow; and 2.9 per cent. under forest; 45.8 per cent. waste. In Alentejo and Estremadura and the mountainous districts of other provinces are wide tracts of common and waste lands, and it is asserted that from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 hectares, now uncultivated, are susceptible of cultivation.

There are three cotton factories at work for exportation to Angola. The population engaged in industries of various kinds, exclusive of agriculture, in 1881, was 90,998. Portugal has about 4,000 vessels engaged in fishing, and the exports of sardines and herrings are considerable.

The following shows the value of the imports for consumption and the exports, in milreis:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1890.....	58,837,849	82,077,369	1894.....	36,439,000	27,796,000
1891.....	47,773,143	51,182,749	1895.....	40,996,000	23,281,000
1892.....	34,589,700	33,976,500	1896.....	40,815,000	29,880,000
1893.....	39,837,000	29,337,500			

The following table shows the various classes of imports and exports (special trade) in two years, in milreis:

	Imports		Exports	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Living animals.....	1,085,727	1,270,541	658,924	1,902,008
Raw materials.....	15,691,261	14,248,533	5,151,815	5,772,556
Textiles.....	4,975,080	4,902,490	685,254	818,686
Food substances.....	12,247,451	11,884,762	15,305,524	13,657,840
Machinery, etc.....	1,753,753	1,655,323	70,724	83,269
Various manufactures.....	2,467,739	2,460,109	1,475,743	1,672,574
Tare.....	70,855	60,751	.....	.....
Coin and bullion.....	1,530,113	826,030	5,829,463	3,880,993
Total.....	39,836,979	36,488,529	29,337,447	27,785,726

The declared values of the leading "special" imports and exports in 1895 were, in milreis: Imports—Wheat, 5,084,964; cotton and cotton yarn, 2,883,297; wool, 1,187,771; iron, 1,561,815; coal, 1,771,211; sugar, 1,793,579; codfish, 1,900,038; leather and hides, 1,018,981; animals, 2,017,000; tobacco leaf, 461,793; tissues, various, 3,223,554; coffee, 632,000. Exports—Wine, 11,291,932; cork, 3,523,833; animals, 2,519,000; copper, 1,707,233; olive oil, 525,600; sardines, 887,877; figs, 326,669; cotton tissues, 879,854; onions, 239,703.

#### COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Years ending January 30.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Exports from the United States....	\$1,966,369	\$2,689,731	\$2,080,906	\$1,690,668	\$2,255,731	\$2,234,291
Imports into the United States....	4,061,048	5,727,334	5,194,020	2,960,525	3,156,991	2,520,058

The principal exports into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Argol, \$117,418; cork, unmanufactured, \$984,399; india rubber, crude, \$740,133; wines, still, \$114,584; gold, \$4,195; silver, \$32.

Imports from the United States: Breadstuffs, \$2,172,014; cotton, unmanufactured, \$214,892; mineral oils, illuminating, \$625,479; wood and manufactures of, \$293,796.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION.

Year.	Gold		Silver	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1890.....	\$15,878,704	\$11,234,488	\$495,720	\$204,984
1891.....	4,018,788	462,988	4,911,840	5,333,440
1892.....	1,596,114	9,805,793	2,465,264	271,798
1893.....	1,010,664	6,237,108	.....	166,536
1894.....	3,830	3,891	298	302
1895.....	979,274	2,267,537	255,199	218,933

The commercial navy consisted on January 1, 1895, of 258 vessels of 88,885 tons (including 51 steamers of 41,161 tons).

The length of railroads open in 1896 was 1,453 miles, of which 914 belong to the State. All the railroads receive subventions from the State.

The number of post-offices in 1894 was 4,008. There were carried 27,011,000 letters, 5,764,000 postal cards, and 22,639,000 newspapers, etc. In 1899, there were 368 telegraph-offices, with 3,935 miles of line and 8,839 miles of wire.

The milreis, or 1,000 reis, is of the value of \$1.08, or 4s. 5d. in English money, and about 4.5 milreis to the £ sterling. Large sums are expressed in contos (1,000 milreis).

Gold coins are 10, 5, 2, and 1 milreis pieces, called the coroa, meia coroa, etc. The gold 5-milreis piece weighs 8.8675 grammes, .916 fine, and consequently contains 8.12354 grammes of fine gold.

Silver coins are 5, 2, 1, and half testoon (testao) pieces, or 500, 300, and 50 reis pieces. The 5-testoon piece weighs 12.5 grammes, .916 fine, and therefore contains 11.4583 grammes of fine silver.

Bronze coins are 40, 20, 10, and 5-reis pieces.

The standard of value is gold. The English sovereign is legal tender for 4,500 reis. In the present derangement of the monetary system, Bank of Portugal paper is the chief circulation.

The Bank of Portugal, with a capital of 13,500 contos, or 13,500,000 milreis, has the exclusive right of issuing notes. It is the State's banker and the Treasury's disbursing agent. The notes of the Bank are guaranteed by debts owing by the State for advances from time to time by the Bank. On September 30, 1896, the situation of the Bank of Portugal was as follows: Metallic stock, 13,482,000 milreis; note circulation, 57,036,000 milreis; accounts current and deposits, 1,943,000 milreis; commercial account, 13,964,000 milreis; advances on securities, 1,943,000 milreis; balance against Treasury, 15,643,000 milreis.

## DENMARK.

The area of Denmark is 15,290 English square miles. Its population in 1890 was 2,185,385. For earlier years see "Year Book," Volume I, page 16.

The actual revenue and expenditure for the years ending March 31 were as follows:

Year.	Revenue. Kroner.	Expenditure. Kroner.	Year.	Revenue. Kroner.	Expenditure. Kroner.
1891.....	56,811,602	66,287,069	1894.....	58,075,266	62,152,474
1892.....	57,233,340	64,974,837	1895.....	67,342,857	61,895,887
1893.....	55,973,549	63,192,067	1896.....	79,051,735	74,470,636

The estimated revenue for 1896-97 was 67,423,955 kroner, and expenditure 67,419,057 kroner. The budget estimates for 1897-98 are: Revenue, 66,594,597 kroner; expenditure, 64,986,020.

The capital of the debt is, as in 1896, 199,061,871 kroner. The total foreign debt amounted to 66,532,500 kroner. The debt is mostly 3 per cent.

The total area under wheat, according to latest returns (1888), was 3,029,404 acres; potatoes, 123,849 acres; clover, 456,595 acres; bare fallow, 637,696 acres; meadow, etc., 2,625,965 acres. The leading crops in 1895 were: Oats, 37,804,403 bushels; barley, 22,827,839 bushels; rye, 17,123,621 bushels; wheat, 4,418,634 bushels; potatoes, 19,635,254 bushels; roots, 88,920,000 bushels; besides vegetables, hay, and clover. The total value of the product in 1894 was 262,858,982 kroner; in 1893, 264,490,310 kroner.

The following table shows the value, in kroner, of the imports and the exports of home produce, including precious metals:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1890.....	307,081,194	233,837,387	1893.....	320,294,907	235,115,937
1891.....	334,613,378	249,063,125	1894.....	348,969,131	263,664,535
1892.....	324,537,214	252,318,525	1895.....	364,039,120	268,420,062

The principal classes of commerce are shown as follows, in thousands of kroner:

	Imports			Exports		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Foods.....	120,100	139,100	140,000	186,200	206,900	210,900
Manufactured articles.....	73,400	72,700	79,000	11,800	13,000	12,900
Raw products.....	108,900	110,300	110,800	26,400	31,400	28,800
Means of product'n (mach'y, etc.).	22,900	26,800	34,400	10,700	12,400	16,800
Total.....	330,300	349,900	364,000	235,100	263,700	269,900

The principal articles of import and export, with their respective values, in thousands of kroner are shown as follows:

	Imports			Exports		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Colonial goods.....	33,695	29,825	51,787	8,653	8,477	10,158
Beverages.....	4,437	4,234	5,108	1,816	1,969	2,222
Textile manufactures.....	43,066	41,862	41,574	5,181	5,414	5,494
Metals and hardware.....	31,982	34,096	41,696	5,162	5,473	5,994
Wood and manufactures.....	16,235	15,876	13,132	3,293	3,819	2,406
Coal.....	21,661	22,459	22,146	2,000	1,817	1,759
Animals.....	1,625	1,373	2,253	21,334	35,954	39,220
Pork, butter, eggs, lard.....	31,072	40,433	35,917	141,060	149,807	156,050
Cereals.....	29,441	42,359	44,559	12,850	10,536	5,859

The following table shows the distribution of Danish foreign trade, in thousands of kroner:

	Imports			Exports		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Germany.....	110,443	118,994	122,102	47,220	65,978	65,548
United Kingdom.....	69,034	68,651	70,694	144,085	152,642	155,376
Sweden and Norway.....	48,574	55,103	58,664	30,699	31,011	28,214
United States.....	20,194	13,643	10,065	1,065	985	2,302
Rest of America.....	822	5,123	1,635	18	235	110
Russia.....	27,465	42,566	39,607	2,204	2,433	3,046
Holland.....	8,346	8,115	9,893	234	341	312
Belgium.....	5,480	6,427	6,362	926	1,010	972
France.....	5,369	5,699	6,995	1,349	1,754	994
Danish Colonies.....	3,867	4,418	4,199	4,051	3,968	4,046

## COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports from the U. S. .	\$3,817,137	\$3,370,676	\$5,270,434	\$5,060,587	\$3,475,336	\$6,557,448	\$10,184,857
Exports into the U. S. .	268,886	228,545	235,855	194,900	324,527	334,586	350,855



The values of the principal imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Breadstuffs, \$3,185,035; cotton, unmanufactured, \$703,554; oil, mineral, refined, \$888,638; provisions, \$1,049,124.

At the end of 1895, Denmark and colonies possessed 3,590 vessels (of 4 tons and upwards) of 330,033 registered tons, of which 422 of 144,931 tons were steamers; 27,790 vessels of 2,264,559 tons cargo entered Danish ports, and 27,736 vessels of 548,200 tons cargo cleared, besides 31,438 coasting vessels entered, and 32,368 cleared.

There are (1895) 1,407 miles of railroad open for traffic. Of this about 1,067 belongs to the State, the total cost of which has been 190,080,000 kroner.

The post-office carried, in 1894, 84,934,658 letters and post cards, and 61,741,703 samples and printed matter. There are 793 post-offices. The State telegraphs carried, in 1894, 1,796,527 messages, of which 627,564 were internal, 1,130,198 international, and 38,765 official. The length of State lines at end of 1895 was 3,246 miles; length of wire, 8,686 miles; number of offices, 171.

The monetary unit, the krone of 100 ore, is of the value of 26.8 cents.

Gold coins are 20 and 10 kroner pieces. The 20-kroner piece weighs 8.960572 grammes .900 fine, and thus contains 8.0645 grammes of fine gold.

The 2-kroner silver piece, or rigsdaler, weighs 15 grammes .800 fine, and thus contains 12 grammes of fine silver.

The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 20 kroner.

NOTE.—For monetary system see "Year Book," Volume I, page 75.

On July 31, 1895, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 130,408,181 kroner. The assets included 30,047,761 kroner in bullion, and 24,937,332 in specie. The liabilities included 83,000,000 kroner note issue, 27,000,000 kroner of capital, and 3,000,000 kroner reserve fund. In Denmark there are about 40 other banks for commercial, agricultural, industrial, and other purposes. In 1893 there were 539 savings-banks, with 943,594 depositors, and deposits amounting to 540,041,425 kroner, or 572 kroner to each account.

## NORWAY.

The area of Norway is 124,445 square miles; and at the census of 1891 the population was 2,000,217, of which 76.3 per cent. were rural and 23.7 per cent. urban.

Emigration to the United States was as follows: 1890, 12,597; 1891, 10,896; 1891, 13,249; 1892, 16,814; 1893, 18,690; 1894, 5,591; 1895, 6,153.

### FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The following statement shows the principal items of the budgets of 1896 and 1897:

Sources of Revenue.		1896.	1897.	Branches of Expenditure.		1896.	1897.
		Kroner.	Kroner.			Kroner.	Kroner.
Income tax.....		3,900,000	3,900,000	Civil list.....		343,678	349,632
Customs.....	23,000,000		24,000,000	Storthing.....		499,300	524,022
Excise on spirits.....	4,400,000		4,000,000	The Ministries.....	1,233,220		1,322,459
Excise on malt.....	3,700,000		3,900,000	Church and education.....	6,798,934		7,096,117
Succession tax.....	530,000		555,000	Justice.....	5,885,467		5,758,599
Stamps.....	620,000		665,000	Interior.....	2,213,724		2,584,908
Judicial fees.....	1,000,000		1,000,000	Post, telegraphs, etc.....	6,550,991		6,517,518
Mines.....	511,150		527,350	State railways.....	11,882,816		12,393,330
Post-office.....	2,610,000		3,750,000	Roads, canals, ports, etc.....	4,031,590		4,139,161
Telegraphs.....	1,350,000		1,400,000	Finance and customs.....	2,952,205		3,207,149
State property.....	2,382,054		2,876,284	Mines.....	615,310		575,850
Railways.....	8,336,000		8,712,000	Amortization of debt.....	518,301		1,049,617
Miscellaneous.....	5,463,917		5,443,787	Interest of debt.....	4,823,699		5,633,986
Balance.....	2,146,879		3,975,629	Army.....	8,883,000		9,270,800
				Navy.....	2,998,556		3,448,400
				Foreign Affairs.....	711,651		706,235
				Miscellaneous.....	57,558		122,167
				Balance.....			
Total.....		61,000,000	64,700,000	Total.....		61,000,000	64,700,000

The revenues and expenditures for the years ending June 30, in thousands of kroner, have been:

	Revenue				Expenditure			
	Direct Taxes.	Indirect Taxes.	Other Sources.	Total.	Defense.	Debt.	Public Works.	General.
1890.....	523	30,006	19,803	50,332	9,276	4,191	9,988	22,181
1892.....	535	29,475	21,085	51,095	10,436	4,367	10,913	25,510
1893.....	3,810	28,518	30,716	63,044	10,913	4,557	10,481	24,894
1894.....	3,198	28,861	21,566	53,625	10,495	4,390	11,515	23,045
1895.....	3,843	30,170	21,390	55,393	12,006	4,337	11,490	23,223

\* Including 2,582,000 kroner raised by loans.

The following shows the amortization, growth, and interest of the public debt, years ending June 30:

	Year.	Amortization.	Growth.	Interest.	Amount at End of Year.
1890.....		356,684		3,829,872	115,357,459
1891.....		454,776	1,160,000	3,857,521	116,062,683
1892.....		521,517	10,000,000	3,840,264	125,541,165
1893.....		591,160		3,959,330	124,950,005
1894.....		681,948	*39,675,733	4,201,574	163,943,791
1895.....		19,630,351		4,430,230	144,313,440

Of the total area, 75 per cent. is unproductive, 22 per cent. forest, and 3 per cent. under cultivation. At the end of 1890 there were 145,356 farms, mostly worked by their owners.

In 1890, the area under cereals was 185,605 hectares; potatoes, 39,123 hectares. The estimated yield of cereals was 5,962,353 hectolitres; of potatoes, 8,441,408 hectolitres. The total value of the produce was for cereals, 38,282,761 kroner; for potatoes, 24,807,136 kroner.

The value of cereals imported (including flour) was 31,784,700 kroner in 1895; the principal article being rye, 14,647,200 kroner. The import of butter amounted to 1,667,900 kroner, and of bacon and meat to 7,261,900 kroner. The total value of the coastwise fisheries in 1894 was \$4,137,281.

The total area covered with forests is estimated at 25,320 square miles, of which 73 per cent. is under pine trees. The State forests occupy 3,870 square miles, administered by a forest staff under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior. The value of unwrought or partly wrought timber exported from Norway in 1895 was 27,777,800 kroner, and of wrought timber, 15,833,000 kroner.

The total imports and exports of Norwegian and foreign goods were as follows, in thousands of kroner:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Imports (foreign).....	206,659	223,024	199,987	204,569	205,990	222,310
Exports (Norwegian).....	124,432	124,032	118,779	126,719	124,032	128,408
Exports (foreign).....	6,664	6,300	7,645	9,368	7,964	8,872

For commerce with the United States see Sweden.

The values of the precious metals imported and exported by Norway from 1895 to 1895 are shown as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1895.....	\$370,970	\$106,130	1891.....	\$120,390	\$123,090
1897.....	1,135,330	200,840	1892.....	140,990	128,350
1898.....	104,790	96,910	1893.....	166,700	117,390
1899.....	64,240	112,160	1894.....	128,800	26,990
1890.....	95,780	780	1895.....	730,000	84,000

The countries comprising the principal portion of the foreign trade are: Sweden, imports, 33,535,100 kroner; exports, 23,141,000 kroner; Germany, imports, 58,590,200 kroner; exports, 17,414,900 kroner; and Great Britain and Ireland, imports, 64,277,300 kroner; exports, 47,881,600 kroner.

The values of the imports and exports, in thousands of kroner, were as follows:

	—Imports of Foreign Goods—			—Exports Norw'n Goods—		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Animals, living.....	191	1,033	2,063	430	543	813
Animal produce (malty food).....	12,062	13,102	12,923	45,541	42,614	44,855
Breadstuffs.....	35,657	31,459	32,195	1,708	764	286
Groceries.....	26,390	21,314	26,047	14	14	18
Fruits, plants, etc.....	3,080	2,930	3,321	208	131	206
Spirits, etc.....	3,842	4,374	4,721	155	216	148
Yarn, rope, etc.....	11,978	12,103	12,353	613	598	656
Textile manufactures, etc.....	22,408	23,663	26,366	4,717	5,176	5,643
Hair, skins, etc.....	7,595	7,727	8,510	6,643	6,412	6,638
Tallow, oils, tar, etc.....	10,813	11,892	12,086	6,782	6,575	6,513
Timber and wooden goods.....	8,216	8,094	8,875	43,845	44,098	43,611
Dyestuffs.....	1,015	1,106	1,137	170	146	166
Different vegetable produce.....	3,054	2,762	3,759	1,365	941	1,099
Paper and paper manufactures.....	1,847	1,878	2,019	3,720	4,133	5,962
Minerals, unwrought.....	17,780	19,728	18,201	3,195	2,884	2,643
Minerals, manufactured.....	2,669	2,975	3,012	1,760	1,779	1,774
Metals, unwrought, or partly wrought.....	7,488	7,814	7,980	1,296	1,185	1,404
Metals, manufactured.....	9,594	10,090	11,447	2,770	2,619	3,204
Vessels, carriages, machinery, etc.....	18,890	18,949	25,297	1,793	3,204	2,769
Total.....	204,569	205,990	222,310	126,719	124,032	128,408
Re-exports.....				9,368	7,964	8,872
Grand total.....				126,067	131,995	137,280

On January 1, 1896, the Norwegian vessels engaged in foreign trade were: Sailing, 3,377 of 1,202,497 tons; steam, 515 of 299,108 tons; total, 3,892, of 1,501,605 tons.

The total length of State railways in 1895 was 1,014 miles, and 59 miles worked by two companies.

In 1895, there were transmitted by the post-office department 35,852,500 letters, 3,268,800 postal cards, 658,000 registered letters, 37,539,700 journals, 6,167,300 other printed matter, and 690,900 samples and parcels.

Statistics of telegraph lines are as follows: Length of lines (1896) belonging to State, 5,199 miles; wire, 11,167 miles; belonging to railroads, 1,071 miles line, 1,962 miles wire.

\*Of this amount 19,131,560 kroner were applied to the redemption of a former loan.

## MONEY.

By a treaty signed May 27, 1873, with additional treaty of October 18, 1875, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark adopted the same monetary system.

The Swedish krona and Norwegian krone, each of 100 öre, is of the value of 28.08 cents, or 1s. 1½d., or about 18 kroner to the pound sterling.

The gold 20-kroner piece weighs 8.960572 grammes .900 fine, containing 8.0645 grammes of fine gold, and the silver krona weighs 7.5 grammes .800 fine, containing 6 grammes of fine silver.

The standard of value is gold. In Sweden, National Bank notes for 5, 10, 50, 100, and 1,000 kroner are legal means of payment, and the bank is bound to exchange them for gold on presentation. The case is the same in Norway, where there are also notes for 500 kroner.

On December 31, 1895, the Norwegian coins in circulation were as follows: Gold coin, 15,858,490 kroner; silver coin, 7,569,060 kroner; bronze coin, 529,695 kroner; total, 23,957,235 kroner.

There is no Government paper money in Norway.

## BANKING.

There are two State banks, the Norges Bank and the Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank.

The Norges Bank is a joint-stock bank, which is largely owned by the State. It has a head office at Trondhjem, and twelve branch offices. It is the only bank in Norway authorized to issue notes for circulation. The balance-sheets of the bank for 1895 show: Assets at end of year—Bullion, 36,759,465 kroner; outstanding capital, mortgaged estates, foreign bills, etc., 43,242,721 kroner; total, 80,002,186 kroner. Liabilities—Notes in circulation, 50,970,375 kroner; the issue of notes allowed was 60,759,465 kroner; deposits, checks, unclaimed dividends, unsettled losses, etc., 9,828,885 kroner (of which the deposits amounted to 9,345,183 kroner); dividends payable for the year, 1,276,773 kroner; total, 62,076,083; balance, 17,926,154 kroner.

The Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank, established in 1852, is properly a mortgage bank. Its capital is furnished by the State, and amounted to 14,000,000 kroner in 1895. The bank has, besides, a reserve fund amounting in 1895 to 1,000,000 kroner. At the end of 1895 the total amount of bonds issued was 111,446,400 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 110,740,162 kroner.

There are now 35 private non-issuing banks, most of them having but a small capital stock, and only seven a capital exceeding 1,000,000 crowns. The resources and operations of the Norwegian banks have been as follows at different periods:

Year.	Capital and Surplus. Crowns.	Deposits and Accounts. Crowns.	Bills of Exchange. Crowns.
1885.....	34,800,000	103,700,000	97,700,000
1888.....	35,410,000	113,600,000	80,300,000
1890.....	39,200,000	122,600,000	99,800,000
1892.....	41,700,000	132,000,000	112,800,000
1893.....	43,400,000	133,400,000	117,700,000

The status of the savings-banks of Norway is shown by the following figures:

Year.	No. of Savings- Banks.	No. of Depos- itors.	—Amount to the Credit of Depositors— Deposits. Kroner.	Withdrawals. Kroner.	At end of Year. Kroner.
1890.....	350	470,799	83,500,397	80,375,998	141,420
1892.....	360	499,245	86,692,875	82,643,399	200,925,537
1893.....	364	507,971	89,835,476	83,319,334	207,278,077
1894.....	367	523,918	96,859,532	86,368,828	217,247,755
1895.....	373	540,053	102,186,313	94,068,732	225,431,090

## SWEDEN.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of Sweden is stated at 172,867 square miles.  
The progress of population from 1800 to 1895 has been as follows :

Year.	Popu- lation.	Increase per Cent. per Annum.	Year.	Popu- lation.	Increase per Cent. per Annum.
1800.....	2,347,303	...	1870.....	4,168,525	0.80
1820.....	2,584,690	0.5	1880.....	4,565,668	0.95
1840.....	3,138,887	1.07	1890.....	4,784,981	0.50
1850.....	3,482,541	1.09	1895 (estimated).....	4,912,290	....
1860.....	3,859,723	1.08			

With the exception of (1890) 19,505 Finns, 6,846 Lapps, and some thousands others, the Swedish population is entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Aryan family.

The following table shows the leading occupations of the people in 1890, including the families and dependents of those directly employed :

Agriculture, etc.—		Timber works.....	98,323
Landed and farm proprietors.....	1,229,601	Various manufactures.....	533,119
Farmers, overseers, etc.....	250,784	Trade and locomotion.....	309,957
Planters, etc.....	400,623	Officials and military.....	207,276
Crofters, cottagers, etc.....	494,421	Learning and literature.....	43,388
Dairy-keepers.....	11,832	Medicine, etc.....	18,817
Gardeners.....	15,793	Owners, pensioners, etc.....	307,550
Fisheries.....	34,246	Mechanics, servants, etc.....	555,297
Mining and metal works.....	219,578	Various.....	56,271

Sweden has sent a steady contribution of emigrants to the United States, as will appear from the following statement :

Year.	Immi- grants.	Total. Emigrants.	To America.	Year.	Immi- grants.	Total. Emigrants.	To America.
1886.....	5,504	33,363	28,529	1892.....	6,511	45,504	40,990
1890.....	6,030	34,212	29,487	1893.....	7,877	40,869	37,321
1891.....	6,114	42,776	36,134	1894.....	10,425	13,358	9,529

## FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The revenues and expenditures of the State are illustrated in the following budgets for 1895, 1896, and 1897 :

## REVENUE.

	1895. Kroner.	1896. Kroner.	1897. Kroner.
Domains, railway, land taxes, etc.....	19,416,000	19,070,000	20,655,000
Customs.....	30,000,000	30,000,000	37,000,000
Post.....	8,178,000	8,500,000	8,580,000
Stamps.....	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,000,000
Impost on spirits, etc.....	20,800,000	21,500,000	23,500,000
Impost on income.....	10,700,000	7,150,000	6,000,000
Net profit of the State Bank.....	2,480,000	2,340,000	2,700,000
Surplus from the previous years.....	172,000	674,000	8,296,000
Total revenue.....	97,041,000	100,534,000	111,371,000

## EXPENDITURE.

	1895. Kroner.	1896. Kroner.	1897. Kroner.
(a) Ordinary:			
Royal household.....	1,320,000	1,320,000	1,320,000
Justice.....	3,887,800	3,812,550	3,812,260
Foreign affairs.....	606,750	606,750	606,750
Army.....	24,809,088	25,552,570	25,687,920
Navy.....	6,978,900	6,996,900	7,046,300
Interior.....	5,593,188	5,596,408	5,700,580
Education and ecclesiastical affairs.....	18,003,010	18,028,508	18,500,440
Finance.....	17,270,200	17,435,100	17,951,400
Pensions.....	3,101,290	3,116,040	3,286,090
	76,570,286	77,462,524	79,214,710
(b) Extraordinary.....	8,888,874	11,484,076	18,871,180
(c) Payment of loans & miscellaneous (Diet, etc.).....	11,253,800	10,207,400	11,445,000
Other expenses.....	850,000	1,400,000	2,200,100
Total expenditure.....	97,041,000	100,584,000	111,731,100

The liabilities of the Kingdom, contracted entirely for railways, were as follows on January 1, 1896:

	Kroner.
Funded railway loan of 1860, without interest.....	875,556
" " " 1878, 4 per cent. interest.....	104,781,800
" " " 1880, 3½ " " ".....	59,088,444
" " " 1886, 3½ " " ".....	37,318,500
" " " 1887, 8 6-10 per cent. interest.....	26,666,667
" " " 1888, 8 " " ".....	34,100,000
" " " 1890, 3½ " " ".....	7,200,000
Provisional loan.....	18,000,000
Funded railway " 1884, with 3 " ".....	287,506,967
Total.....	

All the loans are paid off gradually by means of sinking funds. As the railway receipts amount to about two-thirds of the interest, the charge to the people is nominal.

## INDUSTRIES.

The number of farms in cultivation in 1897 was 329,930; of these there were, of 3 hectares and under, 70,529; 2 to 20 hectares, 214,158; 20 to 100 hectares, 32,447; 100 and above, 3,155. Of the total land area of Sweden 8.3 per cent. is under cultivation, 8 per cent. under natural meadows, and 45.9 per cent. under forests, the products of which form a staple export.

The following table shows, in thousands of hectares, the area under the chief crops in 1894, and, in thousands of hectolitres, the yield in 1895:

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Mixed Grain.	Pulse.	Pota- toes.
Area.....	70.8	402.3	218.7	818.3	118.5	52.0	158.2
Yield.....	1,338.4	7,118.5	5,151.4	24,753.3	3,348.1	865.4	19,720.2

The value of all cereal crops in 1895 was estimated at 216.8 million kroner.

Sweden is rich in minerals. In 1895 there were mined 1,904,662 tons of iron ore; gold ore, 459 tons; silver and lead ore, 12,045 tons; copper ore, 26,009 tons; zinc ore, 31,349 tons; manganese ore, 3,117 tons. The amounts of the different sorts of iron produced in 1895 were: pig iron, 462,930 tons; puddled, for rolling, 188,726 tons; Bessemer ingots, 97,294 tons; Martin ingots, 96,475 tons; cast ingots, 551 tons; iron and steel bars, 168,270 tons; iron and steel hoops, rods, etc., 78,168 tons; wire rods, 26,068 tons; sheet iron, 12,028 tons. The coal mines, exclusively in the most southern province, yielded 223,652 tons. Gold production was 85 kilos; silver, 1,188 kilos; lead, 1,256,079 kilos; copper, 216,305 kilos.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The foreign trade of Sweden was as follows, in kroner:

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Imports.....	324,706,784	376,963,711	377,187,739	339,698,254	330,315,855	332,689,299	351,173,005	344,290,000
Exports.....	231,752,718	301,725,097	304,591,863	323,498,032	329,300,154	328,271,667	298,625,234	311,444,000

The leading imports and exports, in thousands of kroner, were:

	Imports			Exports		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Textile manufactures.....	52,168	47,888	41,028	9,558	8,308	5,885
Corn and flour.....	38,168	34,292	30,653	11,998	22,372	13,450
Colonial wares.....	48,511	50,398	46,984	1,820	996	952
Raw textile material and yarn.....	28,835	29,562	38,624	1,171	1,107	1,178
Minerals, mostly coal.....	37,374	36,819	44,536	8,030	11,166	10,171
Metal goods, machinery, etc.....	37,551	32,292	34,404	8,286	8,781	11,857
Live animals and animal food.....	19,005	15,860	16,333	72,306	60,754	60,726
Hair, hides, and other animal products..	19,125	16,872	15,965	2,218	2,688	2,788
Metals, raw and partly wrought.....	8,457	7,721	11,679	33,184	20,121	26,662
Timber, wrought and unwrought.....	4,398	4,398	4,890	138,621	136,478	138,433
Paper and paper manufactures.....	6,496	4,448	8,599	30,417	28,911	7,657
Other articles.....	60,240	52,878	58,879	16,667	17,606	18,922
Total.....	360,316	332,689	351,173	329,300	323,272	298,625

The values of the principal articles imported in 1895 were as follows, in kroner: Coal, coke, etc., 32,462,000; coffee, 27,101,000; cotton and manufactures of, 20,145,000; fish, fresh, salted, etc., 6,654,000; rye, 9,432,000; wheat, 10,754,000; iron and steel, and manufactures of, 1,472,000; mineral oil, 8,612,000; skins, dressed, 9,643,000; undressed, 3,584,000; tobacco, leaf and stalk, 7,222,000; wool and manufactures of, 32,467,000.

The values of exports were, in kroner: Butter, 43,348,000; fish, fresh, salted, etc., 7,968,000; oats, 6,015,000; iron ore, 5,603,000; pig iron, 5,398,000; iron manufactures, 32,735,000; lucifer matches, 7,601,000; machinery, 5,524,000; paper, 6,228,000; wood pulp for paper, 12,489,000; wood, total, not including paper pulp, 110,059,000.

The trade with the principal countries is shown as follows, in thousands of kroner:

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Great Britain.....	95,224	86,325	97,782	150,281	150,866	124,070
Germany.....	115,850	112,597	119,780	48,427	44,276	39,153
Denmark.....	43,874	39,905	39,891	40,892	36,510	33,846
Norway.....	35,819	31,439	25,950	18,227	16,111	15,299
Russia (including Finland).....	15,532	17,003	19,935	9,311	10,243	10,725
France.....	9,573	6,277	8,515	19,362	29,309	32,241
Spain.....	1,981	542	578	8,857	2,661	3,486
Netherlands.....	9,217	7,002	8,996	17,420	17,045	17,765
Belgium.....	12,169	11,899	9,782	11,422	11,899	9,544
United States.....	12,894	10,850	11,509	2,447	658	.....
Other countries.....	8,742	9,061	7,788	8,123	8,784	8,043
Total.....	360,316	332,689	351,173	329,300	323,272	298,625

#### COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following shows the combined trade of Norway and Sweden with the United States:

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Exports into United States.....	\$3,723,201	\$3,754,952	\$4,176,384	\$3,112,066	\$2,581,327	\$3,320,821	\$2,500,118
Imports from United States.....	4,943,180	6,579,381	4,084,704	4,391,048	4,852,601	5,086,766	5,463,597

The values of the imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Agricultural implements, \$150,851; breadstuffs, \$381,451; cotton, unmanufactured, \$1,105,531; fertilizers, \$157,192; iron and steel, manufactures of, \$158,553; leather, sole, \$504,179; oils, mineral, refined, \$816,423; provisions, \$1,203,507.

The values of the exports to the United States were: Fish, pickled or salted, \$373,742; iron and steel and manufactures of, \$1,849,845; oils, whale and fish, \$192,500; wood pulp, \$293,608; gold, \$3,461; silver, \$70.

#### SHIPPING, RAILROADS, AND TELEGRAPHS.

At the end of 1895 there were 2,763 vessels of 483,003 tons, of which 2,030 of 301,727 tons were sailing vessels, and 733 of 181,276 tons were steamers. In 1894, 78,094 ships and boats passed through the canals.

At the end of 1895 the total length of railroads was 7,058 miles, of which 2,030 miles belonged to the State. The receipts in 1894 were 54,064,812 kroner, and expenses 32,520,684 kroner. The total cost of construction for State railroads to the end of 1894 was 285,368,441 kroner, and for private 310,028,227 kroner. Passengers carried on State lines in 1894, 5,900,368; weight of goods carried, 3,487,551 tons; private lines, 11,533,658 passengers and 9,602,847 tons goods.

The telegraphs all belong to the State, excepting those of the private railroad companies. The total length of all lines at the end of 1894 was 8,053 miles, and of wire 24,932 miles. The total number of dispatches sent (1894) was 2,050,912. There are 36,873 telephone instruments, with 51,188 miles of wire.

#### BANKING AND MONEY.

The Riksbank, or National Bank of Sweden, belongs entirely to the State, and is managed by directors elected annually by the Diet. The bank is under the guarantee of the Diet, its capital and reserve capital are fixed by its constitution, and its note circulation is limited by the value of its

metallic stock and its assets in current accounts at home and abroad; its actual circulation is kept far within this limit. The larger portion of the banking operations of Sweden are done through private banks, and next in importance are the joint-stock banks.

The following table gives statistics of the National Bank, private banks, and joint-stock banks in Sweden for January 1, 1896:

	ASSETS.		
	National Bank. Kroner.	Private Banks. Kroner.	Joint-stock Banks. Kroner.
Mortgages.....		50,883,383	8,080,488
Real estate.....		5,803,535	9,174,179
Coin and bullion.....	26,940,748	24,301,391	30,008,504
Accounts with other banks.....	22,315,081	45,102,559	19,917,896
State notes and bills.....	21,224,182	29,787,826	61,512,712
Stocks, shares, mortgages, etc.....			46,008,288
Bills.....	31,441,875	159,607,221	65,782,685
Loans, public obligations, shares, etc.....	32,210,068	140,247,874	
Total.....	149,535,422	538,202,069	280,164,843

	LIABILITIES.		
	National Bank. Kroner.	Private Banks. Kroner.	Joint-stock Banks. Kroner.
Bank notes and bills.....	57,968,968	73,551,284	3,514,709
Liabilities with other banks.....		51,859,524	19,865,284
Deposits.....	4,845,798	244,375,816	73,978,065
Capital.....	50,000,000	61,712,000	31,872,788
Reserve.....	5,000,000	17,583,212	11,652,994
To be paid out to the public treasury.....	2,370,000		
Various liabilities.....	25,003,128	82,934,105	118,592,617
To further disposition.....	4,929,533	6,186,031	688,401
Total.....	149,535,422	538,202,069	280,164,843

The savings-banks statistics (exclusive of post-office) are as follows:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Number of depositors.....	1,098,421	1,090,227	1,095,788	1,111,187	1,119,887
Deposits at end of year, kroner.....	281,728,896	291,187,398	298,458,053	314,653,546	338,078,309
Capital and reserve fund, kroner.....	23,648,545	25,231,490	28,531,754	28,557,632	29,998,000

At the end of 1894, the Post-Office Savings-Bank had 387,337 depositors and 29,681,630 kroner of deposits.

The monetary system is that of "The Scandinavian Union." See under head of Norway.

## TURKEY.

### AREA AND POPULATION.

The Ottoman Empire, embracing States in one way or another subject, includes an area of 1,609,240 square miles, which, with the latest estimated population, is thus distributed as to geographical divisions:

Immediate possessions—	Square Miles.	Population.
Europe.....	61,200	4,780,000
Asia.....	687,640	21,608,000
Africa.....	398,738	1,300,000
Bulgaria (including Eastern Roumelia), autonomous.....	1,147,578	27,688,000
Boenia, Herzegovina, and Novi-Bazar—under Austria-Hungary.....	37,860	3,154,375
Samos—tributary principality.....	23,570	1,504,081
Egypt.....	232	48,500
	400,000	6,817,265
	461,662	11,524,181
Total.....	1,609,240	39,212,181

No accurate statements exist of the racial divisions of the inhabitants. It may, however, be said, in general terms, that in the European provinces under immediate Turkish rule, Turks (of Finno-Tataric race), Greeks, and Albanians are almost equally numerous, and constitute 70 per cent. of the population. Other races represented are Serbs, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Armenians, Magyars, Gypsies, Jews, Circassians. In Asiatic Turkey there is a large Turkish element, with some four million Arabs, besides Greeks, Syrians, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Jews, and numerous other races.

## FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The condition of the Turkish debt in the middle of 1896 was as follows:

Series A, B, C, D, outstanding, £20,993,708; various loans, 1888-94, £28,869,600; Lottery bonds, £13,420,290; five per cent. customs loan, 1896, £5,235,980; four per cent. Tombac bonds, 1894, £284,551; five per cent. loan, 1896, £2,110,000; total loans, £131,514,124.

Of debts which are not loans, the sum was in 1896, £231,551,958, including £231,228,464, the outstanding amount of the Russian war indemnity; £250,000 of indemnity to Russian subjects, and £273,494 to the Damascus Serghis Railway.

The amounts of revenue collected during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96 were as follows, in pounds sterling:

	1894-95.	1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-96.
Salt.....	994,941	946,955	Tobacco Régie.....	723,759	723,887
Spirit.....			Eastern Roumelia.....	138,205	138,305
Stamps.....			Cyprus.....	93,209	93,309
Fisheries.....			Tumbeki duty.....	45,454	45,454
Silk.....			Total.....	2,069,369	2,040,544
Arrears of tobacco.....			Expenses.....	92,715	97,693
Tobacco tenth.....	93,741	92,774	Net revenue.....	1,996,654	1,942,851

## INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

The principal products are tobacco, cereals of all kinds, cotton, figs, nuts, almonds, grapes, olives, all varieties of fruits. Coffee, madder, opium, gums, are largely exported. It is estimated that 44 million acres of the Empire in Europe and Asia are under cultivation. About 21 million acres are under forest, of which 8½ million acres are in European Turkey. The culture of silkworms, which had fallen off considerably, owing to disease among the worms, is again becoming an important feature. The value of cocoons exported in 1894 was 40,000,000 piasters, and of raw silk exported 103,000,000 piasters. Most of the silk produced is exported, but some is used in the manufacturing of native dress material.

The country is rich in minerals, coal, copper, lead, silver, iron, manganese, chrome, bitumen, sulphur, salt, alum; coal especially is abundant, but hardly worked. A royalty of 20 per cent. is paid on all minerals exported. Carpets, which constitute a considerable article of export (about £150,000), are made on hand-looms, and so also are a number of light materials for dress.

The customs policy of Turkey aims simply at revenue, and imposes a uniform duty of 8 per cent. on all imports except salt and tobacco, which are government monopolies; on exports of native products there is a duty of 1 per cent.

The principal imports and exports are shown as follows, in thousands of piasters:

Imports.		1891-92.	1892-93.	Exports.		1891-92.	1892-93.
Cloths, American, etc.....		227,352	226,535	Grapes.....		100,120	204,455
Quilts.....		135,266	158,931	Silk.....		44,480	117,454
Sugar.....		129,951	164,522	Cocoons.....		41,127	84,531
Cotton yarn.....		127,998	112,609	Cotton.....		176,214	82,522
Coffee.....		97,727	85,032	Wheat.....		54,773	77,079
Rice.....		87,754	95,358	Mohair.....		52,251	73,276
Madapollams.....		63,823	65,525	Opium.....		52,784	69,838
Flour.....		64,805	54,187	Coffee.....		52,784	61,068
Woolen dress stuffs.....		64,223	69,070	Valonia.....		71,665	57,529
Cloth.....		44,175	17,353	Barley.....		43,384	47,473
Iron.....		43,907	45,416	Figs.....		46,939	48,294
Leather.....		39,080	50,279	Wool.....		23,548	48,911
Carpets.....		39,063	22,325	Olive oil.....		33,074	40,322
Cashmeres.....		38,373	40,541	Ores.....		37,185	35,012
Cottons and woollens.....		36,326	32,430	Goat skins, etc.....		28,732	89,673
Timber.....		31,967	33,412	Pulse.....		28,751	31,658
Sheep and goats.....		28,635	32,734	Dates.....		25,717	23,409
Hardware.....		27,820	29,338	Nuts, various.....		12,296	39,678
Instruments, etc.....		17,237	23,046	Maize.....		22,599	24,208
Copper plates, etc.....		17,237	24,240	Carpets.....		13,451	21,467
Clothes.....		22,352	26,717	Oats.....		13,865	14,419
Coal.....		22,256	25,334	Millet.....		21,535	7,153
Hats.....		23,055	22,402	Rye.....		19,979	9,902
Hides.....		23,854	25,956	Grains, various.....		18,286	21,629
Shaks.....		25,036	21,787	Drugs.....		7,060	19,363
Silk.....		25,523	20,493	Fish, salted, etc.....		13,984	12,467
Silk goods.....		26,958	20,019	Gall nuts.....		10,965	10,453
Beer.....			20,848	Horses and mules.....			12,837
Alcoholic liquors.....			19,095	Oranges, etc.....			9,692

The division of imports and exports, as between the principal countries, was as follows in 1891-92 and 1892-93:

Country.	Imports		Exports	
	1891-92. Piasters.	1892-93. Piasters.	1891-92. Piasters.	1892-93. Piasters.
Great Britain.....	1,030,112,896	978,150,804	686,302,331	701,989,223
Austria.....	459,718,130	509,919,664	123,228,997	151,179,838
France.....	802,137,375	296,290,674	450,700,316	380,085,776
Russia.....	186,898,925	123,934,791	25,331,331	32,176,837
Italy.....	57,698,720	58,005,016	54,365,441	78,446,559



Country.	Imports		Exports	
	1891-92. Piasters.	1892-93. Piasters.	1891-92. Piasters.	1892-93. Piasters.
Bulgaria.....	94,010,418	124,434,396	40,265,670	42,974,564
Persia.....	65,321,150	55,893,699	1,525,648	2,025,388
Greece.....	42,285,441	37,280,277	54,779,488	41,371,335
Roumania.....	64,676,423	66,790,292	3,110,666	3,882,234
Belgium.....	45,973,431	57,703,222	29,117,886	23,624,886
United States.....	3,245,392	878,540	23,231,333	16,367,887
Tunis.....	6,129,193	6,172,776	219,973	71,707
Servia.....	7,251,843	7,050,538	5,151,104	4,763,888
Holland.....	12,172,313	12,483,373	23,562,221	42,942,666
Germany.....	18,433,927	27,978,491	13,993,218	31,677,220
Egypt.....	61,714,168	66,426,468	.....	.....
Sweden.....	6,661,402	8,064,265	555	.....
Montenegro.....	832,165	795,554	467,497	263,487
Samos.....	101,737	73,123	286,501	281,876
Denmark.....	13,347	31,610	318,221	682,332
Spain.....	583	7,111	406,333	2,621,111
Japan.....	.....	3,316,167	.....	.....
Total.....	2,455,393,968	2,446,696,542	1,537,066,024	1,567,304,300

## RAILROADS, SHIPPING, TELEGRAPHS, ETC.

The mercantile navy in 1895 consisted of 78 steamers, of 37,843 tons, and 786 sailing vessels, of 151,800 tons. In 1894-95 (March to February), there entered and cleared at all the ports of Turkey 192-299 vessels, of 37,618,549 tons. The total shipping entered and cleared at Constantinople in 1894 consisted of 18,572 vessels, of 13,559,268 tons.

Since 1868 Turkey has been in direct railway communication with the rest of Europe. The main lines start from Constantinople and Salonica. Via this latter port is the shortest route to Egypt.

The various lines in Europe and Asia open for traffic, 1896, were as follows: Constantinople-Adrianople, 98 miles; Uskub-Zibestché, 53 miles; Salonica-Constantinople junction, with branches, 316 miles; Salonica-Monastir, 136 miles; Smyrna-Dinar, with branches, 224 miles; Smyrna-Alla-Chéhir, with branches, 165 miles; Moudania-Broussa, 26 miles; Mersina-Adana, 40 miles; Jaffa-Jerusalem, 54 miles; Haïdar-Pacha-Angora, 390 miles; Beyrouth-Damascus-Hauran, 132 miles; Eski-Chéhir-Konieh, 276 miles. Total, 2,423 miles.

There are 1,556 post-offices in the Empire. In the year 1890-91 the inland service transmitted 8,066,000 letters and postal cards, and 2,131,000 samples and printed papers; the international service transmitted 2,396 letters and postal cards, and 1,232,000 samples and printed papers.

The length of telegraphic lines is about 20,750 miles, and length of wire about 33,040 miles. Annual receipts, 53,000,000 piasters; expenditure, 23,000,000 piasters.

## BANKING AND MONEY.

The condition of the Ottoman Bank in December, 1894, compared with 1894, is shown as follows:

Liabilities.	1896. £	1894. £	Assets.	1896. £	1894. £
Capital paid up.....	5,000,000	5,001,000	Cash in hand, incl'g branches	1,597,755	1,746,906
Bank-notes in circulation....	566,688	833,797	Money at call.....	227,581	107,523
Bills payable.....	908,056	2,321,666	Bills receivable.....	633,136	1,676,906
Current account of sundries.....	5,218,065	8,550,469	Investments (Eng. and F'ch Gov'ts & g't'd securities)	958,632	1,510,018
Deposits for fixed terms.....	64,128	1,427,196	Other securities.....	3,804,850	2,492,548
Stationary reserve.....	558,835	480,256	Current account sundries.....	1,912,368	4,679,364
Profit and loss.....	305,956	479,534	Advances on securities.....	2,580,705	4,320,797
			Bank premises & furniture....	109,323	110,639
			Advances to Government....	908,901	908,901
			Participations in advances to Government.....	393,884	167,913
			Current acc't with Gov'm't....	36,376	281,924
	13,231,731	19,603,918		13,231,731	19,603,918

The value of the piaster in United States money is 4.4 cents.

The monetary system of Turkey is bimetallic, with the piaster equal to 40 paras 3 aspas, as monetary unit. The gold coins are the 500, 250, 100, 50, and 25 piaster pieces, all of the same fineness, viz., 0.916 $\frac{2}{3}$ . The 100-piaster piece, or gold medjidie, is called the Turkish pound. It has a gross weight of 7.216 grammes and a fine weight of 6.6146 grammes. The gross and fine weight of the other are proportional to those of the Turkish pound. The silver coins are the 20, 10, 5, 2, 1, and half piaster pieces, 0.830 fine. The 20-piaster piece has a gross weight of 24.065 grammes and a fine weight of 19.9353 grammes.

The 10, 5, 2, 1, and half piasters have a proportional gross and fine weight. The ratio of gold to silver was originally 1 to 15.06.

By a decree the Government lowered the value of the 20-piaster piece to 19 piasters, in consequence of which debasement the ratio of gold to silver is 1 to 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

The coinage of silver is suspended. The mint charge for gold is one per cent. Such is the system as it exists on paper, but the actual coined money of the country is in a very unsatisfactory condition.

## GREECE.

The area of Greece and its population in 1890 were as follows:

Nomarchies. (Provinces.)	Area, English sq. miles.	Population. 1879.	Population. 1890.	Pop. per sq. mile. 1890.
<b>Northern Greece—</b>				
Attica and Boeotia.....	2,472	185,864	257,764	104
Phocis and Phthiotia.....	2,044	128,440	136,470	67
Acarnania and Ætolia.....	3,018	138,444	162,020	54
<b>Peloponnesus—</b>				
Argolis and Corinth.....	1,442	186,061	144,836	100
Achaia and Elis.....	1,901	181,632	210,713	111
Arcadia.....	2,020	148,906	148,225	73
Messenia.....	1,221	155,760	183,232	150
Laconia.....	1,679	121,116	126,888	75
<b>Islands—</b>				
Euboea and Sporades.....	2,216	95,136	108,442	47
Cyclades.....	923	182,080	181,508	142
Corfu.....	431	106,109	114,535	266
Zanthe (Zakynthos).....	277	44,522	44,070	160
Cephalonia (Kephallonia).....	302	80,543	80,178	265
Soldiers and seamen.....	.....	95,708	.....	...
<b>Thessaly—</b>				
Arta.....	395	31,178	32,890	83
Trikala.....	2,200	117,109	143,143	65
Larissa.....	2,478	145,708	168,084	68
Natives abroad.....	.....	5,685	.....	...
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>25,041</b>	<b>1,979,453</b>	<b>2,187,208</b>	<b>87</b>

In April, 1896, the total population was 2,430,807, or 97.4 per square mile.

There are large numbers of Greeks in the Ottoman Empire, raising the whole Greek nationality to over 8,000,000, as under: Greece, about 2,200,000; Asia Minor, 2,000,000; Crete, Cyprus, and other Ottoman islands, 400,000; European Turkey, 3,500,000; total, 8,100,000.

For 1896 the budget estimate of revenue and expenditure was as follows:

Sources of Revenue.	Drachmai.	Branches of Expenditure.	Drachmai.
Direct taxes.....	19,491,074	Public debt.....	21,892,058
Customs and excise.....	31,024,895	Pensions.....	5,491,700
Stamps and dues.....	17,872,464	Civil list.....	1,325,000
Monopolies.....	11,760,378	Chamber of Deputies.....	862,920
State property.....	3,624,730	<b>Ministries—</b>	
Sales.....	972,400	Foreign Affairs.....	2,129,140
Repayments.....	1,044,600	Justice.....	5,341,080
Arrears.....	2,355,000	Interior.....	13,147,385
Lighthouses.....	300,000	Instruction, etc.....	5,063,245
International telegraphs.....	650,000	Army.....	15,999,535
Elementary instruction.....	100,000	Marine.....	5,599,300
Extraordinary.....	700,000	Finance.....	1,494,017
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>90,894,541</b>	Collecting revenue.....	8,991,557
		Various.....	2,885,380
		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>90,222,347</b>

The budget estimates for 1897 are: Revenue, 95,843,939 drachmai; expenditure, 93,752,569 drachmai.

On January 1, 1896, the outstanding public debt amounted to 665,123,897 gold drachmai and 167,-961,761 paper drachmai.

For five previous years the actual receipts and expenditures were as follows:

Year.	Ordinary. Drachmai.	Revenue Extraordinary. Drachmai.	Total. Drachmai.	Expenditure. Drachmai.
1890.....	83,269,911	99,300,373	182,570,284	197,317,616
1891.....	79,548,045	43,224,000	122,772,045	129,358,573
1892.....	80,725,769	12,900,000	108,625,769	125,706,600
1893.....	94,882,884	10,999,890	105,882,774	107,679,604
1894.....	96,731,414	9,736,157	106,467,571	101,523,761

On January 1, 1896, the outstanding public debt of Greece was as follows:

Date of Loan.	Description of Loan.	Amount Outstanding—	
		Gold Drachmai.	Paper Drachmai.
Amortizable			
1838	Loan by the three Powers.....	70,621,012	.....
1868	Debt to King Otho's heirs.....	.....	2,088,400
1885	Patriotic loan (no interest).....	.....	2,472,560
1880	Sinking fund loan.....	104,668,500	.....
1884	" " ".....	92,021,000	.....
1887	" " ".....	133,045,000	.....
1887	" " ".....	.....	14,795,000
1890	Railway loan.....	59,926,500	.....
1892	Sinking fund loan.....	.....	15,485,000
1893	Funding loan.....	9,752,810	.....
Total amortizable.....		470,084,822	34,778,960
Consolidated—			
1874	Consolidated balance of loan.....	.....	20,303,500
1876	" " ".....	.....	888,250
1878	" " " (roads).....	.....	1,711,545
1880	" " ".....	.....	8,900,000
1889	" loans.....	30,000,000	.....
1889	" ".....	125,000,000	.....
Total consolidated.....		155,000,000	81,501,295
Forced currency debt.....		16,800,000	102,000,000
Floating debt.....		14,194,075	.....
Total debt.....		656,028,897	188,580,295

The amount payable for interest in 1896 was 9,411,700 drachmai gold and 12,280,369 drachmai paper. By the Budget Act which was promulgated March 19, 1894, provision was made for the payment of only 30 per cent. of the interest due on gold loans; and amortization of these loans, where it had been in progress, was suspended. The sums voted for amortization in 1894 were 900,000 drachmai gold for the loan of the Powers, and 564,175 drachmai paper.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country. In 1893 the agricultural production was approximately as follows: Cereals, 20,250,000 bush.; tobacco, 16,000,000 lbs.; vineyards, 66,000,000 gall.; currants, 350,000,000 lbs.; olives, 15,000,000 lbs.; figs, etc., 60,000,000 lbs.

### COMMERCE.

The imports during the year 1896, in special commerce, amounted to 113,604,615 drachmai, against 109,610,203 drachmai in 1895; the exports were 27,860,431 drachmai—an increase of 1,704,169 over 1895.

The special commerce with the leading countries is shown below, in thousands of drachmai:

	Imports from—			Exports to—		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Russia.....	15,355	16,670	23,669	2,069	2,336	5,076
United Kingdom.....	34,186	25,406	30,144	32,969	35,742	22,151
Austria-Hungary.....	15,829	12,680	14,385	7,432	7,903	.....
Turkey and Egypt.....	22,473	15,135	9,838	5,595	4,306	8,249
France.....	10,663	6,568	8,566	14,764	13,736	9,510
Italy.....	4,468	2,243	2,577	2,667	2,183	4,328
Germany.....	8,557	7,967	9,145	2,732	5,197	2,080
Belgium.....	2,381	1,303	1,577	5,846	5,605	7,573
United States.....	2,468	2,293	3,123	5,154	5,613	2,105
Holland.....	492	207	830	3,560	5,239	2,966
Other countries.....	2,454	1,011	1,075	429	645	1,340
Total.....	119,306	91,485	109,959	82,261	88,034	74,291

The imports and exports of some of the leading articles are shown as follows, in thousands of drachmai:

Imports.		Exports.	
	1895.		1896.
Cereals.....	27,569	Currants.....	21,807
Woven tissues.....	20,331	Ores.....	18,627
Coal and raw materials....	13,052	Wine.....	4,476
Woods.....	4,635	Figs.....	2,884
Drugs and chemicals.....	4,668	Olive oil.....	3,183
Fish products.....	4,154	Tobacco.....	2,011
Sugar.....	2,909	Acorns.....	2,346

The trade in merchandise with the United States is shown as follows, for the years ending June 30:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports into United States.....	\$1,300,449	\$1,263,557	\$797,281	\$327,201	\$720,386	\$732,702
Exports from United States....	100,370	130,461	124,449	152,544	191,046	110,763

The principal article of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, was mineral oil (illuminating), \$185,122. Exports to the United States, currants, \$546,522.

In 1896 there were 107 steamers (over 100 tons net), of 88,968 tons, and 1,059 sailing vessels (over 50

tons), of 246,196 tons. Total number vessels entered Greek ports in 1895 was 5,444, of 2,590,101 tons, and cleared 4,883, of 2,541,627 tons.

In 1896 there were open for traffic 578 miles of railroad, while 310 miles were under construction. The telegraphic lines, land and submarine, were of a length of 4,381 miles at the end of 1894; length of wire, 5,336 miles; 363,570 inland messages were sent and 197,569 international; receipts, 1,062,985 drachmai; expenses (including rural post), 1,392,463 drachmai.

The post-office (1894) carried 8,900,000 letters and postal cards, and 7,854,000 printed papers and samples; receipts, 1,583,147 drachmai; expenses, 1,567,800 drachmai.

Greece has a bimetallic monetary system, and its coins conform to the standard of the Latin Union. The ratio between the two metals is 15½ to 1, 3,100 francs being coined out of the kilogramme of standard gold, and 200 francs out of the kilogramme of standard silver; 3,444 4-9 francs out of the kilogramme of pure gold, and 222 2-9 francs out of the kilogramme of pure silver. The coinage of gold is unlimited and that of silver suspended. The coinage charge is 7 4-9 francs per kilogramme fine for gold and 1½ francs per kilogramme fine for silver. Gold coins and the 5-franc silver pieces are unlimited legal tender.

The value of the gold drachmai is 19.3 cents in United States money.

The situation of the National Bank of Greece on August 31, 1896, was as follows: Gold and silver on hand, 1,800,000 drachmai; notes to bearer in circulation, 106,800,000 drachmai; private accounts current and deposits, 94,700 drachmai; portfolio, 13,000,000 drachmai; advances on real property, 37,400,000 drachmai; advances on personal property, 3,200,000 drachmai; funds abroad, 6,400,000 drachmai.

## SERVIA.

The Kingdom of Servia has an area of 19,060 square miles. It is divided into fifteen provinces, with a total population in 1895 of 2,288,259 persons. The population consists of 88.48 per cent. rural, and 11.52 per cent. in cities. The occupations of the people are 18.81 per cent. in trade; 10.32 per cent. in occupations connected with food; 18.22 per cent. connected with clothing; 14.20 per cent. connected with molding of iron and metal work; 4.31 per cent. teachers and clergy; 8.16 per cent. officials. As to race, in 1891 there were 1,955,044 Servians (who, according to language, are Slavonic by race), 143,684 Roumanians, 37,581 Gypsies, 6,878 Germans, 2,929 Albanians and Turks, 4,510 Jews, 1,359 Bulgarians, 9,676 other foreigners.

The revenues and expenditures of Servia have been estimated as follows:

Year.	Revenue. Dinars.	Expenditure. Dinars.	Year.	Revenue. Dinars.	Expenditure. Dinars.
1890.....	48,196,864	46,196,864	1894.....	59,220,084	64,057,973
1891.....	57,527,084	57,527,084	1895.....	63,755,800	63,623,868
1892.....	60,135,840	60,107,472	1896 (estimated)....	63,659,720	63,355,607
1893.....	70,076,902	72,205,800	1897 (estimated)....	66,790,000	66,730,000

On January 1, 1896, the public debt amounted to 413,607,500 dinars, mostly at 4 per cent.

Servia is almost exclusively an agricultural country, the land being distributed almost entirely among peasant owners, whose holdings are mostly from 10 to 30 acres.

The country has considerable mineral resources, including various kinds of coal, the total production of coal in 1891 having been 37,650 tons. Besides coal, there are iron, lead, silver, zinc, quick-silver, antimony, gold, asbestos, copper, and oil shales. Many concessions have been made to companies and private persons for working mines, and mining operations are also carried on by the State.

The value of the foreign trade is shown as follows, in dinars:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.
1890.....	38,044,748	45,840,555		1893.....	40,922,584	48,910,435	16,849,000
1891.....	42,806,000	52,480,000	18,368,000	1894.....	34,381,000	46,023,000	18,037,363
1892.....	37,099,634	46,451,656	17,635,000	1895.....	23,229,715	43,360,451	24,968,872

The values of the leading imports and exports, in dinars, are shown as follows:

	Imports		Exports	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Agricultural produce and fruits.....	1,492,575	1,149,094	13,094,521	18,045,970
Animals and animal produce.....	309,051	295,589	26,728,890	18,968,506
Colonial produce.....	3,431,285	3,423,620	1,867	4,665
Hides, skins, leather, etc.....	2,915,994	1,663,459	2,641,131	3,717,613
Cotton goods.....	6,759,158	4,364,638	1,282,647	842,326
Wool and woolen goods.....	3,057,238	2,218,910	84,810	143,681
Food and drinks.....	1,461,256	858,256	519,772	2,413,866
Metals.....	3,320,027	2,308,750	342,892	219,612
Apparel.....	810,232	1,950,891	4,558	9,975
Pottery, glass, etc.....	2,197,527	2,198,200	212,614	150,404
Wood and woodwork.....	1,140,739	1,170,503	568,324	556,000

In 1894, Servia had 336 miles of railroad, costing 98,955,980 dinars, and 1,916 miles of telegraph line.

Banking is conducted by various establishments, of which, in 1890, there were 43. The principal is the privileged National Bank of the Kingdom of Servia, in Belgrade, with a paid-up capital of 20,000,000 dinars. It is entitled to issue bank-notes, of which there were, in 1899, 28,597,840 dinars in circulation, with a metallic reserve of 4,598,000 dinars. Besides the National Bank, there were, in 1894, 5 bank establishments, 27 bank associations, and 28 savings-banks.

Servia accepted, by the law of June 20, 1875, the French decimal system for its moneys, weights, and measures. The Servian dinar is equal to one franc. In circulation are gold coins of 10 and 20 dinars (million d'or); silver coins of 5, 2, 1, and 0.5 dinar; copper of 10 and 5, and nickel of 20, 10, and 5 paras.

## MONTENEGRO.

The area of Montenegro is estimated to embrace 3,630 English square miles. The total population was stated in official returns to number 220,000 in 1879: a recent estimate puts it at 200,000. The population is mainly pastoral and agricultural. The Montenegrins belong almost entirely to the Servian branch of the Slav race.

No official returns are published regarding the public revenue and expenditure. Estimates state the former at 600,000 Austrian florins, derived chiefly from land and cattle taxes, the salt monopoly, and customs duties. Montenegro owes to the Lnder Bank of Vienna a sum of one million florins, borrowed at 6 per cent.

The cultivated land is mostly the property of the cultivators, the Croatian system of domestic communism being generally prevalent. In some districts, however, the land is split up into diminutive peasant holdings, while in a few the *mtayer* system is met with, but large estates nowhere exist. The principal crops grown are maize, tobacco (450,000 lbs. in 1894), oats, potatoes, barley, and buckwheat.

The customs tariff is 6 per cent. *ad valorem* on all merchandises, with the exception of certain prohibited articles. The exports are valued at about £120,000, imports at £20,000. The principal exports are sumach, flea powder, smoked sardines, smoked mutton, cattle, sheep, goats, cheese, wool, hides, skins and furs, honey, beeswax, wood for walking-sticks, etc., olive oil, wine, tobacco.

Montenegro has no railroads, and has only 280 miles of telegraph.

Montenegro has no coinage of its own, Austrian paper being the principal medium of exchange. Turkish silver is also current, and French and English gold circulates freely at a rate of exchange fixed from time to time by the Government. There is no bank of any kind in the country.

## ROUMANIA.

The estimated area and population of Roumania are: Area, 48,307 square miles, and population (1893), including Dobruja, is 5,800,000. Included in the population of Roumania proper are 4¼ million Roumanians, about 300,000 Jews, 200,000 Gypsies, 50,000 Bulgarians, 20,000 Germans, 37,400 Austrians, 20,000 Greeks, 15,000 Armenians, 2,000 French, 1,500 Magyars, 1,000 English, besides about 3,000 Italians, Turks, Poles, Tartars, etc.

The chief sources of revenue consist in direct and indirect taxes, and the profits derived from the extensive State domains and valuable salt mines, and from the salt and tobacco monopolies. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the last six years ending March 31 (old style):

	1890-90. Lei.	1890-91. Lei.	1891-92. Lei.	1892-93. Lei.	1893-94. Lei.	1894-95. Lei.
Revenue.....	159,849,907	170,353,796	180,147,086	182,095,596	219,597,336	190,620,405
Expenditure....	158,770,924	162,116,889	168,404,884	178,532,004	199,261,159	209,965,906

The following are the budget estimates for 1896-97:

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Lei.		Lei.
Direct taxes.....	32,900,000	Public debt.....	76,477,187
Indirect taxes.....	59,450,000	Council of Ministers.....	66,500
State monopolies.....	48,350,000	Ministries—	
Ministries—		War.....	43,103,556
Agriculture, etc.....	24,904,000	Finance.....	24,484,045
Public Works.....	15,300,000	Worship and Public Instruction..	28,475,555
Interior.....	10,082,000	Interior.....	18,517,380
Finance.....	3,065,000	Public Works.....	5,591,770
War.....	1,260,000	Justice.....	6,572,156
Instruction and Worship.....	760,000	Agriculture, etc.....	5,918,013
Foreign Affairs.....	205,000	Foreign Affairs.....	1,599,861
Justice.....	81,000	Supplementary credit.....	1,160,577
Various.....	13,620,000		
Total.....	209,677,000	Total.....	209,677,000

Of the total population of Roumania, 70 per cent. are employed in agriculture. There are about 700,000 heads of families who are freehold proprietors. Of the total area, 68 per cent. is productive, and 29 per cent. under culture, 21 per cent. under grass, and 16.9 per cent. under forest. In 1894, the area under wheat was 1,332,690 hectares, and the yield 15,370,050 hectolitres; under maize, 1,767,560 hectares, and the yield 10,533,716 hectolitres. There are (1893) 146,329 hectares planted with vines. Production of wine, 1,256,365 hectolitres. The average annual production of cereals is about 12 million quarters, of which more than half is exported. The clip of wool in 1892 was 7,623,455 kilogrammes.

The following table shows the value of the commerce, in thousands of lei:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Imports.....	362,791	436,652	390,747	430,490	422,142	304,576
Exports.....	275,968	274,651	285,884	370,652	294,196	265,048

According to Roumanian returns, the value of the commerce of the leading countries with which Roumania deals was as follows, in thousands of lei:

	Imports from		Exports to			Imports from		Exports to	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Germany.....	116,974	80,812	58,084	26,154	Belgium.....	22,492	14,720	61,359	75,579
Great Britain..	84,029	58,984	78,842	75,363	Turkey.....	16,816	14,761	19,532	14,168
Austria.....	114,805	86,298	42,838	42,006	Russia.....	9,123	9,505	7,011	9,245
France.....	34,219	25,599	10,045	5,682	Italy.....	8,074	6,089	3,865	10,631

The values of the leading articles of import and export for 1895 are shown as follows, in thousands of lei:

	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
Textiles.....	111,800	5,300	Animals & animal prod's..	8,600	12,700
Metals and metal goods...	58,900	3,000	Fruits, vegetables, etc.....	24,300	34,500
Hides, leather, etc.....	11,100	3,800	Drinks.....	1,000	1,000
Wood.....	5,300	4,800	Paper.....	11,500	800
Glass and pottery.....	10,900	200	Fuel.....	9,400	1,000
Chemicals.....	18,400	200	Various.....	22,000	3,500
Oil, wax, etc.....	6,100	.....			
Cereals.....	5,300	194,900	Total.....	304,600	265,000

In 1896 the merchant navy consisted of 299 vessels of 61,078 tons, including 28 steamers of 1,054 tons.

The navigation of the Danube is carried on under international regulations. From its mouths to the Iron Gates it is regarded as an international highway, the interests of the several States being specially provided for. The arrangement lasts for 21 years from April, 1883. In 1895, 1,619 vessels of 1,554,898 tons cleared from the Danube at Sulina.

In 1896 there were 1,831 miles of State railroads. In 1895 there were 3,216 post-offices, which transmitted 12,169,815 letters, 7,742,215 postal cards, 23,488,806 newspapers, samples, and parcels. In 1895 there were 4,240 miles of telegraph lines and 10,067 miles of wire, on which 2,281,800 messages were forwarded.

The decimal monetary system was introduced into Roumania in 1876, the unit of the monetary system being the leu, equivalent to the franc. The monetary standard is gold.

The Bank of Roumania is the chief financial institution. It is a State bank, with a capital of 30,000,000 lei, of which the Government furnishes 10,000,000 lei. The Bank has the sole privilege of issuing notes. The circulation must be covered by securities or other valuables which can be easily converted into cash, and the Bank must hold a metallic reserve amounting to at least one-third of the outstanding notes. The note issues on December 31 have been as follows for a series of years:

Year.	Lei.	Year.	Lei.
1889.....	131,900,000	1892.....	141,900,000
1890.....	135,200,000	1893.....	155,700,000
1891.....	154,900,000	1894.....	157,700,000

The condition of the metallic reserve on December 31, from 1889 to 1894, has been as follows:

Year.	Gold. Lei.	Silver. Lei.	Total. Lei.	Year.	Gold. Lei.	Silver. Lei.	Total. Lei.
1889.....	.....	.....	39,500,000	1892.....	53,200,000	600,000	53,800,000
1890.....	.....	.....	45,600,000	1893.....	59,600,000	200,000	59,800,000
1891.....	.....	.....	60,700,000	1894.....	44,500,000	4,000,000	48,500,000

The yearly amount of the loans transacted and the amount existing at the close of year have been as follows for each year from 1889 to 1894:

Year.	Amount of Loans. Lei.	Condition on Dec. 31. Lei.	Year.	Amount of Loans. Lei.	Condition on Dec. 31. Lei.
1889.....	44,100,000	11,600,000	1892.....	56,100,000	16,100,000
1890.....	48,100,000	13,300,000	1893.....	62,300,000	21,400,000
1891.....	51,800,000	15,300,000	1894.....	65,400,000	19,300,000

On October 28, 1895, the outstanding circulation was 154,085,862 lei, and the reserve in gold 87,571,001 lei, and in silver 2,390,403 lei.

## BULGARIA.

The estimated area of the Principality of Bulgaria proper is 24,380 English square miles, and of South Bulgaria (or Eastern Roumelia) 13,500 square miles. By a census taken on January 1, 1893, the population of the whole Principality was ascertained to be 3,309,816; the population of Eastern Roumelia being 992,386. The great majority of the inhabitants live by the cultivation of the soil and the produce of their flocks and herds.

The budget estimates for 1896 were: Revenue, 91,143,910 levs (francs); expenditure, 90,557,609 levs. The chief items of revenue were: Direct taxes, 33,777,895 levs; indirect taxes, 34,280,000 levs. The chief items of expenditure were: Public debt, 18,174,709 levs; finance, 5,031,478 levs; interior, 8,226,180 levs; public instruction, 9,242,924 levs; war, 22,474,671 levs. The public debt consists of 10,000,000 levs, besides a loan of 48,000,000 levs in 1886 for the purchase of Varna-Rustchuk railway, a loan of 30,000,000 levs in 1889, and a loan of 142,000,000 levs in 1892 (of which 72,000,000 only have yet been paid over). The total amount of these loans in January, 1897, was 189,814,404 levs, while the total assets of the State amounted to 157,200,806 levs. Besides these liabilities, there are the Russian occupation debt of 1,000,000, the East Roumelian tribute, the Bulgarian tribute, and the still undetermined share of the Turkish debt.

The principal agricultural product is wheat, which is largely exported. There are (1892) 5,359,900 acres arable, 770,600 meadow, 237,120 vineyard, 111,120 market garden, etc.; woods and forests, 3,291,100. The total cultivated area is 9,770,700 acres; uncultivated but fit for cultivation, 13,651,300; unfit for cultivation, 1,099,150. There are about 400,000 proprietors of land, and the rural population not possessing land numbers about 2,329,900.

The total value of the imports into Bulgaria in 1896 amounted to 76,530,278 levs or francs, as compared with 69,020,295 frs. for 1895. The exports for 1896 were valued at 108,739,977 frs., against 77,685,546 frs. in 1895. The following table shows the trade by countries, in thousands of levs or francs:

Imports from—		Exports to—		Imports from—		Exports to—	
1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
United K'dom.	15,296	20,173	14,198	12,303	Belgium.....	1,808	1,711
Austria.....	21,768	35,106	3,223	2,882	Switzerland....	547	1,001
Turkey.....	8,019	12,786	22,506	26,785	Servia.....	1,078	1,197
France.....	3,005	3,740	13,026	8,720	United States..	144	200
Russia.....	3,401	4,947	71	43	Greece.....	479	535
Germany.....	8,759	12,097	13,423	11,952	Other countr's.	290	213
Roumania.....	1,923	2,828	597	727			
Italy.....	1,936	2,695	1,195	548	Total.....	69,020	99,229
						77,686	72,851

The chief imports in 1895 were: Textiles, 22,552,000 levs; colonial goods, 4,508,000 levs; metals, 7,905,000 levs; machinery, 3,931,000 levs; timber and furniture, 4,248,000 levs. Chief exports were: Grain, 80,473,000 levs to England, Germany, France, and Turkey; live stock, 5,082,000 levs.

The chief increase in imports in 1896 are seen under sugar, refined, 1,846,183 frs.; Indian cottons, etc., 1,261,201 frs.; cotton yarn, unbleached, Nos. 12 to 20, 764,443 frs.; petroleum and refined naphtha, 669,839 frs. Decreases: Breech-loading firearms, 1,177,214 frs.; alcohol, 610,720 frs. With exports the increases are: Soft corn, 17,653,058 frs.; hard corn, 12,042,300 frs.; maize, 3,818,681 frs.

There were 522 miles of railway in 1896. In 1894 there were 3,034 miles of State telegraph lines, with 6,042 miles of wire; number of messages, 1,203,094, and 153 offices. There were 137 post-offices, distributing 8,617,000 letters, newspapers, etc.

There is a National Bank of Bulgaria, with headquarters at Sofia and branches at Philippopolis, Rustchuk, and Varna; its capital is \$2,000,000, provided by the State, a reserve fund of \$150,000, and \$30,000 notes in circulation. The Ottoman Bank has a branch at Philippopolis, and in each district there is an agricultural bank under control of the Government. There are nickel and bronze stotinki (centimes), silver coins of  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, and 5 levs (francs); the notes of the National Bank circulate at par.

## ASIA.

## INDIA.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

## BRITISH TERRITORY.

	Area, in Square Miles.	No. Dis- tricts.	Population in 1881.	Population in 1891.	Increase.	Pop. per Sq. Mile. 1891.
<b>British Provinces.</b>						
Ajmere.....	2,711	2	480,722	542,358	81,636	200
Assam.....	49,004	13	4,881,423	5,476,833	595,410	112
<b>Bengal—</b>						
Bengal.....	70,438	26	35,607,628	38,277,839	2,667,711	543
Behar.....	44,186	12	23,127,104	24,383,504	1,266,400	552
Orissa.....	9,853	4	3,789,799	4,047,352	257,553	411
Chota Nagpur.....	26,966	5	4,223,989	4,623,792	402,803	172
<b>Total Bengal.....</b>	<b>151,543</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>66,750,520</b>	<b>71,346,987</b>	<b>4,596,467</b>	<b>471</b>
Berars.....	17,718	6	2,672,673	2,897,491	224,818	164
<b>Bombay Presidency—</b>						
Bombay.....	77,275	10	14,057,284	15,985,270	1,927,986	207
Sind.....	47,739	5	2,413,623	2,871,774	457,951	60
Aden.....	80	1	34,860	44,079	9,219	..
<b>Total Bombay.....</b>	<b>125,144</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16,505,967</b>	<b>18,901,123</b>	<b>2,395,156</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Burmah—</b>						
Upper.....	83,473	17	.....	2,948,993	2,948,993	35
Lower.....	87,957	19	3,736,771	4,558,627	821,856	53
<b>Total Burmah.....</b>	<b>171,430</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>7,505,580</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>44</b>
Central Provinces.....	86,501	18	9,838,791	10,784,294	945,503	125
Coorg.....	1,583	1	178,302	173,055	5,247	109
Madras.....	141,189	21	30,827,113	35,630,440	4,803,327	262
<b>N. W. Provinces and Oude—</b>						
N. W. Provinces.....	83,286	37	32,762,766	34,254,254	1,491,488	411
Oude.....	24,217	12	11,387,741	12,650,831	1,263,090	522
<b>Total United Provinces...</b>	<b>107,503</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>44,150,507</b>	<b>46,905,085</b>	<b>2,754,578</b>	<b>436</b>
Punjab.....	110,667	32	18,843,186	20,896,847	2,053,661	189
Quetta, etc.....	.....	..	.....	27,270	27,270	..
Andamans.....	.....	..	14,623	15,609	981	..
<b>Total British Provinces..</b>	<b>964,993</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>198,880,606</b>	<b>221,172,932</b>	<b>22,312,346</b>	<b>229</b>

## Native States not under direct British administration:

States or Agency.	Area in Square Miles.	Population, 1881.	Population, 1891.	Increase.	Density per Square Mile.
Haidarabad.....	82,698	9,845,594	11,537,040	1,691,446	140
Baroda.....	8,226	2,185,005	2,415,396	230,391	294
Mysore.....	27,936	4,186,188	4,943,604	757,416	177
Kashmir.....	80,900	.....	2,543,932	2,543,932	31
Rajputana.....	130,268	9,959,012	12,016,102	2,057,090	92
Central India.....	77,808	9,387,119	10,318,812	931,693	133
Bombay States.....	69,045	6,926,464	8,059,298	1,132,834	117
Madras States.....	9,609	3,844,849	3,700,622	355,773	385
Central Provinces States.....	29,435	1,709,720	2,160,511	450,791	73
Bengal States.....	35,384	2,786,448	3,290,379	509,933	92
N. W. P. States.....	5,109	741,750	792,491	50,741	155
Punjab States.....	38,299	3,860,761	4,263,280	402,519	111
Shan outposts.....	.....	.....	2,992	2,992	..
<b>Total States.....</b>	<b>565,167</b>	<b>54,932,908</b>	<b>66,050,479</b>	<b>11,117,571</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>Total India.....</b>	<b>1,560,160</b>	<b>253,793,514</b>	<b>287,223,431</b>	<b>33,429,917</b>	<b>184</b>



## POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONS (000's OMITTED).

State and local administrations.....	5,800	Glass, pottery, and stone ware.....	2,361
Defense.....	664	Wood, cane, and matting.....	4,236
Service of foreign States.....	500	Drugs, dyes, gums, etc.....	822
Provision and care of cattle.....	3,648	Leather, horns, boxes, etc.....	2,255
Agriculture.....	171,735	Commerce.....	4,686
Personal, household, and sanitary services.....	11,220	Transport and storage.....	3,953
Food, drink, and stimulants.....	14,576	Learned and artistic professions.....	5,572
Light, firing, and forage.....	3,522	Sport and amusements.....	141
Buildings.....	1,438	Earth work and general labor.....	25,458
Vehicles and vessels.....	147	Undefined and disreputable.....	1,563
Articles of supplementary requirement.....	1,149	Independent means.....	4,774
Textile fabrics and dress.....	12,611		
Metals and precious stones.....	3,821	Total.....	287,223

## FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The subjoined table gives, in tens of rupees (Rx.), the total gross amount of the actual revenue and expenditure of India, excluding capital expenditure on public works, and distinguishing Indian and home expenditure, in each of the financial years ending March 31, named:

Year Ended March 31.	Revenue. Rx.	Expenditure		
		In India. Rx.	In Great Britain, including Exchange. Rx.	Total Expenditure. Rx.
1884.....	71,842,020	51,497,561	18,464,752	69,962,313
1890.....	85,085,203	60,960,805	21,512,365	82,473,170
1892.....	89,143,283	65,763,836	22,911,912	88,675,748
1893.....	90,172,438	64,844,035	26,161,815	91,005,850
1894.....	90,563,214	66,000,101	26,112,111	92,112,212
1895.....	95,187,429	65,918,671	28,775,648	94,694,319
1896 (revised estimate).....	97,777,900	.....	.....	96,926,500
1897 (budget estimate).....	97,620,700	.....	.....	97,157,600

The following table exhibits the growth of the three most important sources of the public revenue of India, namely, land, opium, and salt, in the financial years named:

Year Ended March 31.	Land. Rx.	Opium. Rx.	Salt. Rx.	Year Ended March 31.	Land. Rx.	Opium. Rx.	Salt. Rx.
1885.....	21,832,211	8,816,499	6,507,236	1894.....	25,589,609	6,627,571	2,288,876
1890.....	23,981,399	8,593,056	3,187,739	1895.....	25,408,272	7,323,757	8,665,749
1892.....	23,963,774	8,012,380	8,636,182	1896.....	26,171,900	7,108,000	8,886,400
1893.....	24,906,328	7,993,180	8,556,104	(approximate.)			

## PUBLIC DEBT.

The following table shows the amount (in tens of rupees) of the debt of British India, both bearing and not bearing interest, distinguishing the debt in India and in Great Britain, in each of the financial years given:

Year Ended March 31.	Permanent Debt	Permanent Debt	Unfunded Debt	Total.
	in India. Rs.	in England. Rs.	in India. Rs.	
1885.....	93,183,660	69,271,088	11,266,748	173,721,494
1889.....	100,879,742	95,063,610	10,706,207	206,649,559
1890.....	102,761,175	98,192,391	10,675,877	211,629,443
1891.....	102,746,555	104,408,208	11,271,306	218,426,069
1892.....	102,692,317	107,404,143	12,170,666	222,267,126
1893.....	102,937,552	108,683,767	13,134,568	222,755,887
1894.....	106,546,078	108,113,792	13,694,523	227,354,393
1895.....	104,373,740	114,003,826	13,906,720	232,286,886

## AGRICULTURE.

In 1894-95, the area of the chief crops of British India occupied a total of 196,600,688 acres, distributed as follows: Rice, 69,280,303 acres; wheat, 22,761,338; other food grains, 89,534,098; sugar-cane, 2,764,666; tea, 13,923,969; cotton, 9,717,415; oil seeds, 414,398; indigo, 1,705,977; tobacco, 1,174,531. In addition to these were 2,230,570 acres of jute. Some of these areas give two crops.

The acreage in wheat during 1895-96 was 21,777,429, yielding 4,874,932 tons, as against 25,994,155 acres yielding 6,299,334 tons in 1894-95. Average for five years has been (to 1894) 6,239,571 tons.

The average production of tea for the five years ending 1894-95 was 124,971,905 pounds, of which 120,439,085 pounds were exported. The average production of coffee for the corresponding period was 84,444,087 pounds, of which 31,593,514 pounds were exported.

In 1894-95 there were nearly 74,300 square miles of forest demarcated and reserved by the State.

## INDUSTRIES.

At the end of 1895-96 there were at work 147 cotton mills, containing 37,278 looms and 3,444,807 spindles, employing a daily average number of 146,244 persons, of whom there were 91,068 men, 27,627 women, 17,465 young persons, and 9,064 children. The whole capital invested in this industry may be taken to be in excess of Rx. 8,500,000. The consumption of cotton during the year is estimated at 4,798,000 cwt.

At the same time there were 28 mills working jute and 1 mill hemp, employing a daily average number of 78,889 persons, namely, 51,974 men, 15,731 women, 4,082 young persons, and 7,102 children. The mills contained 10,579 looms and 216,139 spindles. The nominal capital of these mills is estimated at about Rx. 4,300,000.

At the close of 1896 there were six woolen mills at work, the number of looms being 530 and spindles 18,658. The value of the output is reported at about Rx. 249,645, while the capital employed is placed at about Rx. 325,000.

There are 10 paper mills, with an output in 1896 of 40,707,599 lbs., valued at 58,71,159 rupees. Number of persons employed is 3,613.

The quantity of beer brewed in 1895 was 6,238,877 imp. gallons.

The following table shows the division of the aggregate capital among the principal classes of joint-stock companies in March, 1896:

Companies working.	Number.	Paid-up Capital. Rx.
Banking and insurance.....	490	4,135,632
Trading.....	222	4,099,812
Mills and presses.....	322	13,687,799
Planting.....	172	8,674,464
Mining and quarrying.....	63	1,923,798
Ice-making.....	11	172,827
Sugar manufacture.....	6	223,290
Breweries.....	8	170,000
Miscellaneous.....	30	1,299,638
<b>Total working.....</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>29,378,279</b>

The total nominal capital amounted to Rx. 41,891,447.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The value of the sea-borne external trade is shown below. The average rate of increase is given for the last 35 years, the period being divided into five parts, of seven years each:

Years.	Average Annual Imports. Rx.	Average Annual Exports. Rx.	Increase or Decrease or per Cent. of Imports.	Increase or Decrease or per Cent. of Exports.
1861-62 to 1867-68.....	46,584,217	55,247,350	.....	.....
1868-69 to 1874-75.....	43,144,065	57,379,611	-7.34	8.86
1875-76 to 1881-82.....	53,158,379	69,432,191	23.21	21.00
1882-83 to 1888-89.....	72,768,240	90,300,256	36.89	28.62
1889-90 to 1895-96.....	87,556,372	111,295,997	20.32	24.63

The following shows (in tens of rupees) the total imports and exports of India, divided into merchandise and "treasure" (bullion specie), excluding Government stores and Government treasure, in the fiscal years ending March 31:

Year Ended March 31.	Imports			Exports and Re-Exports		
	Merchandise. Rx.	Treasure. Rx.	Total. Rx.	Merchandise. Rx.	Treasure. Rx.	Total. Rx.
1884.....	52,703,891	12,877,993	65,581,884	88,121,296	961,572	89,102,868
1885.....	69,587,457	17,008,810	79,614,840	108,030,010	3,113,189	111,179,196
1886.....	62,005,090	17,008,810	79,614,840	106,535,997	6,923,964	113,464,991
1887.....	73,956,957	18,425,256	92,382,213	106,447,580	4,024,781	110,472,327
1888.....	70,167,438	9,554,007	79,729,445	108,814,999	3,158,017	111,973,016
1889.....	69,316,385	13,358,995	82,675,380	114,263,140	4,232,300	118,495,441
1890.....	71,864,439	13,064,593	85,039,002	103,913,820	4,937,493	108,851,313

Of the exports of merchandise in 1896, Rx. 109,545,161 represented the domestic products. Rx. 4,717,979 were re-exports of foreign imports.

The following table shows (in tens of rupees) the respective shares which the leading countries with which India deals had in the exports and imports (merchandise alone) of India in the years ending March 31, 1894, 1895, and 1896:

Countries.	Exports of Indian Produce			Imports into India from		
	1894. Rx.	1895. Rx.	1896. Rx.	1894. Rx.	1895. Rx.	1896. Rx.
United Kingdom....	31,542,602	32,795,828	35,000,899	52,001,013	51,105,757	47,161,484
China.....	10,989,240	12,548,725	13,777,103	3,542,556	2,662,956	2,905,858
France.....	10,672,569	8,660,680	8,664,871	1,138,262	990,430	978,970
Italy.....	3,542,122	2,980,601	3,122,050	448,572	342,039	420,814
Straits Settlements.	4,529,319	5,238,985	5,845,831	2,524,623	2,103,158	2,075,220
United States.....	3,354,759	5,838,449	5,907,942	2,016,270	1,106,441	1,130,438
Egypt.....	3,674,053	4,627,748	5,175,471	171,371	282,291	250,792
Belgium.....	5,708,868	3,786,302	3,941,490	2,053,275	1,861,365	2,723,693
Austria.....	2,943,061	2,438,977	3,444,499	1,371,393	1,194,115	1,324,671
Ceylon.....	3,068,906	3,262,299	3,500,082	696,625	451,823	541,770
Germany.....	7,631,068	7,718,877	8,054,374	1,714,013	1,731,453	2,352,529
Holland.....	1,479,638	1,431,163	769,018	207,501	168,982	228,899
Russia in Asia.....	.....	16,716	58,077	1,262,495	1,007,381	1,835,649

The following table shows (in tens of rupees) the value of the leading articles of private merchandise imported and exported (the produce of India only—that is, not including re-exports of foreign goods) in the years ending March 31, 1895 and 1896:

Exports.	1895.	1896.	Imports.	1895.	1896.
	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.
Rice.....	13,407,036	13,537,289	Cotton manufactures.....	32,873,828	25,755,872
Wheat.....	2,565,271	3,913,896	Metals, hardware, cutlery..	6,345,660	8,196,005
Cotton, raw.....	8,703,356	14,090,192	Silk, raw and manufact'd..	2,313,952	2,937,271
Cotton, manufactured.....	7,148,879	8,344,587	Sugar, refined & unrefined.	2,875,297	3,106,813
Opium.....	9,064,665	8,459,336	Woolen goods.....	1,541,639	1,445,517
Seeds (oil seeds mainly)....	14,201,520	9,717,432	Liquors.....	1,458,180	1,695,823
Hides and skins.....	6,559,940	7,639,478	R'way plant & rolling stock	1,558,969	1,520,584
Jute, raw.....	10,575,977	9,992,861	Oils.....	2,221,222	3,137,420
Jute, manufactured.....	4,210,834	4,747,443	Machinery and mill work..	2,442,433	3,237,401
Tea.....	7,555,745	7,664,889	Coal.....	1,473,964	1,402,790
Indigo.....	4,745,915	5,354,511	Provisions.....	1,575,943	1,797,245
Other dyes and tans.....	864,490	872,683	Apparel, excluding hosiery	1,435,191	1,594,280
Coffee.....	2,122,373	2,198,192			
Wool, raw.....	1,376,850	1,365,106			
Spices.....	516,329	489,509			
Lac (excluding lac dye)....	1,406,474	1,833,601			

In 1896-97, the values of the principal exports were, in Rx: Rice, 11,947,481; wheat, 838,395; tea, 8,124,548; other alimentary foods, 4,430,316; opium, 8,022,923; indigo, 4,370,757; chemical products, 1,513,841; oils, 609,043; cotton, 12,970,089; jute, 10,560,577; oleaginous seeds, 7,895,099; cotton yarn, 7,173,102; cotton fabrics, 1,205,314.

Imports were (1896-97) in Rx: Sugar, 3,151,829; alimentary foods and beverages, 5,706,989; hardware, 1,557,769; metals, 5,462,390; machinery, 3,510,190; railway materials, 2,641,717; chemical products, 1,890,124; mineral oils, 350,879; cotton yarn, 3,325,871; cotton manufactures, 25,747,130.

#### COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The figures which follow include British East Indies, and are for the years ending June 30:

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports into U. S.....	\$23,356,989	\$24,773,107	\$25,968,554	\$14,829,661	\$21,266,013	\$20,270,558	\$20,567,122
Exports from U. S.....	4,400,103	3,674,307	3,152,760	4,329,103	2,863,941	3,225,368	3,844,911

The principal articles of import into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., \$4,003,077; coffee, \$735,250; india-rubber and gutta-percha, crude, \$2,536,481; spices, \$726,424; leather, skins for Morocco, \$2,037,915; oils, \$1,134,645; textile grasses, etc., unmanufactured, \$1,828,560; manufactured, \$2,729,266. Exports from the United States: Cotton, manufactured, \$138,603; iron and steel manufactures, \$176,299; oil, refined, mineral, \$2,430,475; silver, \$100,000.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PRECIOUS METALS.

The amount of bullion and specie, private and Government, imported and exported, will be seen from the following table for the years 1892-97:

Year Ended March 31.	Imports of Gold.	Imports of Silver.	Exports of Gold.	Exports of Silver.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1892.....	4,118,929	10,603,733	1,705,137	1,581,549
1893.....	1,781,789	15,228,021	4,594,472	2,364,452
1894.....	3,146,530	15,314,726	2,505,284	1,594,908
1895.....	1,756,230	7,924,627	6,730,374	1,495,698
1896.....	5,029,239	8,338,716	2,503,317	1,756,494
1897.....	4,491,179	8,593,385	2,200,141	2,737,355

#### RAILROADS.

The progress of railroadng will be seen by the following:

Miles Open.		Miles Open.		Miles Open.	
1880.....	9,306	1884-85.....	12,000	1888-89.....	15,242
1881.....	9,832	1885-86.....	12,375	1889-90.....	16,097
1882.....	10,145	1886-87.....	13,356	1890-91.....	16,977
1883-84.....	10,828	1887-88.....	14,377	1891-92.....	17,571
				1892-93.....	18,048
				1893-94.....	18,500
				1894-95.....	18,855
				1895-96.....	19,078

On March 31, 1897, there were 20,390 miles open.

The total length of railway open on March 31, 1896, was as follows:-

	Miles.
State lines worked by companies.....	8,979 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
State lines worked by the State.....	5,742 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.....	2,587
Lines worked by assisted companies.....	407 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Lines owned by native States and worked by companies.....	858 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Lines owned by native States and worked by State railway agency.....	149 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Lines owned and worked by native States.....	898 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Foreign lines.....	59 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Total.....	19,677 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

The total capital expenditure by the State on Indian railways up to the end of 1895 was Rx. 262,344,287, including lines under construction and survey.

The total capital outlay on open lines in 1896 was Rx. 253,162,445; the gross earnings, Rx. 25,366,042; working expenses, Rx. 12,197,687; net earnings, Rx. 13,168,355. There were 160,817,000 passengers carried.

The gross earnings on all railways in 1895 was Rx. 26,237,000, against Rx. 25,508,856 in 1894. In 1895, the number of passengers carried was about 153,000,000, the coaching earnings being Rx. 9,139,500, as against 145,727,097 passengers in 1894, and earnings Rx. 8,493,988. The passenger mileage in 1894 was 5,890,138,077.

The aggregate tonnage of goods, material, and live stock carried in 1895 was 33,628,000 tons, against 23,643,764 tons, which earned Rx. 16,248,174, the ton-mileage being 4,861,763,665 (in 1894).

### POST-OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1896, the number of letters, postal cards, and money orders passing through the post-office was 358,571,964; of newspapers, 28,144,707; of parcels, 2,561,572, and of packets, 16,247,659; total, 403,525,912. There were 24,245 post-offices and boxes; total revenue was Rx. 1,631,748; total expenditure, Rx. 1,606,033.

For the year ending March 30, 1895, there were 138,256 miles of telegraph wire, 44,648 miles of line, 4,391,226 paid messages, and 1,362 offices. The revenue receipts were Rx. 978,699; revenue charges, Rx. 807,831.

### MONEY AND BANKING.

The silver rupee is the monetary unit, the value of which fluctuates with the gold price of silver. On July 1, 1896, its value was 23.6 cents.

In the year ending March 31, 1893, the total value of notes in circulation was 49,260,000 rupees.

The following were the total values of notes in circulation (in tens of rupees) on March 31 in each year from 1891 to 1896:

	Rx.		Rx.
1891.....	25,690,449	1894.....	30,411,631
1892.....	24,076,408	1895.....	30,706,019
1893.....	26,401,820	1896.....	25,940,000

Nearly two-thirds of the total note circulation is in the currency circles of Calcutta and Bombay.

The following are the statistics of the various Government savings-banks in India for five years. These banks were divided into presidency banks (3), railway banks (11), post-office banks (6,358), and military banks (171) in 1893-94:

Years.	Banks.	Native Depositors		European or Eurasian Depositors.		Total	
		No. of Accounts.	Balance at End of Year.	No. of Accounts.	Balance at End of Year.	Depositors.	Balance at End of Year.
1890-91.....	6,642	402,118	6,457,817	73,211	1,602,859	457,329	8,060,676
1891-92.....	6,642	451,679	7,111,880	77,073	1,774,032	528,752	8,885,912
1892-93.....	6,594	507,510	7,854,424	80,841	1,920,231	588,351	9,774,655
1893-94.....	6,544	558,528	8,330,484	86,130	1,991,976	644,658	10,322,460
1894-95.....	6,564	594,914	8,473,378	88,295	2,061,548	683,209	10,534,926

NOTE.—For monetary system see this "Year Book," Volume I, pag 67.

## CHINA.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

The following table gives a statement of the area and population of the whole of the Chinese Empire according to the latest estimates:

	Area, Eng. Sq. Miles.	Population.
China Proper.....	1,336,841	386,000,000
Dependencies—		
Manchuria.....	382,310	7,500,000
Mongolia.....	1,289,000	2,000,000
Thibet.....	651,500	6,000,000
Jungaria.....	147,960	600,000
East Turkestan.....	431,900	580,000
Total.....	4,218,401	402,680,000

According to official data, the population of the 18 provinces of China Proper and Formosa was 418,000,000 in 1842; other estimates then gave 360,000,000.

The Island of Formosa was ceded to Japan on May 8, 1895. The formal transfer was effected on June 2, 1895.

The total number of foreigners resident in the open ports of China was 10,091 at the end of 1895. Among them were 4,064 British subjects, 1,325 Americans, 669 Japanese, 875 Frenchmen, 812 Germans, 806 Portuguese, 461 Spaniards, and 373 Swedes and Norwegians, all other nationalities being represented by very few members. About one-half of the total number of foreigners resided at Shanghai.

## FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The amount of the public revenue of China is variously estimated at from \$75,000,000 to \$125,000,000, derived from taxes on land, grain, salt, and customs duties. The land tax in the north does not exceed 75 cents per acre yearly, and the highest rate in the south is \$3.25.

The receipts from the foreign customs alone are made public. They amounted to 7,872,257 *haikwan* taels, or \$2,361,677 (ex. 6s.), in 1861, and, gradually increasing, have risen to 23,518,021 *haikwan* taels (including 6,197,908 taels, opium *Likin*), or \$5,751,513 (ex. 4s. 11d.), in 1891; to 22,689,064 *haikwan* taels (including 5,667,007 taels, opium *Likin*), or \$4,938,596 (ex. 4s. 4½d.), in 1892; and to 21,989,300 *haikwan* taels (including 5,362,733 taels, opium *Likin*), or \$4,329,143 (ex. 3s. 11½d.), in 1893; and to 22,522,605 *haikwan* taels (including 5,050,303 taels, opium *Likin*), or \$3,801,430 (ex. 3s. 2½d.), in 1894; 21,385,000 taels in 1895. The maritime customs receipts increased from 21,385,000 taels in 1895 to 22,579,000 taels in 1896.

The expenditure of the Government is mainly for the army. The existing debt of China has arisen almost entirely out of the recent war with Japan. In December, 1894, a foreign silver loan of \$1,665,000 was raised at 7 per cent., and in February, 1895, a gold loan of \$3,000,000, both on the security of the customs revenue, while other advances, on the same security, amounting to over \$2,000,000 were obtained from local banks and foreign syndicates. Internal loans were also obtained amounting to nearly \$5,000,000. Thus the total debt was increased to about \$13,000,000. The war indemnity to be paid to Japan amounts to 200,000,000 *kuping*, or Imperial Treasury, taels (1 *kuping* tael = 1.086 Shanghai tael), and the compensation for the retrocession of the Leao-tung peninsula to 30,000,000 taels, together equivalent to about \$40,000,000, so that the total debt of China now reaches the sum of \$53,000,000.

## INDUSTRIES.

China is essentially an agricultural country, but no data as to areas or crops exist. Wheat, barley, maize, and millet, and other cereals, are chiefly cultivated in the north, and rice in the south. Sugar is cultivated in the south provinces. Opium has become a crop of increasing importance. Tea is cultivated exclusively in the west and south, in Fu-Chien, Hô-pei, Hô-Nan, Chiang-hsi, Cheh-Chiang, An-hui, Kuangtung, and Sze-ch'wan. The culture of silk is equally important with that of tea. The best and the most silk comes from Kuangtung, Sze-ch'wan, and Cheh-Chiang.

China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world. The coal mines at Kai-p'ing, Northern Chihli, under foreign supervision, have been very productive; at Hankow coal mines have also been worked. There are also considerable stores of iron and copper remaining to be worked.

The imports (less re-exports) and exports, in *haikwan* taels, are shown as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1880.....	79,293,500	77,883,600	1893.....	151,362,800	116,632,300
1890.....	127,093,500	87,144,490	1894.....	161,102,900	128,104,500
1891.....	134,013,900	100,947,800	1895.....	171,696,700	143,298,200
1892.....	135,101,200	102,583,500	1896.....	202,590,000	151,081,400

The cession of Formosa in a degree affects the figures for 1895 and 1896 in comparisons with former years.

The trade with the principal countries is shown as follows, in thousands of *haikwan* taels:

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Hong-Kong.....	82,424	88,191	91,357	50,794	54,774	54,053
Great Britain.....	29,943	31,900	44,571	11,500	10,571	11,282
Japan.....	9,130	17,185	17,390	9,257	14,822	11,879
Europe (Continent), without Russia....	5,771	7,552	9,432	19,119	21,172	18,078
United States.....	9,263	5,063	11,930	16,443	15,353	11,124
India.....	19,829	16,944	23,027	2,543	2,764	2,178
Russia (in Europe and Asia).....	1,059	1,902	2,035	11,023	17,505	12,582

The chief imports and exports are shown as follows, in thousands of *haikwan* taels:

	Imports			Exports	
	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
Opium.....	33,336	29,165	Tea.....	31,855	32,450
Cotton goods.....	52,105	53,074	Silk, and manufactures of..	42,645	50,687
Raw cotton.....	556	549	Sugar.....	2,437	2,130
Woolen goods.....	3,540	3,723	Straw braid.....	2,531	2,494
Metal.....	7,527	7,189	Hides, cow and buffalo.....	1,060	981
Coal.....	3,221	3,394	Paper.....	1,784	1,966
Oil, kerosene.....	8,005	6,615	Clothing.....	1,851	2,190
Seaweed, fishery prod., etc..	5,158	5,136	China ware and pottery.....	1,231	1,541

In 1896, the values of imports were as follows: Opium, 28,651,562 taels; cottons, 79,243,431 taels; woolens, 5,363,143 taels; metals, 9,759,134 taels. Exports were: Cotton, raw, 5,017,899 taels; silks, 42,069,335 taels; teas, 30,156,986 taels.

#### COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The imports into the United States and exports from the United States were as follows:

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports into U. S.....	\$19,321,850	\$20,488,291	\$20,636,535	\$17,135,028	\$20,545,839	\$22,023,004	\$20,403,862
Exports from U. S.....	8,701,018	5,663,497	3,900,457	5,862,426	3,643,840	6,921,933	11,921,433

The chief imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Cotton cloths, \$3,854,148; iron and steel and manufactures of, \$84,398; oil, refined, mineral, \$2,166,978; tobacco, manufactured, \$192,138; silver, \$3,536,656.

Exports to the United States: Chemicals, drugs, and dyes, \$804,555, of which opium is \$729,196; coffee, \$159,971; furs and manufactures, \$514,148; hats, etc., materials for, \$917,843; hides and skins, not furs, \$580,090; matting, 668,813; rice, rice flour, \$367,795; silk, raw, \$6,678,726; silk manufactures, \$269,355; spices, \$161,405; sugar above No. 16 D. S., \$902,943; tea, \$6,966,766; wood manufactures, \$114,701; wool, unmanufactured, \$1,600,842; silver, \$438.

#### SHIPPING.

In 1895, 37,132 vessels, of 29,737,078 tons (23,178 being steamers of 23,683,406 tons), entered and cleared Chinese ports. Of these, 19,579 of 20,325,798 tons were British; 13,014 of 5,220,131 tons, Chinese; 2,684 of 2,442,183 tons, German; 108 of 121,691 tons, Japanese; 92 of 86,427 tons, American; 268 of 341,345 tons, French.

In 1894, 40,495 vessels of 33,490,877 tons (31,452 being steamers of 32,358,375 tons and 9,043 sailing vessels of 1,132,482 tons) entered and cleared China ports.

#### MONEY.

The sole official coinage and the monetary unit of China is the copper cash, of which about 1,600—1,700 = 1 *haikwan* tael, and about 22 = 1 penny. The silver sycee is the usual medium of exchange. Large payments are made by weight of silver bullion, the standard being the *liang* or tael, which varies at different places. The *haikwan* (or customs) tael, being one tael weight of pure silver, was equal in 1894 to 10 s. 2½d., or 6.25 *haikwan* taels to a pound sterling.

By an Imperial decree, issued during 1890, the silver dollar coined at the new Canton mint is made current all over the Empire. It is of the same value as the Mexican and United States silver dollars, and as the Japanese silver yen. Foreign coins are looked upon but as bullion, and usually taken by weight, except at the treaty ports.

NOTE.—For further information on money and banking see "Year Book," Volume I, pages 67 and 68; also the "History of Banking in All Nations," Volume IV, page 547, issued by "The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin."

## JAPAN.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

The area and population of the six divisions, as returned January 1, 1895, were as follows:

	Square Miles.	Popu- lation.	Pop. per Sq. M.		Square Miles.	Popu- lation.	Pop. per Sq. M.
Central Nippon.....	33,600	16,206,470	443	Shikoku.....	7,081	2,913,279	416
Northern ".....	30,204	6,330,267	211	Kiushiu.....	16,840	6,445,449	383
Western ".....	20,681	9,442,437	456	Hokkaidô.....	36,299	422,300	11
Total Nippon....	87,485	32,029,174	366	Grand total....	147,655	41,810,202	283

The number of foreigners in 1894 was 5,875. The number of Japanese residents abroad in 1894 was 41,590. In 1888, the population numbered 39,607,234.

## FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The following are the Imperial revenues and expenditures, the amounts for the years 1892-93 to 1894-95 being present accounts, 1895-96 and 1896-97 revised estimates, and 1897-98 budget estimates:

	1892-93. Yen.	1893-94. Yen.	1894-95. Yen.	1895-96. Yen.	1896-97. Yen.	1897-98. Yen.
Revenue.....	101,461,911	113,643,129	98,113,467	90,194,659	190,461,600	239,750,581
Expenditure....	76,734,740	84,559,700	78,120,599	89,275,374	182,804,207	239,674,451

The national debt at the end of 1896 stood as follows: Consolidated bonds, 172,061,700 yen; war bonds, 121,421,933 yen; 5 per cent. pension bonds, 30,036,120 yen; currency redemption bonds, 22,000,000 yen; naval bonds, 16,860,000 yen; railway bonds, 6,000,000 yen; old public schools (no interest), 5,186,332 yen; insurance expenses bonds, 4,000,000 yen; foreign debt, 233,753 yen; total, 377,189,870 yen. Loans to be raised in 1897: Public undertakings loan, 50,280,800 yen; consolidated bonds, 2,502,250 yen; railway bonds, 5,327,350 yen. There is also Government paper to be taken into account, amounting to 9,450,000 yen, making the total of Japan's national debt in round numbers 454,000,000 yen.

## AGRICULTURE.

The land is cultivated chiefly by peasant proprietors. The land was officially in 1894 thus: Public land, used for Government purposes, 9,675 acres; forests, 2,885,776; open field, 1,412,179 acres; miscellaneous (1893-94), 17,420 acres; total, 4,325,050 acres. Private land: Under cultivation, 1,335,917; homesteads, 93,365; forests, 1,789,439; open fields, 262,774; miscellaneous, 6,718; total, 3,398,212 acres. The public lands include only those surveyed, and the private only those taxed. The following are some agricultural statistics for 1890-95:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Rice, acres.....	6,681,629	6,734,027	6,756,904	6,752,755	6,692,971	7,015,712
Rice, bushels.....	163,813,219	213,592,342	189,203,356	206,359,621	207,776,235	198,127,873
Wheat, acres.....	1,068,851	1,121,936	1,043,718	1,084,192	1,081,914	1,093,008
Wheat, bushels.....	15,967,908	12,183,959	17,577,282	15,256,163	19,689,080	19,719,457
Barley, acres.....	1,553,236	1,560,801	1,590,559	1,601,155	1,588,011	1,600,808
Barley, bushels.....	35,673,871	26,885,682	40,273,730	33,793,999	42,323,636	42,367,136
Rye, acres.....	1,434,170	1,457,690	1,565,378	1,592,811	1,621,282	1,644,256
Rye, bushels.....	24,294,190	14,097,733	31,870,168	30,090,404	36,300,159	34,818,262
Tea (in kwan*).....	6,945,419	7,096,898	7,211,865	7,640,368	7,883,232	.....
Sugar (in koku*).....	23,201,963	13,363,917	10,721,172	12,635,293	.....	14,402,588
Silk, cocoons (in koku*).....	1,172,272	1,580,240	1,480,705	1,684,894	1,800,566	2,258,173
Silk, raw (in kwan*).....	1,163,371	1,514,385	1,618,632	1,774,821	.....	1,897,584

\* 1 kwan = 8.23 lbs. avoirdupois.

† 1 koku = 4.96 bushels.

## INDUSTRIES.

## MINERAL AND METAL PRODUCTION.

	1892-93		1893-94		1893	1894-95		1894
	Official Mines.	Private Mines.	Official Mines.	Private Mines.	Mines.	Official Mines.	Private Mines.	
Gold, mommé*.....	72,881	105,487	81,492	118,469		90,298	121,280	
Silver ".....	2,285,180	13,583,861	2,774,696	15,668,925		2,666,919	16,663,617	
Copper, kwan†.....	73,294	5,492,767	39,575	4,758,294		73,860	5,234,971	
Iron ".....	614,225	4,654,192	315,600	4,219,796		322,468	4,860,895	
Lead ".....	18,659	218,200	43,245	250,498		13,321	376,622	
Coal, tons.....	21,734	3,155,106	19,929	3,297,175		22,289	4,238,829	
Antimony, kwan†.....		368,869		439,030			418,968	
Sulphur ".....		5,462,818		6,370,308			5,001,147	

## COTTON SPINNING.

The following table shows the amount (in pounds) of cotton yarn and thread imported, the home production, total amount consumed and per capita consumption, and the number of spindles, from 1898 to 1894:

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Amount imported.....	63,064,792	56,934,513	42,434,042	23,059,008	32,330,293	25,808,853	21,203,920
Home production.....	7,371,443	27,648,821	43,241,283	60,257,530	85,206,350	84,630,693	122,739,783
Total.....	70,436,235	84,583,334	85,675,325	83,316,538	117,536,643	110,439,546	143,943,703
Amount consumed.....					106,511,139	112,783,405	135,454,859
Am't consumed per capita.....					2.5	2.7	3.2
Spindles, perpendicular.....			141,921	213,729	269,014	269,669	409,404
" oblique.....			111,545	103,366	99,294	70,598	66,588
" total.....			253,466	317,095	368,308	340,265	475,992

According to the examination made in December, 1895, the number of spindles is over 632,180, and the spindles under construction or planned, over 352,427, which, when added together, make a sum of 984,557. Moreover, as people are still planning new enterprises, the number of spindles will probably exceed 1,000,000 before the close of 1896.

In 1896, the total number of weaving establishments was 660,408; looms, 949,123; weavers, 1,042,866, of whom 57,850 were men and 985,018 women. The values of the products were as follows: Silk textiles, 46,471,491 yen; silk and cotton mixtures, 10,281,272 yen; cotton fabrics, 37,083,757 yen; hemp manufactures, 2,021,467 yen; others, 329,338 yen; total, 96,187,235 yen.

The quantity and declared value of raw cotton imported into Japan from the United States, China, and British India were as follows:

	United States		China		British India	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
1893.....	8,213,786	\$639,711	66,801,854	\$3,908,000	48,789,874	\$3,028,024
1894.....	16,065,754	1,340,836	74,994,730	4,060,209	56,472,328	3,623,295
1895.....	14,994,820	1,169,069	109,562,168	6,393,051	62,245,182	3,846,612

## COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SINCE LAST WAR.

(From a Report by the National Association of Manufacturers, 1896).

	No. of Companies.	Capital.
<b>Railways—</b>		
Railroad companies authorized by Government.....	80	\$143,953,000
Railroad companies projected, not yet authorized.....	125	202,000,000
	205	\$345,953,000
<b>Electric and horse cars.....</b>	34	20,249,000
	239	366,202,000
<b>Banks—</b>		
Increased funds.....	46	18,435,000
Newly established.....	132	89,560,000
	178	\$107,995,000
<b>Industry—</b>		
Cotton mills.....	49	29,582,000
Silk mills.....	24	10,295,000
Weaving factories.....	19	9,425,000
Mining and metallurgical companies.....	22	8,185,000
Electric works.....	15	11,620,000
Other industrial works.....	58	17,489,000
	187	\$86,586,000
<b>Commerce—</b>		
Insurance works.....	14	22,600,000
Exchanges.....	26	6,240,000
Trades.....	111	8,378,000
Navigation and ship-building.....	28	14,275,000
Other commercial enterprises.....	47	12,150,000
	126	\$63,647,000
<b>Total.....</b>	730	\$624,440,000

\*120 mommé = 1 lb. avoirdupois. †1 kwan = 8.23 lbs. ‡Amount of export subtracted. §In addition, there were imported on the seeds in 1893, 28,203,205 lbs., valued at \$408,167; in 1894, 13,808,377 lbs., valued at \$220,759; in 1895, 11,462,849 lbs., valued at \$187,100.



## FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The imports and exports of merchandise are shown as follows, in thousands of yen:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports.....	81,837	63,851	75,952	89,345	121,677	134,675	171,674
Exports.....	56,687	75,596	91,179	90,420	113,309	136,186	117,843

In 1895, the imports subject to duty were of the value of 118,680,124 yen, and duty-free 19,994,718 yen. Exports subject to duty, 72,003,837 yen; duty-free exports, 64,182,491 yen.

The trade with the principal countries was as follows, in thousands of yen:

	Exports to					Imports from				
	1891.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1891.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
United States.....	29,798	27,739	43,324	54,029	31,532	6,840	6,090	10,983	9,276	16,373
Great Britain.....	5,653	4,996	5,950	7,893	9,012	19,996	27,980	42,190	45,172	59,252
India.....	988	.....	3,601	4,359	4,538	5,614	.....	11,179	12,002	22,517
Hong-Kong.....	12,579	15,689	16,199	18,363	19,966	5,090	8,268	9,000	8,078	9,184
France.....	15,120	19,532	19,499	22,006	19,027	2,834	3,305	4,348	5,190	7,682
Germany.....	1,457	1,380	1,518	3,340	2,972	5,127	7,318	7,910	12,233	17,184
Italy.....	755	1,632	2,900	3,551	2,869	112	87	170	148	183
China.....	5,829	7,714	8,814	9,135	13,823	8,798	17,098	17,512	22,985	21,345
Corea.....	1,466	1,303	2,365	3,831	3,368	4,033	1,999	2,183	2,925	5,119
Other countries, etc....	3,907	10,435	9,048	9,515	10,984	4,463	17,282	16,202	11,262	12,875
Total.....	79,527	90,420	113,309	136,112	117,843	62,907	89,355	121,677	129,281	171,674

The principal imports and exports for 1893, 1894, and 1895 were as follows (calendar years):

Exports.			Imports.		
	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
	Yen.*	Yen.*		Yen.*	Yen.*
Camphor.....	1,527,000	1,024,000	Beans, peas, pulse....	2,555,000	2,978,000
Carpets, hemp, etc....	1,633,000	1,134,000	Cotton, raw.....	24,822,000	19,611,000
Coals.....	7,605,000	6,578,000	Cotton goods.....	7,099,000	7,158,000
Copper, ingot.....	1,341,000	1,799,000	Cotton yarn.....	7,083,000	7,977,000
slab.....	1,693,000	1,156,000	Iron, bar and rod.....	2,088,000	1,339,000
manufactured.....	2,124,000	1,945,000	plate and sheet.....	1,039,000	889,000
Cotton goods.....	2,404,000	1,995,000	nails.....	1,279,000	1,333,000
yarn.....	1,034,000	954,000	other.....	1,122,000	888,000
Cuttle fish.....	996,000	1,162,000	pig.....	674,000	744,000
Lacquered ware.....	1,083,000	98,000	Kerosene oil.....	4,304,000	5,135,000
Matches.....	4,673,000	3,796,000	Leather, sole & other	1,591,000	881,000
Mats, floor.....	3,461,000	1,965,000	Oil cakes.....	916,000	822,000
Porcelain and ware.....	1,955,000	1,485,000	Locomotives, cars and	.....	.....
Rice.....	7,210,000	5,595,000	parts.....	1,807,000	1,735,000
Silk, raw, waste, etc....	50,729,000	42,562,000	Materials for h'ways..	1,253,000	82,000
Silk goods.....	15,337,000	12,951,000	Machinery.....	4,091,000	4,292,000
Straw plaits.....	1,388,000	743,000	Rice.....	4,357,000	8,413,000
Green tea.....	8,452,000	7,549,000	Sugar, brown.....	4,074,000	4,552,000
			Sugar, white.....	7,646,000	8,690,000
			Wool.....	1,137,000	547,000
			blankets.....	1,569,000	573,000

## COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Exports from Japan.....	\$23,790,202	\$27,454,220	\$19,426,522	\$23,695,957	\$25,537,038	\$24,009,750
Imports into Japan.....	3,290,111	3,195,494	3,986,815	4,634,717	7,689,685	13,255,840

The values of the principal exports to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, are as follows: Camphor, crude, \$87,975; sulphur, crude, \$95,244; hats, bonnets, etc., materials for, \$110,401; earthen, stone, and chinaware, \$387,591; flax, hemp, jute, manufactures of, \$484,936; paper and manufactures of, \$192,414; rice and rice meal, \$377,678; silk, unmanufactured, \$12,987,796; silk, manufactured, \$2,804,906; tea, \$4,911,448; gold, \$4,915; silver, \$13. Imports from the United States were: breadstuffs, \$280,111; cotton, unmanufactured, \$1,481,056; iron and steel and manufactures of, \$906,713; leather, sole, \$474,692; oils, mineral, refined, \$3,149,527; gold, \$4,630; silver, \$3,382,732.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION.

Year.	Gold		Silver	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1890.....	\$37,436	\$1,682,608	\$781,324	\$12,091,206
1891.....	250,000	193,000	12,000,000	1,200,000
1892.....	329,214	6,479,022	18,818,262	1,179,514
1893.....	315,424	1,462,200	6,787,996	6,841,434
1894.....	655,966	3,547,139	26,227,697	30,831,973
1895.....	1,029,912	2,791,962	4,844,252	24,500,747

\* Silver.

## SHIPPING.

The following shows the vessels directly entering and clearing at Japanese ports from foreign countries in 1895:

	Cleared		Entered	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Japanese steamships.....	144	109,748	126	93,505
sailing ships.....	953	22,187	837	20,921
Foreign steamships.....	1,462	2,514,224	1,737	2,606,334
sailing ships.....	164	90,590	168	97,148
Total.....	2,723	2,436,749	2,968	2,867,908

Of the total foreign ships entered, 987 of 1,786,345 tons were British; 371 of 339,921 tons German; 96 of 122,002 tons American; 29 of 61,330 tons French; 253 of 239,148 tons Norwegian; 72 of 86,319 tons Russian; 22 of 6,694 tons Korean; 84 of 37,686 tons Dutch; 1,004 of 188,461 tons other countries. Of the total shipping 590 vessels of 827,937 tons entered Nagasaki; 358 of 422,150 tons Yokohama; 350 of 457,223 tons Kobe.

In 1895, the merchant navy of Japan consisted of 827 steamers of foreign type, of 213,221 tons; 702 sailing vessels of foreign type, of 41,471 tons; and 668 native craft above 50 tons, of 51,152 tons.

## RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, AND POST-OFFICE.

Railways are of two classes—(1) State railways; (2) railways owned by private companies, fifteen in number, four of them guaranteed a certain rate of interest by Government. The following table gives the railway statistics for 1894-95:

	State Railways.	Railways Owned by Private Companies.		State Railways.	Railways Owned by Private Companies.
Length in miles.....	591	1,537	Goods carried, tons..	915,809	3,254,344
Gross income, yen....	5,810,459	8,711,115	Passengers, number.	14,813,709	21,770,590
Expenditure, yen....	2,149,689	3,686,490			

At the close of 1896, there were open for traffic 4,690 miles, with a capitalization of 268,669,490 yen. The mileage of lines for which temporary charters have been granted is 1,543, represented by a capital of 69,870,500 yen, and the mileage of lines for the construction of which charters have been sought by private companies numbers 12,351, represented by a capital of 606,908,274 yen.

All open ports and other important cities and towns are connected with each other and with Europe by lines of telegraph. In March, 1896, there were 8,740 miles of telegraph with 29,812 miles of wire, besides 344 miles of submarine cable with 1,017 miles of wire. The number of telegrams carried was 9,245,173 in the fiscal year 1895-96. There were 784 offices in Japan.

In March, 1896, there were 435 miles of telephone (5,362 miles of wire), with 4 exchange offices, 24 calling offices, and 2,838 subscribers.

For the year ending March, 1896, the post-office transmitted 356,141,242 letters and post cards, 78,962,290 newspapers and periodicals, 5,917,775 books, 683,923 samples, etc.; 4,679,471 registered packets, 1,686,977 parcels; a total of 448,071,687 pieces.

The income for the year ending March, 1895, was 8,381,049 yen, and expenditure 6,811,000 yen.

## MONEY AND BANKING.

The following table shows the amount of coinage issued in the fiscal years stated (ending March 31):

	1890-91. Yen.	1891-92. Yen.	1892-93. Yen.	1893-94. Yen.	1894-95. Yen.	1895-96. Yen.
Gold coins.....	898,000	1,124,835	1,351,267	1,364,612	1,538,088	1,423,750
Silver ".....	8,448,617	8,815,781	12,141,928	13,177,375	28,530,445	20,077,377
Nickel ".....	1,667,226	500,125	500,000	720,000	350,000	51,500
Copper ".....						
Total.....	11,001,843	10,440,741	13,993,195	15,261,987	30,472,533	21,482,627

The total coinage issued from the mint from its foundation in 1870 up to 1896, exclusive of recoinage, amounted to 270,844,067 yen.

The paper money in circulation consists of Treasury notes, Kokuritsu Ginko notes, or notes of the national banks, and Nippon Ginko (or Bank of Japan) notes, exchangeable for silver on presentation. The note circulation on January 16, 1897, was 187,680,761 yen, represented by the following assets: Gold coin and bullion, 82,321,340 yen; silver, 39,268,280 yen; obligations of the Government, 39,906,740 yen; other assets, 21,184,401 yen.

In 1895, the Nippon Ginko, or Bank of Japan, had a paid-up capital of 10,000,000 yen; notes in circulation, 181,818,242 yen; loans, 108,486,071 yen; deposits, 312,249,282 yen. The Kokuritsu Ginko (153 head offices having 153 branches), paid-up capital, 48,416,100 yen; notes in circulation, 22,644,048 yen; loans, 374,117,506 yen; deposits, 783,558,976 yen. The Shokin Ginko, or Specie Bank, paid-up capital, 4,500,000 yen; loans, 31,020,789 yen; deposits, 114,915,389 yen.

At the end of 1894 there were 700 private banks, with paid-up capital of 37,410,781 yen; loans, 59,178,194 yen; deposits, 49,196,419 yen. In 1894, 1,364,056 persons deposited 40,674,418 yen, and withdrew 14,773,093 yen from the post-offices, which act as savings-banks.

For further information relating to Money and Banking, see "A History of Banking in All Nations," Volume IV, pages 409 to 544; published by the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin."

### THE NEW CURRENCY LAW.

The following is a translation of the new currency law, submitted by the Government to the Diet, taken from the London "Economist":

- Art. 1. The power of minting and issuing coins belongs to the Government.
- Art. 2. A weight of 2 fun (11.574 grains T.) of pure gold shall be the unit of coinage, which shall be called a yen.
- Art. 3. The varieties of coin shall be as follows:  
**GOLD COINS**—Pieces of 20 yen, 10 yen, and 5 yen. **SILVER COINS**—Pieces of 50 sen, 20 sen, and 10 sen. **NICKEL COINS**—Pieces of 5 sen. **COPPER COINS**—Pieces of 1 sen and 5 rin.
- Art. 4. The decimal system shall be adopted for purposes of currency calculation. The hundredth part of a yen shall be called a sen, and the tenth part of a sen shall be called a rin.
- Art. 5. The composition of the coins shall be as follows:  
**GOLD COINS**—900 parts of pure gold to 100 parts of copper. **SILVER COINS**—800 parts of pure silver to 200 parts of copper. **NICKEL COINS**—250 parts of nickel to 750 parts of copper. **COPPER COINS**—950 parts of copper, 40 parts of tin, and 10 parts of zinc.
- Art. 6. The weights of the coins shall be as follows:  
 The 20-yen gold piece = 4.444 mommé (16.6665) grammes. The 10-yen gold piece = 2.222 mommé (8.3333) grammes. The 5-yen gold piece = 1.111 mommé (4.1666) grammes. The 50-sen silver piece = 3.5942 mommé (13.4783) grammes. The 20-sen silver piece = 1.4377 mommé (5.3914) grammes. The 10-sen silver piece = 0.7188 mommé (2.6955) grammes. The 5-sen nickel piece = 1.244 mommé (4.6654) grammes. The 1-sen copper piece = 1.9008 mommé (7.1280) grammes. The 5-rin copper piece = 0.9504 mommé (3.5640) grammes.
- Art. 7. Gold coins shall be legal tender to any amount. Silver coins shall be legal tender to the amount of ten yen. Nickel and copper coins shall be legal tender to the amount of one yen.
- Art. 8. The dimensions of the coins shall be fixed by Imperial ordinance.
- Art. 9. The legal remedy of fineness shall be 1-1000ths in the case of gold coins, and 8-1000ths in the case of silver coins.
- Art. 10. The legal remedy of weight shall be as follows:  
 20-yen gold coin, 0.00864 mommé (0.0324 gramme), or 0.83 mommé (3.1125 grammes) in 1,000 pieces.  
 10-yen gold coin, 0.00605 mommé (0.02369 gramme), or 0.62 mommé (2.325 grammes) in 1,000 pieces.  
 5-yen gold coin, 0.00432 mommé (0.0162 gramme), or 0.41 mommé (4.5375 grammes) in 1,000 pieces. In the case of the silver coins, legal remedy of weight shall be 0.02582 mommé (0.0872 gramme) for each piece, or 1.24 mommé (4.65 grammes) in each 1,000 pieces of 50 sen; 0.83 mommé (3.1125 grammes) in each 1,000 pieces of 20 sen; and 0.41 mommé (1.5375 grammes) in each 1,000 pieces of 10 sen.
- Art. 11. The minimum circulating weights of the gold coins shall be as follows:  
 20-yen gold coin 4.42 mommé (16.375 grammes); 10-yen gold coin, 2.21 mommé (8.2875 grammes); 5-yen gold coin, 1.106 mommé (4.1438 grammes).
- Art. 12. If in consequence of friction from circulation, any of the gold coins fall below the minimum circulating weight, or if any of the silver, nickel, and copper coins become visibly reduced owing to the same cause, or if any coins become inconvenient for purposes of circulation, the Government shall exchange such coins for others of the same face value, without making any charge.
- Art. 13. If the design upon a coin becomes difficult to distinguish, or if it has been privately re-stamped, or otherwise defaced, it shall be regarded as unfit for circulation.
- Art. 14. Should any person import gold bullion, and apply to have it minted into gold coin, the Government shall grant the application.
- Art. 15. The gold coins already issued shall circulate on an equality with the gold coins issued under the provisions of this law.
- Art. 16. The silver 1-yen coins already issued shall be gradually extended for gold coins, according to the convenience of the Government, at the rate of one gold yen for one silver yen. Pending the completion of the exchange referred to in the last paragraph, silver 1-yen coins shall be legal to an unlimited extent, at the rate of one silver yen for one gold yen; and the suspension of their circulation shall be notified six months in advance, by Imperial ordinance. Any of these coins not presented for exchange within a period of five full years, reckoned from the day on which their circulation is suspended, shall be regarded thenceforth as bullion.
- Art. 17. The 5-sen silver coins and the copper coins already issued, shall continue in circulation as before.
- Art. 18. From the day of the promulgation of this law, the coinage of 1-yen silver pieces shall cease; but this restriction shall not apply to silver bullion entrusted to the Government for coinage prior to that date.
- Art. 19. All previous laws or ordinances conflicting with the provisions of this law are hereby rescinded.
- Art. 20. With the exception of Art. 18, this law shall go into operation from the 1st day of the 10th month of the 30th year of Meiji (October 1, 1897).

## PERSIA.

The estimated area of Persia is 633,000 square miles. Its population, though variously estimated, is reported by the Government as having been, in 1881, 7,653,000, divided as follows:

Inhabitants of cities.....	1,963,800
Population belonging to wandering tribes.....	1,909,800
Inhabitants of villages and country districts.....	3,780,000
Total population 1881.....	7,653,600

By the same authorities, the number of inhabitants in 1894 was estimated at about 9,000,000.

The total revenue in cash and kind in the year 1876-77 was 50,700,000 krāns, or (1 kr. = 9.25d.) £1,950,000. In 1888-89 it was 54,487,630 krāns, or (1 kr. = 7.6d.) £1,602,580. With the rise in the price of silver, the value of revenue rose in 1890-91 to £1,775,000, and owing to the fall in silver the receipts for 1896-97 are estimated at £1,350,000.

The expenditure for the year 1888-89 amounted to about 50,100,000 krāns; of this expenditure 18,000,000 were for the army, 10,000,000 for pensions, 3,000,000 for allowances to princes, 800,000 for allowances to members of the Kajar tribe, 800,000 for the Foreign Office, 5,000,000 for the royal court, 500,000 for colleges, 1,500,000 for civil service, 2,630,000 for local government expenses, 800,000 remission of revenue in poor districts; the remainder was paid into the Shah's treasury.

Besides wheat, barley, rice, fruits, and gums, Persia produces silk, the annual yield, chiefly from the Caspian provinces, being about 606,100 pounds. About two-thirds of this quantity is exported. The opium industry is on the increase. In 1870, there were exported 800 boxes of 150 pounds each; in 1891, the export amounted to 10,000 cases, and is now estimated at 13,000 cases, the opium sent to Europe being prepared for medicinal purposes, and that to China for smoking. Tobacco is exported annually to the amount of 5,500 tons; cotton, 9,334,400 pounds; wool, 1,200,000 fleeces, weighing 7,714,000 pounds, about one-third to Bombay, and the remainder mixed with Turkish wool, chiefly to Marseilles. Persian carpets, of which there are about thirty different kinds, are all made by hand, and the design varies with each carpet. The export of these carpets in 1888 reached the value of £140,000, and is now a little more.

The estimated value of the combined imports and exports is as follows; in the absence of any official records, however, the estimates are very uncertain:

Years.	£ sterling.	Years.	£ sterling.
1885-86.....	7,530,000	1891-92.....	7,114,200
1886-87.....	7,600,000	1892-93.....	6,710,425
1888-89.....	7,080,000	1893-94.....	5,100,000
1889-90.....	7,272,700	1894-95.....	5,370,375
1890-91.....	7,236,200	1895-96.....	7,500,000

The imports consist mostly of cotton fabrics, cloth, glass, woollen goods, carriages, sugar, petroleum, tea, coffee, drugs, etc. The exports principally consist of dried fruits, opium, cotton and wool, silk, carpets, pearls, turquoises, rice, etc. There are annually exported from Persia about 10,000 boxes of opium, valued at about £750,000.

The customs duties are, for foreigners, five per cent. ad valorem, the value being the invoice price plus the freight.

The monetary unit is the krān, a silver coin, formerly weighing 23 nakhods (88 grains), then reduced to 23 nakhods (77 grains), now weighing only 24 nakhods (71 grains) or somewhat less. The proportion of pure silver was before the new coinage (commenced 1877) 92 to 95 per cent.; it was then for some time 90 per cent., and is now about 89½ per cent. The value of the krān has in consequence much decreased. In 1874, a krān had the value of a franc, 25 being equal to £1; in December, 1888, a £1 bill on London was worth 84 krāns. In consequence of the fall in the price of silver, the value of a krān is at present about 4 7-10d., a £1 bill on London being worth 51 krāns, while the average exchange for 1894-95 was 52.

## AFRICA.

## EGYPT.

The area of Egypt is claimed to be 10,698 square miles, of which 6,204 is in Lower Egypt and 4,438 in Upper Egypt. The latest and apparently the only census was taken in 1882, which gave the population at that date as 6,817,265. Taken by nationalities, the number of foreigners in Egypt is: Greeks, 87,301; Italians, 18,365; French, 15,716; Austrians, 8,122; English, 6,118; Germans, 948; other foreign nations, 4,116; total, 90,888. Of this total, nearly 90 per cent. reside in Lower Egypt.

The budgets show the estimated revenue and expenditures to have then been as follows:

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Revenue.....	£E. 10,260,000	£E. 10,372,306	£E. 10,497,435
Expenditure.....	9,900,000	10,354,910	10,492,807

The table following shows the amount of the Egyptian debt in January, 1896:

Guaranteed loan, 3 per cent.....	£8,689,300
Privileged debt, $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.....	29,393,580
Unified debt, 4 per cent.....	55,974,820
Daira Sanieh loan, 4 per cent.....	6,644,380
Domains loan, $\frac{4}{5}$ per cent.....	3,924,840
Total.....	£104,636,900

## CROPS.

About sixty per cent. of the area of Egypt is under cultivation. The agricultural year includes three seasons or crops. The leading winter crops, sown in November and harvested in May and June, are cereal produce of all kinds; the principal summer crops, sown in March and harvested in October and November, are cotton, sugar, and rice; the autumn crops, sown in July and gathered in September and October, are rice, sorgho (a sort of maize), and vegetables generally. The total number of date trees which yield fruit or seed is about 3,452,674. Cattle and farm animals, including horses and camels, number 1,688,880.

The following table shows (in feddans\*) the area of the several crops in 1890 and 1891:

Crops.	1890. Feddans.	1891. Feddans.	Crops.	1890. Feddans.	1891. Feddans.
Wheat.....	1,165,676	1,215,841	Watermelons, melons....	44,012	43,180
Maize and durrah.....	1,559,906	1,530,983	Lupins, smut.....	13,141	17,355
Clover.....	875,761	820,283	Tobacco.....	880	.....
Cotton.....	864,362	871,241	Peas, etc.....	8,819	7,169
Beans.....	628,211	643,751	Flax, henna, indigo.....	6,050	5,829
Barley.....	456,075	460,330	Castor plant, sesame.....	14,133	9,664
Lentils.....	77,216	75,756			
Rice.....	148,095	167,164	Total crops.....	6,130,701	6,145,849
"Helbe" (Fenugreek).....	133,484	139,590	Area cultivated.....	5,028,701	.....
Vegetables, potatoes.....	37,244	31,542			
Sugar-cane.....	65,505	64,539	Double cultivation.....	1,108,000	.....
"Guilbane" (chichling vetch).....	32,211	38,702			

The following table shows the cultivation of cotton:

Year.	Area Cultivated. Feddans.	Yield. * Kantars.	Produce per Feddan. Kantars.
1888.....	1,021,250	2,900,000	2.84
1889.....	852,929	3,158,000	3.7
1890.....	864,400	4,160,000	4.8
1891.....	851,000	4,765,000	5.5
1892.....	864,000	4,987,500	5.8

The exterior commerce of Egypt, comprising imports and exports of all kinds of merchandise, is given at the following figures for six years:

Year.	Imports. £E.	Exports. £E.	Totals. £E.
1890.....	8,081,297	11,876,087	19,957,384
1891.....	9,061,481	13,341,318	22,402,799
1892.....	8,718,735	12,789,687	21,508,422
1893.....	9,296,116	11,883,821	21,000,108
1894.....	7,879,000	12,632,000	20,511,000
1895.....	9,317,000	13,232,000	22,549,000

\* Feddan = 1.63 acre; the kantar = 99.049 lbs.

The values of the leading imports and exports are shown below in 1,000's of pounds (Egyptian) :

	Imports				Exports		
	1893. £E.	1894. £E.	1895. £E.		1893. £E.	1894. £E.	1895. £E.
Cotton goods.....	1,321	1,485	1,334	Cotton.....	8,526	8,181	9,463
Silks, woollens, linens, etc....	1,150	1,177	939	Cotton seed.....	1,840	1,458	1,200
Coal.....	405	492	405	Sugar.....	761	629	473
Hosiery, clothing, etc.....	357	372	210	Beans.....	688	681	469
Timber.....	439	508	496	Wheat.....	84	111	89
Coffee.....	293	273	265	Indian corn.....	6	66	113
Wine, beer, and spirits.....	310	283	268	Hides and skins.....	94	83	95
Tobacco and cigars.....	424	499	511	Onions.....	146	181	159
Petroleum and oils.....	264	290	251	Wool.....	48	48	53
Machinery.....	152	287	310	Flour and bran.....	2	8	3
Iron and steel goods.....	343	463	345	Lentils.....	24	18	13
Indigo.....	208	201	193	Gum arabic.....	0.1	2	6
Fruits, fresh and preserved.....	242	241	221				
Animals.....	188	181	166				
Wheat and flour.....	338	178	286				
Rice.....	124	103	107				
Refined sugar.....	26	29	23				

The trade of Egypt (and Tripoli) with the United States is shown as follows, for the years ending June 30:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports into United States.....	\$2,350,639	\$3,433,925	\$2,980,029	\$3,719,238	\$3,114,811
Exports from United States.....	136,274	128,687	181,252	157,694	215,540

In 1896, the principal imports into the United States were: Cotton, unmanufactured, \$5,129,256; sugar, \$2,657,425.

The movement of specie has been as follows:

	Imports. £E.	Exports. £E.		Imports. £E.	Exports. £E.
1890.....	2,971,461	2,085,455	1893.....	2,946,674	3,517,152
1891.....	2,824,861	1,523,950	1894.....	1,995,676	1,816,256
1892.....	3,826,393	2,048,474	1895.....	4,319,285	2,322,190

The arrivals and clearances of commercial vessels at Alexandria in five years have been as follows:

Year.	Arrivals		Clearances	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1890.....	2,019	1,632,220	2,020	1,613,800
1893.....	2,271	2,033,060	2,233	2,025,433
1894.....	2,375	2,221,145	2,397	2,201,885
1895.....	2,398	2,206,667	2,339	2,194,964

### THE SUEZ CANAL.

The following table shows the number and gross tonnage of vessels of all nations passing through the Suez Canal, with transit receipts, in 1895:

	No.	Gross Tonnage.	Receipts.		No.	Gross Tonnage.	Receipts.
Great Britain.....	2,318	8,332,075	\$11,105,484	Egypt.....	2	3,562	\$10,349
Germany.....	314	977,029	1,262,079	Japan.....	2	3,401	4,238
France.....	278	1,005,051	1,121,726	Portugal.....	3	6,090	7,682
Holland.....	192	497,903	555,267	America.....	5	4,606	3,250
Italy.....	78	224,358	284,755	China.....	2	1,075	879
Aust.-Hungary..	72	243,985	298,456	Denmark.....	1	1,208	1,554
Spain.....	33	140,007	181,727	Sweden.....	2	3,168	4,098
Norway.....	57	145,877	191,954				
Norway.....	39	137,288	191,954				
Turkey.....	36	51,954	106,238	Total.....	3,434	11,833,637	\$15,631,749

The number and gross tonnage of vessels that have passed through the Suez Canal, and the gross receipts of the company, have been as follows in six years:

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Receipts.	Year.	No. of Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Receipts.
1890.....	3,389	9,749,129	\$2,679,390	1893.....	3,341	10,753,798	\$2,826,694
1891.....	4,207	12,217,986	3,336,881	1894.....	3,332	11,233,855	2,951,074
1892.....	3,559	10,866,401	2,973,097	1895.....	3,434	11,833,637	3,101,649

The number of passengers who went through the canal in 1895 was 216,936.

The Suez Canal is 87 miles long, 66 actual canal and 21 miles lakes, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea; opened for navigation November 17, 1869.

For more recent figures, consult Index.

The state of the capital account as regards bonds in circulation and redeemed was as follows, on December 21, 1895:

	Francs.	Francs.
Capital, 400,000 shares at 500 francs.....	391,772 in circulation..... 195,886,000	200,000,000
Consolidation of unpaid coupons, 400,000 bonds at 85 francs.....	8,228 redeemed..... 4,114,000	34,000,000
Loan (1867-68), 833,333 obligations at 300 francs...	395,389 in circulation..... 33,608,085	99,999,900
Loan (1871), 120,000 30-year bonds at 100 francs...	4,611 redeemed..... 26,713,500	12,000,000
Loan (1880), 73,026 3 per cent. obligations, various prices.....	244,283 in circulation..... 4,169,100	26,999,962
Loan (1887), 195,000 3 per cent. obligations.....	89,045 redeemed..... 7,530,900	86,242,264
	3,073 redeemed.....	610,238,770
	1,324 redeemed.....	
Revenues applied to improvement of canal .....		151,056,644
Total.....		459,242,126

There were, besides, 100,000 founders' shares, with right to participate in surplus profit under certain conditions. In 1894, the founders' share of surplus profits was 4,196,901 francs.

### RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, MONEY.

On January 1, 1897, there were 1,215 miles of railroad, 1,143 miles belonging to the State and 72 miles to companies. 825 miles were in the Delta, 390 miles in Upper Egypt, 28 miles military railway, and 390 miles agricultural railways on the Daira Sanieh estates. There were 290 miles under construction. The number of passengers carried by the State lines in 1896 was 9,854,000; goods carried, 2,498,000 tons; net receipts, £E. 1,033,000.

The Government telegraph lines (1896) were of a total length of 2,289 miles, 8,450 miles of wire. The Government have given concessions to a telephone company for urban telephone lines. The Eastern Telegraph Company, also by concessions, have telegraph lines across Egypt from Alexandria via Cairo to Suez, and from Port Said to Suez, connecting their cables to England and India. Number of telegrams, 2,392,038 in 1895, as against 2,299,938 in the previous year, not including telegrams sent by the Eastern Telegraph.

The law of November 14, 1885, provided for the introduction of the single gold standard in Egypt with silver as divisional coin. The Egyptian pound is divided into 100 piasters, and the piaster into 19 ochr-el-guerche, or tenths of a piaster. The tolerance of fineness is one one-thousandth and of weight two one-thousandths. The mint coins gold on individual account, and other pieces on account of the Government only. Egyptian pounds and half-pounds, which by the ordinary wear and tear of circulation, have come to weigh less than 8.444 and 4.22 grammes respectively, cease to have legal currency, but are received by the Treasury at their nominal value, after which they are not reissued. Silver is legal tender to the amount of 20 piasters, or about 10, in any one payment. Nickel and bronze coins are legal tender to the amount of 10 piasters, or about 50 cents. Payments in Egypt are generally made in foreign gold pieces, officially rated by the Government as follows:

	Plasters.		Plasters.
Pounds sterling.....	97.50	Twenty-franc piece.....	77.15
Turkish pound.....	87.75	Austrian sequin.....	45.92
Old Russian imperial.....	79.45		

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

### AREA AND POPULATION.

The Cape of Good Hope, or Cape Colony, is a possession of Great Britain, having an area of 221,311 square miles.

According to the census of 1891, the total population was 1,527,224, of which 876,987 were European and 1,150,237 were native and colored. The population per square mile was 6.9.

Pondoland was annexed in 1894, with an estimated population of 200,000. Bechuanaland was annexed in 1895, with an area of 51,574 square miles and a population of 72,736.

### FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The income and expenditure are shown as follows:

#### REVENUE.

Year Ended June 30.	Taxation.	Services Rendered.	Colonial Estate.	Fines, Stores Issued, Etc.	Loans.	Total.
1890.....	£1,774,852	£2,252,375	£319,198	£45,125	£1,141,857	£5,571,907
1892.....	1,748,924	2,312,709	346,915	56,796	1,075,523	5,570,867
1893.....	1,830,068	2,731,873	330,588	52,655	1,474,935	6,446,149
1894.....	1,651,652	2,894,577	353,772	121,851	840,000	5,621,852
1895.....	1,902,860	3,069,567	337,272	80,472	26,441	5,416,612

## EXPENDITURE.

Year Ended June 30.	Public Debt.	Railways.	Defense.	Police and Jails.	Civil Estab- lishment.	Under Loan Acts.	Total, Including Other H'ds.
1890.....	£1,063,280	£1,018,065	£142,774	£217,509	£128,624	£1,044,571	£5,327,466
1892.....	1,106,369	1,219,665	150,681	239,834	131,975	2,054,837	6,971,220
1893.....	1,213,204	1,474,163	149,287	266,748	132,347	1,066,627	5,734,516
1894.....	1,551,932	1,565,261	161,231	290,819	135,567	526,465	5,822,449
1895.....	1,244,749	1,552,445	158,584	317,913	140,448	236,423	5,386,157

## AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

In 1895, 2,120 titles were issued, alienating 1,874,282 acres of land. Up to December 31, 1895, the total area disposed of was 123,025,266 acres, 53,979,054 remaining. There are 537 square miles under forest.

Regarding the area under cultivation, there are no recent statistics. In 1875 the total was 580,000 acres, of which 18,000 were under vines.

The chief agricultural products for the year ending May 30, 1896, were: Wheat, 2,197,648 bushels; oats, 1,654,503 bushels; barley, 688,490 bushels; mealies, 1,728,231 bushels; Kaffir corn, 1,009,245 bushels; rye, 607,536 bushels; oat hay, 85,954,583 bundles of 5½ lbs.; tobacco, 4,579,759 lbs. There were 86,514,974 vine stocks, yielding 5,687,232 gallons of wine, 1,284,512 gallons of brandy, and 1,638,568 lbs. raisins. There were 3,658,091 fruit trees. The chief pastoral products were: Wool, 45,521,508 lbs.; mohair, 7,210,915 lbs.; ostrich feathers, 294,479 lbs.; butter, 3,204,440 lbs.; cheese, 49,470 lbs. There were 2,308,582 head of cattle, 387,580 horses, 94,570 mules and asses, 14,409,484 sheep, 4,939,258 Angora and other goats, and 224,953 ostriches.

The sheep farms of the colony are often of very great extent, from 3,000 to 15,000 acres and upwards; those in tillage are comparatively small. The grazers are, for the most part, proprietors of the farms which they occupy. In 1875 the total number of holdings was 16,166, comprising 83,900,000 acres; of these, 10,766, comprising upwards of 60,000,000 acres, were held on quit-rent.

At the census of 1891 there were 2,230 industrial establishments employing, altogether, 32,735 persons, having machinery and plant valued at £1,584,897 and annually producing articles worth £9,234,870. Among these establishments were flour mills, breweries, tobacco factories, tanneries, and diamond, gold, copper, and coal mines.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Of the total imports in 1894, the value of £2,019,972 (including £289,451 specie) was duty free, while the value of £9,538,124 was subject to duty. The customs revenue amounted to £1,479,244, or about 16 per cent. of the imports subject to duty.

The values of the total imports and exports, including specie, of Cape Colony and dependencies, in the last five years were as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Imported Merchandise.	Exports.	Exports of Colo- nial Produce.
1890.....	£10,106,466	£8,470,550	£9,970,370	£9,653,982
1892.....	9,571,670	8,891,017	12,206,493	11,774,569
1893.....	11,539,987	10,760,556	13,156,589	12,765,770
1894.....	11,588,066	10,847,787	13,812,062	13,503,044
1895.....	19,094,890	13,285,005	16,904,754	16,798,137
1896.....	18,771,371	.....	16,970,168	.....

## LEADING ARTICLES OF EXPORT OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Wool.....	£2,196,040	£2,264,498	£2,029,093	£1,865,076	£1,599,632	£1,685,920
Ostrich feathers.....	563,943	468,221	517,009	461,632	477,414	527,742
Hides (ox and cow) and skins (sheep and goat)....	443,103	489,929	478,379	497,109	419,211	475,398
Copper ore.....	326,757	254,184	251,681	202,316	284,800	246,597
Hair (Angora).....	337,239	335,426	373,810	527,619	421,243	710,897
Wine.....	19,537	20,183	18,445	18,964	18,908	20,259
Grain and meal.....	14,505	13,586	7,649	7,313	6,154	6,524
Diamonds.....	4,162,010	4,174,208	3,906,992	3,821,443	3,013,578	4,775,016
Gold bullion.....	1,445,039	2,781,576	4,065,512	5,259,120	7,147,308	7,975,697

The total value (partly estimated) of diamonds exported from 1893 to 1895 was £74,210,224. The gold given among exports is really imported from the Transvaal, though not included among imports. The principal exports are textile fabrics, dress, etc., £4,080,865, and food, drinks, etc., £2,449,738 in 1895.

## RAILROADS, POST-OFFICE, AND TELEGRAPHS.

There were lines of Government railway of a total length of 2,253 miles in the colony in December, 1895. In 1873, there were 63 miles; in 1880, 882 miles; 1893, 1,089 miles. The capital expended on Government railways to the end of 1894 has been £20,487,072, showing a cost per mile of £9,093. The



gross earnings in 1885 were £23,800,093, and expenses £1,506,013. The number of passengers conveyed was 6,703,088, and tonnage of goods 1,153,814 (of 2,000 pounds).

The number of postal receptacles at the end of 1885 was 1,051; revenue, £231,637; expenditure on whole postal telegraph service, £241,703. Number of letters carried was 16,008,576; newspapers, 7,562,400; post cards, 518,600; books, etc., 1,533,720; and parcels, 860,020.

There were 6,316 miles of telegraph wire in 1885, with 360 offices. The number of messages sent was 1,798,061. The telegraphs were constructed at the expense of the Government—781 miles of line having been taken over from the company in 1873. The revenue in 1885 was £37,453 (exclusive of £80,705, the value of Government messages), and expenditure £90,603.

### BANKING.

The following are the statistics of the banks under trust laws in the colony:

December 31.	Including Head Offices			Circulation. Colony Only.	Assets and Liabilities. Colony Only.
	Capital.	Paid Up.	Reserve.		
1880.....	£5,780,310	£1,558,612	£851,489	£740,210	£2,221,661
1893.....	5,362,090	1,555,953	770,000	615,320	9,668,086
1894.....	5,362,090	1,555,953	815,000	585,442½	9,521,464
1895.....	7,189,090	2,382,003	1,006,887	612,266	11,864,152

The money is the same as that of Great Britain.

### NATAL.

This colony of Great Britain has an estimated area of 20,490 square miles. The total population as officially reported was, in 1879, Europeans, 22,651; Indians, 16,999; Kafirs, 319,934; total, 359,587. In 1891, Europeans, 46,788; Indians, 41,142; Kafirs, 455,983; total, 543,913.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony, exclusive of loan funds, in the last five years ended June 30, were as follows:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Revenue.....	£1,507,788	£1,318,769	£1,362,455	£1,089,678	£1,011,017	£1,169,780
Expenditure.....	1,444,964	1,393,896	1,280,964	1,099,858	1,082,373	1,148,068

The public debt on June 30, 1895, was \$8,054,343.

Of the total area of the colony, 2,250,000 acres have been set apart for native occupation, 7,514,315 acres have been acquired by grant from the Crown by Europeans, 1,158,138 acres have been sold on deferred payments, and about 1,000,000 acres remain unalienated from the Crown. Of the total area in 1894, 24,293 acres were under cultivation by Europeans, the leading crop for export being sugar (produce, 1894, 20,401 tons), though large quantities of maize, wheat, oats, and other cereal and green crops are grown. Tea planting has recently been introduced, 2,297 acres being under tea in 1891, the yield for the year ended June 30, 1895, being about 737,000 pounds. Estimated total number of acres under cultivation by natives, 376,780.

The coal fields of the colony, which are of large extent, are now in direct communication with the seaport of Durban. The output for the year 1894 was 151,520 tons; 1895, 180,115 tons.

The annual value of the maritime imports and exports, from 1870 to 1896, has been as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1870.....	£429,527	£382,779	1893.....	£2,233,738	£1,242,169
1880.....	2,338,584	891,874	1894.....	2,316,596	1,197,611
1890.....	4,417,085	1,371,240	1895.....	2,409,303	1,318,502
1891.....	3,535,831	1,480,606	1896.....	5,437,862	1,785,375
1892.....	3,165,249	1,480,606			

About 70 per cent. of the imports are from, and 50 per cent. of the exports to, Great Britain.

The values of the principal imports and exports in 1895 were: Imports, apparel and cloths, £179,889; haberdashery, £222,974; flour, grain, £117,408; leather goods, £111,680; iron and goods, £274,578; cottons, £95,766; woollens, £86,414; machinery, £52,888; wines, spirits, ales, £55,802. Exports, wool, £452,412; gold, £293,623; coal, £72,315; sugar, £56,961.

The colony has 412½ miles of railway open, all constructed and worked by the Government. The total cost of construction of the railways up to the end of the year 1895 was £3,117,211. The revenue for 1895 was £323,494; expenditure, £278,756. The net receipts for the year were equal to 24 1s. per cent. upon capital.

## ALGERIA.

The estimated area of this French colony is officially stated at 184,474 square miles, although some of the territory is claimed by the nomad tribes. The following table gives the area of each of the three departments of Algeria, according to the census of 1896:

	Area. Square Miles.	Population			Population per Square Mile.
		Civil Departm't.	Military Departm't.	Total.	
Algiers.....	65,929	1,313,200	213,461	1,526,667	22
Oran.....	44,616	888,177	140,071	1,028,248	21
Constantine.....	73,929	1,671,895	202,611	1,874,506	23
Total.....	184,474	3,873,278	556,143	4,429,421	22

The total does not include the Army.

Of the total population in 1891, there were 271,101 French, 47,564 Jews, 3,554,067 French indigenous subjects, 18,617 Moroccans and Tunisians, besides Spaniards, Italians, Anglo-Maltese, and Germans. 3,201,795 persons were dependent on agriculture, 494,433 on trade, industries, and carriage by sea and land, 56,075 on the public service, 33,833 on liberal professions, 72,759 lived on their means, 56,374 were without profession or means, and 91,319 were of unknown or unclassified occupation.

The estimated revenue and expenditure, not including public debt, war and marine, for 1896 were:

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Francs.		Francs.
Direct taxes.....	12,286,089	Ministries—	
Registration, stamps, etc.....	13,900,310	Justice.....	2,771,250
Customs.....	13,072,025	Interior.....	11,194,032
Monopolies.....	5,492,310	Instruction, etc.....	7,718,066
Domains and forests.....	2,946,700	Agriculture.....	1,394,750
Various.....	1,125,840	Public Works.....	31,143,175
Receipts d'ordre.....	3,383,920	Others.....	696,078
		Régie, etc.....	15,366,208
		Repayments, etc.....	935,800
Total.....	52,147,194	Total.....	71,219,959

A great part of the land is held undivided by Arab tribes. Most of the State lands have been appropriated to colonists. The population engaged in agriculture in 1895 was 3,482,356, 205,642 being Europeans. About 20,000,000 hectares are occupied by the agricultural population. In 1894-95 the total yield of cereals was 20,178,138 metric quintals. In January, 1895, 120,868 hectares were under vines; the yield in 1894 was 3,591,392 hectolitres. There were 23,727 vine planters, of whom 18,727 were Europeans. Alfa, or esparto grass, is a natural product of the country, and extensively collected, but it is being rapidly superseded by wood pulp for the manufacture of paper. Less important agricultural industries are the cultivation of olives (8,500,000 grafted trees), tobacco, flax, colza, and other oil seeds, and ramie. In 1889, 2,710 persons were employed in mines; 351,800 tons of iron ore were produced, worth 2,457,190 francs; 22,336 tons of other ores (blende, galena, copper, and silver), to the value of 1,428,475 francs. The exportation of phosphates from Djebel Dyr is attaining great proportions, the industry being almost entirely in the hands of English firms.

Three-fourths of the trade of Algeria is conducted with France and French colonies. The total "special" commerce was as follows for five years (in francs):

Year.	Total		Foreign C'tries & French Colonies	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports from.	Exports to.
1890.....	290,080,131	248,900,100	65,226,032	40,428,500
1891.....	269,021,767	227,844,445	61,929,108	36,142,062
1892.....	239,757,317	228,201,000	50,118,183	32,865,498
1893.....	231,406,106	169,800,000	46,651,881	27,477,942
1894.....	239,340,000	242,100,000	59,992,343	34,427,469

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
France.....	215,800	209,755	207,700	245,660
Belgium.....	498	778	4,217	2,894
Great Britain..	4,442	6,278	13,768	12,044
Spain.....	4,759	4,241	2,495	2,613
Italy.....	790	1,585	3,094	2,865
Austria.....	1,019	889	596	850

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Russia.....	4,988	1,202	1,317	1,382
Tunis.....	11,313	6,467	2,290	3,131
Morocco.....	10,709	9,012	135	136
United States..	1,067	3,371	848	2,237
Brazil.....	.....	5,324	.....	.....

The chief imports in 1895 were: Animals, 12,206,000 francs; animal products, 3,650,000 francs; colonial produce, 15,854,500 francs; timber, 3,174,000 francs; tissues, 1,819,000 francs; clocks, trinkets, etc., 2,323,000 francs. The chief exports were: Flour, etc., 1,055,000 francs; colonial produce, 5,129,000 francs; metals, 4,190,000 francs.

In 1895, 3,679 vessels, of 2,322,628 tons, entered Algerian ports from abroad, and 3,520, of 2,202,648 tons cleared.

In 1896 there were 1,820 English miles of railway open for traffic.

The postal and telegraph revenue for 1891 was 4,248,145 francs; expenditure, 4,684,559 francs. There were 485 post-offices.

In 1894 there were 4,720 miles of line and 10,671 miles of wire, with 388 offices. Messages sent, 1,515,711.

# AUSTRALASIA.

## COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The total trade of the Australasian colonies with the United States is given as follows, years ending June 30:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Exports to United States.....	\$8,492,306	\$7,266,808	\$4,017,025	\$4,620,628	\$7,579,259	\$5,900,144
Imports from United States.....	11,368,677	7,921,228	8,131,939	9,014,268	12,748,074	17,460,263

The following are the chief articles of trade between the United States and British Australasia:

Imports into Australia.		1895.	1896.	Exports from Australia.		1895.	1896.
Agricultural implements....		\$246,930	\$285,722	Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.		\$1,063,035	\$1,460,175
Breadstuffs.....		56,380	1,831,935	Coal, bituminous.....		512,651	558,329
Carriages, street cars, etc.		203,884	256,002	Hides and skins, not furs...		264,525	1,056,603
Clocks & watches & parts of.		314,728	467,412	Tin, in bars, etc.....		447,512	356,879
Fish.....		182,836	319,520	Wools, unmanufactured....		1,769,937	3,586,740
Fruits, including nuts.....		150,815	219,618	Gold.....		978,265	.....
Iron and steel and man's of		1,543,739	2,040,992				
Leather and man's of.....		280,628	464,818				
Oils, mineral, refined.....		1,541,073	1,621,394				
Tobacco and man's of.....		1,571,769	1,309,907				
Wood and man's of.....		916,259	1,171,129				

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

The estimated population on December 31, 1895, was 1,277,870. The census periods show the following:

Population.....	1861. 350,860	1871. 503,981	1881. 751,468	1891. 1,132,234		
Immigrants and emigrants:	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Immigrants.....	67,799	69,919	62,197	66,909	75,588	76,061
Emigrants.....	54,807	52,073	52,687	58,850	65,976	66,334
Excess of immigrants.....	12,292	17,846	9,510	8,059	9,612	9,717

## FISCAL AFFAIRS.

### REVENUE.

Year.	From Taxation.	Land Revenue.	From Services.	From Miscellaneous Sources.	Total Net Revenue.
1890.....	£2,704,043	£2,158,645	£4,126,530	£316,473	£9,305,691
1893.....	2,777,846	2,115,303	4,364,862	241,359	9,499,370
1894.....	2,688,693	2,073,719	4,244,610	286,689	9,300,711
1895*.....	1,288,322	1,037,693	1,989,501	613,009	4,478,515
1896*.....	2,568,113	2,018,196	4,354,821	312,715	9,251,845

### EXPENDITURE.†

Year.	Railways and Tramways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Interest on Debt & Extinction of Loan.	Immigration.	Instruction.	Other Public Works and Services.	Total Net Expenditure.
1890.....	£2,013,541	£825,015	£1,915,782	£5,916	£727,910	£3,926,505	£9,214,669
1893.....	1,868,293	751,443	2,572,664	3,106	805,330	3,911,068	9,911,904
1894.....	1,712,221	733,042	2,384,578	2,109	733,410	3,608,346	9,178,706
1895*.....	861,014	385,123	1,166,202	695	348,527	2,042,734	4,844,299
1896*.....	1,884,700	746,208	2,525,707	547	791,893	3,934,222	9,886,277

\* "Services" includes revenue from railways, tramways, post and telegraphs, etc.

\* January to June.

† New fiscal year ending June 30.

‡ Exclusive of expenditures from loans.

## PUBLIC DEBT.

The amount of the public debt on June 30, 1896, was £22,263,473, with mean rate of interest 3.71 per cent. This includes the loan of £4,000,000 floated in October, 1895. Of this amount, fully 82 per cent. has been spent on the construction of railways, tramways, telegraphs, water supply, and sewerage. The net return from these services was equal to 3.15 per cent. of the cost of construction, or 2.47 per cent. of the existing public debt, exclusive of Treasury bills. In June, 1896, the amount still to be raised on which the authority had not been withdrawn was £10,711,148.

The expenditure of loans, exclusive of redemptions, up to June 30, 1896, has been: Railways and tramways, £39,797,128; telegraphs and telephones, £266,732; harbors and navigation, £3,730,910; roads and bridges, £364,568; immigration, £194,430; water supply and sewerage, £7,411,194; fortifications and warlike stores, £1,230,904; public buildings, £2,391,717; public school buildings, £399,633; works in Queensland prior to separation, £49,855; total services, £56,997,069.

The estimated wealth of the colony in 1892 was £593,286,500, of which £189,138,500 was public and £404,148,000 was private wealth.

## AGRICULTURE.

The area under cultivation in New South Wales during the last four years and the crops produced were as follows:

Year Ending March 31. Area Under Cultivation.	1893		1894		1895		1896	
	Area.	P'duce.	Area.	P'duce.	Area.	P'duce.	Area.	P'duce.
Principal Crops.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.
Wheat { Grain.....	452,921	8,817,457	563,810	6,502,715	647,488	7,041,378	596,684	5,195,312
Hay.....	89,396	116,061	101,875	100,482	126,797	136,837	172,614	99,679
Maize.....	167,549	5,087,250	205,885	7,067,576	208,308	5,625,533	211,104	5,678,030
Barley { Grain.....	4,618	91,701	6,113	114,272	10,396	179,348	7,590	96,119
Hay.....	1,701	2,719	997	1,342	953	1,235	1,744	1,398
Oats { Grain.....	20,890	466,608	34,148	701,803	30,636	562,725	23,750	374,196
Hay.....	101,981	132,420	82,750	94,128	96,856	95,517	120,857	79,635
Potatoes.....	18,512	52,105	26,559	83,838	30,089	86,170	24,722	56,179
Lucerne and sown grass (Hay)	21,390	50,923	19,802	39,647	21,637	48,234	24,081	48,959
Tobacco.....	848	8,344	854	10,858	716	8,122	1,231	11,142

For the year ending March 31, 1896, there were produced 207,771 tons cane sugar, against 264,254 in 1895; wines, 885,673 gallons, against 731,883 gallons in 1895; brandy, 7,149 gallons, against 6,356 in 1895. On January 1, 1896, the colony had 47,617,687 sheep, 2,150,057 horned cattle, 487,943 horses, 221,597 pigs.

There were 118,702 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

## MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

In 1896, the value of the gold raised was £1,073,360, against £1,315,929 in 1895. In 1895, silver was raised to the value of £31,858, and silver lead ore and metal altogether valued at £1,560,613; copper, £136,969; coal, £1,095,327.

The following shows the condition of the manufacturing interests in 1896, the capital invested account being taken from the census of 1891:

Classification.	No. of Works.	Hands.	Capital Invested.
Treating raw pastoral products.....	219	3,642	£729,908
Preparation of foods and drinks.....	628	8,840	4,899,007
Clothing and textile fabrics.....	106	6,014	1,530,415
Building materials.....	477	5,571	2,007,716
Metal works, machinery, etc.....	280	7,745	2,898,429
Docks, slips, ship-building, etc.....	22	1,027	262,475
Furniture, bedding, etc.....	57	772	298,684
Paper, printing, binding, etc.....	244	4,731	1,069,319
Vehicles, harness, and saddlery.....	136	1,389	545,598
Light and heat.....	70	1,381	569,132
Other works.....	184	2,607	804,021
Total.....	2,403	43,719	£15,649,704

## FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Year.	Total Imports.	Home Produce Exported.	Foreign Produce Exported.	Total Exported.
1890.....	£22,615,004	£17,232,725	£4,813,212	£22,045,937
1893.....	18,107,035	17,064,213	5,827,010	22,921,223
1894.....	15,801,941	15,904,961	4,672,712	20,577,673
1895.....	15,992,415	16,436,210	5,498,575	21,931,785

The total import duties in 1895 amounted to £2,047,507. Wool is the staple article of export. The exports are shown as follows:

Year.	Weight. Lbs.	Value.	Year.	Weight. Lbs.	Value.
1890.....	243,733,266	£3,232,672	1893.....	344,982,876	£10,449,911
1891.....	340,691,382	11,312,980	1894.....	334,165,446	9,623,123
1892.....	323,052,014	10,540,147	1895.....	329,992,075	9,976,044

In 1895-96, 683,125 bales were exported.

Other exports in 1895 were: Tallow, £1,102,145; coal, £773,954; hides and skins, £324,466; leather, £294,708; meat, preserved and frozen, £365,504; gold coin, £2,710,580.

The following table shows the direction of the sea-borne trade of New South Wales in 1894 and 1895:

	1894		1895	
	Imports from.	Exports to.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom.....	£5,983,480	£7,956,377	£6,420,107	£9,373,648
Australasian colonies.....	6,005,514	3,021,865	7,321,668	7,596,797
Other British possessions.....	608,356	295,871	611,021	362,503
United States.....	542,427	374,541	624,268	683,606
Other foreign countries.....	873,501	3,608,930	1,015,351	3,923,231
Total.....	£14,013,287	£15,355,584	£15,982,415	£21,934,785

The overland trade was as follows for the years named:

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Imports.....	£4,319,204	£2,923,417	£2,699,011	£1,788,654	£1,793,368
Exports.....	8,630,248	6,034,211	6,706,936	5,222,089	4,748,129

### SHIPPING.

The shipping on the registers of the colony at the close of 1895 consisted of 479 sailing vessels of 51,222 tons, and 485 steamers of 57,820 tons; total, 964 vessels of 112,042 tons, while the shipping registered during the year consisted of 13 sailing vessels of 1,363 tons, and 13 steamers of 5,172 tons; total, 26 vessels of 6,535 tons.

The condition of shipping for the years named is shown as follows:

	British		Foreign		Total	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1894 { Entered.....	3,081	2,588,761	191	271,207	3,272	2,859,968
{ Cleared.....	3,092	2,643,210	199	275,376	3,291	2,878,586
1895 { Entered.....	2,900	2,604,664	221	325,094	3,121	2,929,758
{ Cleared.....	2,881	2,610,510	209	319,770	3,090	2,930,280

Of the total cleared in 1895, 1,307 of 1,639,634 tons were from Sydney, and 930 of 1,048,400 tons were from Newcastle.

### RAILROADS, POST-OFFICE, AND TELEGRAPH.

Some of the particulars of the Government railway returns for the year 1896, ending June 30 are as follows: Total mileage open for traffic, 2,531; total spent in construction and equipment, £36,832,194; gross revenue, £2,820,417; working expenditure, £1,551,883; percentage of working expenses to revenue, 55.02; number of passenger journeys, 21,005,048; goods tonnage, 3,778,731; live stock tonnage, 174,844; train mileage, 7,719,618.

The tramways are the property of the Government. There were on June 30, 1896, 61 miles open for traffic, the capital cost being £1,434,986. Gross earnings for 1896, £289,181; working expenses, £236,233.

In 1895, there were 1,740 post-offices and 502 receiving offices; letters carried, 68,079,000; post cards, 957,400; newspapers, 44,902,900; packets and book parcels, 11,259,300; parcels, 422,772; money orders, 406,235; value, £1,209,200.

At end of 1895, there were 12,316 miles of telegraph posts, with 28,799 miles of wire; cost of construction, £840,380; stations, 834; telegrams, 2,635,456; receipts, £367,316; net revenue, £145,901. The total revenue of the departments under the control of the Postmaster-General was £847,845; expenditure, £758,130.

### MONEY AND BANKING.

The value of gold, silver, and bronze coin issued at the Royal Branch Mint, Sydney, was:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
1893.....	£2,989,000	£10,025	£840	£2,979,905
1894.....	3,087,000	6,300	505	3,073,805
1895.....	2,758,000	4,750	1,280	2,764,010

The assets of the banks (16 in 1890 and 13 in 1895) trading in New South Wales, according to returns relating to operations within the colony for the last quarter of each of the following three years, were:

Year.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills Discounted, etc.	Notes and Bills of Other Banks.	Balances due from Other Banks.	Total Assets.
1890.....	£5,877,891	£26,886	£1,918,196	£40,024,354	£429,620	*£448,580	£48,794,036
1894.....	7,330,005	100,525	1,938,321	37,378,947	214,503	232,913	47,195,214
1895.....	7,364,661	161,630	1,919,017	35,707,151	222,730	257,151	45,622,330

The liabilities of the banks (exclusive of those to shareholders) were:

Year.	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Deposits Not Bearing Interest.	Deposits Bearing Interest.	Total Deposits.	Balances due to Other Banks.	Total Liabilities.
1890.....	£1,804,531	£275,086	£8,557,810	£23,584,119	£32,141,959	£30,508	£34,102,170
1894.....	1,235,989	146,911	9,412,761	20,380,032	29,792,793	87,427	31,263,120
1895.....	1,223,864	117,328	10,222,436	20,406,821	30,629,257	66,803	32,037,132

During the financial crisis of 1893, eight of the banks suspended, but reopened shortly afterward on a reconstructed basis, and financial operations soon regained their equilibrium.

Of the savings-banks of New South Wales, established in 1832, the Governor is President, and by him the trustees are appointed. Besides the head office in Sydney, there are 12 branches in the country districts. There are also post-office savings-banks. Statistics of both are given below:

Year.	Number of Depositors.	Amount on December 31.	Average per Depositor.
1890.....	143,826	£4,730,469	£2 17 10
1894.....	190,307	7,217,000	£7 18 5
1895.....	202,902	8,073,547	£3 16 2

There are also banks in connection with land, building, and investment companies. The amount of deposits in these institutions at the close of 1895 was £1,368,118.

## VICTORIA.

The colony has an area of 27,884 square miles.

The growth of population by census periods has been as follows: 1836, 224; 1846, 32,879; 1857, 410,766; 1861, 540,322; 1871, 731,523; 1881, 862,346; 1891, 1,140,405. Estimated population on June 30, 1896, was 1,177,444.

### TOTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year Ended June 30.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year Ended June 30.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1891.....	£8,543,588	£9,128,699	1895.....	£6,712,152	£6,760,439
1892.....	7,729,572	8,482,917	1896 (estimated).....	6,461,142	6,573,647
1893.....	6,959,229	7,969,757	1897 .....	6,673,795	6,757,944
1894.....	6,716,814	7,810,246			

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, which amounted on June 30, 1896, to £46,866,211 exclusive of £750,000 to cover revenue deficits. For 1895 the total debt was £47,686,211. On June 30, 1895, it was £46,805,177 (exclusive of temporary Treasury bills). Of this sum, £26,355,095 was borrowed for the construction of railways, £7,197,706 for water-works, £1,105,557 for State school buildings, and £1,613,702 for other public works. The nominal rate of interest on the public debt varied from 2½ to 4½ per cent., and averages about 3.91 per cent.

The agricultural returns give the area and product of principal crops as follows:

Year.	Total Area Cultivated.	Wheat		Oats		Barley		Potatoes		Hay	
		Acres.	1,000 Bushels.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.	Acres.	1,000 Tons.	Acres.	1,000 Tons.
1891.....	1,000	2,652	1,145	221	4,919	88	1,571	54	204	413	568
1894.....	1,000	3,019	1,469	219	4,851	49	1,084	41	145	412	503
1895.....	1,000	2,980	1,374	266	5,633	97	1,596	56	197	493	622
1896.....	1,000	2,864	1,413	255	2,879	78	716	44	117	464	391

On March 31, 1895, it is estimated there were in the colony 481,547 horses, 1,833,900 head of cattle, 12,180,943 sheep, and 337,588 pigs.

The production of gold forms the chief mining industry, the statistics of which appear below:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Number of ounces.....	588,561	576,400	654,456	671,126	673,680	740,066	805,067
Approximate value.....	£3,364,244	£2,305,600	£2,617,824	£2,684,504	£2,694,720	£2,960,344	£3,220,348

\* Inclusive of legal tender and Treasury notes, £148,467.  
 † Including perpetual inscribed stocks, £543,851.

The total quantity of gold raised from 1851 to 1896 is estimated at 61,034,682 ounces; value, £244,134,728.

The total number of manufactories, works, etc., in March, 1895, was 2,675, of which about 1,674 used steam or gas engines, with an aggregate horse-power of 30,880; the number of hands employed was 41,273; and the lands, buildings, machinery, and plant were valued at £12,806,800. The manufactures are almost entirely for home consumption.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE).

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Imports.....	£21,711,808	£17,174,545	£13,283,814	£12,470,599	£12,472,344
Exports.....	16,006,743	14,214,546	13,306,551	14,028,546	14,547,732

#### PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT AND EXPORT.

	Imports				
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Coal.....	£245,589	£287,810	£275,447	£418,484	£195,415
Cottons.....	958,266	973,704	742,085	711,548	879,803
Iron and steel.....	1,031,112	1,046,206	537,481	397,565	282,063
Live stock.....	1,997,051	1,553,727	991,113	478,422	432,590
Sugar and molasses.....	1,208,797	1,051,838	872,457	619,830	744,246
Timber.....	1,248,982	897,294	425,466	154,061	149,817
Wool.....	3,190,238	3,372,154	3,134,917	2,552,933	2,517,437
Woolens.....	786,961	908,657	855,411	445,852	456,286
	Exports				
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Gold, mostly specie.....	£2,737,503	£2,641,443	£1,848,948	£2,851,179	£3,718,675
Wheat.....	114,357	909,636	776,278	717,047	660,718
Live stock.....	476,717	357,394	443,717	272,221	282,045
Wool.....	5,933,699	7,166,092	6,619,141	5,103,907	4,742,522

### SHIPPING.

The registered shipping in 1895 consisted of 261 sailing vessels of 41,925 tons, and 153 steamers of 48,029 tons; total, 414 vessels of 89,954 tons.

The shipping inward and outward has been as follows:

Year.	Entered		Cleared	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1890.....	2,574	2,178,551	2,459	2,184,790
1894.....	2,083	2,163,716	2,045	2,127,743
1895.....	1,948	2,181,533	1,869	2,167,147

Of the vessels entered in 1895, 408 of 885,839 tons, and of those cleared 398 of 876,468 tons, were British; 1,440 of 1,065,234 tons entered, and 1,390 of 1,061,925 tons cleared, were colonial. Of the total entered, 1,655 of 2,062,809 tons, and cleared 1,608 of 2,021,204 tons, were at the port, Melbourne.

### RAILROADS, POST-OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, ETC.

The railroads in Victoria all belong to the State. There were 3,103 miles completed at the end of 1894-95.

The total cost of the lines open to June 30, 1895, was £37,909,626 - of which all but about £3,000,000 was derived from loans—being about an average of £12,154 per mile for the miles open. The gross receipts in the year 1894-95 amounted to £2,581,591; in 1895-96, £2,394,473; in 1896-97, £2,599,213; and the expenditure to £1,543,393, or 59 per cent. of the receipts; in 1896-96, £2,973,432. The profit on working was thus £1,038,198, being equivalent to 2.75 per cent. of the mean capital cost, or 2.75 of the borrowed capital, which bears interest at the average rate of 3.91 per cent. The number of passengers conveyed in the year 1894-95 was 40½ millions, and the weight of goods and live stock carried was 2,435,857 tons. The train mileage in 1894-95 was 9,567,453 miles. The proportions of receipts from passengers and goods traffic to the total receipts were 50 per cent. respectively.

There were 1,573 post-offices on December 31, 1891. The total postal revenue, including the receipts from telegraphs, telephones, etc., was approximately £509,721 in the year 1894-95, and the expenditure was £382,752.

There were about 7,091 miles of telegraph lines (including railway telegraphs), comprising 14,409 miles of wire, open at the end of 1895. The number of telegrams despatched was about 2,033,630. The revenue from telegraphs was £96,896 in the year 1894-94. At the end of the year 1894 there were 772 telegraph stations.

The telephone system (exclusive of railway telephones) included 575 miles of poles, 105 miles of aerial cable, and 10 miles of underground cable, the whole containing 9,888 miles of wire: whilst the number of subscribers at the end of 1895 was 2,009.

## MONEY AND BANKING.

A branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Melbourne on June 12, 1872. Up to December 31, 1895, 16,811,165 ounces of gold, valued at £67,055,209, was received at the mint, and gold coin and bullion issued of the value of £67,052,696. No silver or bronze coin is struck at the Melbourne mint.

In 1895, there were 378 post-office and 18 general-savings banks. At the end of the year there were 336,530 depositors, with a total balance of £7,265,478.

During the first quarter of 1896, Victoria had 11 banks of issue, with about 412 branches and agencies, with notes in circulation £986,761, deposits £31,133,668, the total liabilities being £33,834,304; gold and silver, coined and in bars, £3,710,573; landed property, £1,913,007; advances, etc., £39,187,739; total assets, £49,190,750. Total paid-up capital, £18,811,621.

## QUEENSLAND.

The territory is of an estimated area of 668,497 square miles, and includes the adjacent islands. The population has increased as follows: 1846, 2,257; 1856, 18,544; 1861, 34,367; 1871, 125,146; 1881, 213,525; 1891, 393,718. The estimated population in 1895 was 460,550.

Immigration and emigration are shown as follows:

Year.	Immigration			Emigration		
	Total.	Chinese.	Polynesian.	Total.	Chinese.	Polynesian.
1890.....	33,006	263	2,464	28,656	570	1,437
1894.....	25,247	429	1,869	21,070	467	837
1896.....	30,066	561	1,312	24,393	505	773

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure during each of the years ending June 30:

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Revenue.....	£3,350,223	£3,473,716	£3,445,943	£3,343,069	£3,413,172	£3,641,538
Expenditure.....	3,694,656	3,625,281	3,557,620	3,351,536	3,306,434	3,567,947

The estimated revenue for 1897 is £3,667,940, and the estimated expenditure £3,601,500.

The principal grain crop is maize, of which 100,481 acres yielded 2,391,378 bushels in 1895; 27,000 acres under wheat, yielding 123,630 bushels; sugar 77,247, of which 56,771 yielded 86,255 tons of sugar.

There were 323,068 tons of coal mined in 1895, valued at \$123,530. The production of gold in 1895 was 631,663 ounces; in 1896, 638,000 ounces, valued at £2,363,000; and from 1858 to the end of 1896, 11,196,605 ounces, valued at £39,188,117. Tin was mined in 1895 to the amount of 2,214 tons, value £68,193.

The total values of the imports and exports are given below:

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Imports.....	£5,079,004	£4,342,657	£4,362,783	£4,337,400	£5,349,007
Exports.....	8,306,387	9,170,408	9,682,662	8,795,569	9,892,600

The trade of Queensland is mostly with other Australasian colonies and Great Britain.

Registered shipping in 1895, 137 sailing vessels of 10,780 tons, 82 steamers of 12,415 tons; total, 229 vessels of 23,195 tons. In 1895, 584 vessels of 469,710 tons entered; 634 of 502,195 tons cleared.

The railroads all belong to the Government. Cost of construction up to December 31, 1895, £18,603,427; revenue, £1,048,634; working expenditure, £808,709; total expenditure to December, 1895, £18,458,596.

The post-office carried in 1895, 18,273,870 letters, 11,835,858 newspapers, 4,834,453 packets, 134,603 parcels. Revenue, £158,682.

At end of 1895 there were 9,979 miles of telegraph lines, and 17,790 miles of wire, with 366 stations. Messages sent 863,156, and 112,952 received from outside the colony, besides 89,507 official messages. Receipts, £76,011; working expenses (joint department of Post and Telegraph), £235,065.

There are 11 banks, the statistical position at the end of 1895 being as follows: Notes in circulation, £32,039, of which £294,744 are Treasury notes issued by the Government through the banks; deposits, £11,022,209; total liabilities, £11,423,946; coin and bullion, £2,165,179; advances, £15,370,117; landed property, £722,153; total assets, £18,917,408. There is a Government savings-bank with 126 branches. On January 1, 1896, there were 56,421 depositors, with £2,286,810 to their credit.



## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The total area is calculated at 906,000 square miles.

The population at various census periods has been: 1844, 17,306; 1855, 85,821; 1866, 163,452; 1871, 185,626; 1881, 279,865; 1891, 320,431. In 1894, there were 179,442 males, and 168,278 females. Population per square mile is 3. The last three census enumerations contain the aborigines, stated to be 3,134.

The following are the statistics of immigrants and emigrants by sea only:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Immigrants.....	7,432	16,684	15,688	18,658	34,468	36,762
Emigrants.....	5,060	12,807	14,499	18,884	38,904	40,490

The revenue and expenditure for the years ending June 30 have been:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Revenue.....	£2,741,623	£2,459,905	£2,526,705	£2,433,689	£2,521,409
Expenditures.....	2,687,138	2,690,968	2,525,606	2,533,245	2,509,498

The revenue for 1896-97 is estimated at £2,583,732; expenditure £2,590,597.

The public debt on December 31, 1895, was £22,556,025, three-fourths of which has been spent on railways, water works, and telegraphs. Real property was valued at £49,886,520, and personal £27,267,128.

There were 2,625,741 acres under cultivation in 1892-93, of which 1,732,711 acres were under wheat, 361,145 under hay, 9,194 under orchards, 17,418 vineyards, and 563,371 fallow. The gross produce of wheat in 1879-80 was 14,260,934 bushels; in 1884-85, 14,621,755 bushels; in 1892-93, 9,240,108 bushels, and in 1893-94, 13,618,062 bushels. The live stock in 1894 numbered—horses, 187,666; cattle, 323,002; sheep, 7,267,642. In 1895, of the total area, 112,762 square miles were held under pastoral leases, and the number of leases was 750.

In 1892, there were 734 factories in the colony, employing 10,920 people. There were 82 iron and brass furnaces, employing 1,236 people, and 52 manufacturers of agricultural implements to 405 people.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The total imports and exports, including bullion and specie, were as follows:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Imports.....	£8,262,673	£9,956,542	£7,395,178	£7,934,200	£8,226,690	£5,585,601
Exports.....	8,827,378	10,512,049	7,819,539	8,463,936	7,301,774	7,177,038

## PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Wool.....	£1,353,762	£1,618,487	£1,380,409	£1,381,766	\$1,275,611	£1,438,776
Wheat.....	1,382,418	1,259,397	326,613	732,218	741,912	445,461
Wheat flour.....	613,823	647,075	599,022	331,542	327,638	392,974
Copper.....	.....	182,142	132,040	208,967	208,639	226,494

## RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, POST-OFFICE, BANKING.

There were 1,868 miles of railway open for traffic in December, 1895. The railways pay 5 per cent. profit to the Government.

There were 5,620 miles of telegraph and telephone in operation at the end of 1895, with 13,473 miles of wire, including 2,000 miles in connection with the British Australian cable. The receipts exceed the cost of the department after paying interest on the moneys borrowed for construction. Attached to the telegraph department are a number of telephone exchanges.

In 1895, there were 665 post-offices in the colony; and during 1895 there passed through them 17,073,913 letters, 2,129,994 packets, and 8,723,501 newspapers.

There are 8 banking associations. In 1895 their total liabilities were £7,270,982; assets, £7,436,051. Average note circulation was £402,596; deposits, £8,750,877.

The Savings-Bank is managed by a board of trustees appointed by the Government, and has 131 branches. On June 30, 1896, there were 90,143 depositors, with a total balance of £2,836,346.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The estimated area of the colony is 375,876 square miles, including islands.

In 1850, there were not more than 6,000 inhabitants. The population at census periods was as follows: 1850, 14,837; 1867, 21,713; 1870, 25,353; 1881, 29,709; 1891, 49,782. Estimated population on December 31, 1896, was 101,000.

The total revenue and expenditure have been :

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Revenue.....	£414,313	£497,670	£543,889	£570,651	£863,680	£1,438,717
Expenditure.....	401,737	435,622	550,616	640,801	755,564	1,212,314

The public debt at the end of 1895 was \$3,988,597; annual charge for debt, £174,279. The sinking fund amounted to £160,704.

At the end of 1896 there were 2,295,832 sheep.

In 1896 there were 281,266 ounces of gold produced, valued at £1,068,810, against 293,491 ounces in 1895.

The imports and exports, including bullion and specie, have been as follows :

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Imports.....	£874,447	£1,280,093	\$1,391,109	£1,494,438	£2,114,414	£3,774,951
Exports.....	671,813	799,466	862,148	918,147	1,251,406	1,332,554

The chief exports in 1895 were : Gold, £879,748; pearls, £20,000; pearl shell, \$27,298; sandalwood, £30,863; timber, £38,146; wool, £183,510; skins, £18,941.

There were 1,164 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of 1895, and 115 miles under construction. In 1895, there were 4,577 miles of telegraph poles, 5,670 miles of wire, and 240 miles under construction. The number of stations is 88. The number of messages sent was 720,962, the expenditure amounted to £108,578, which includes the Post-Office expenditure, and the net revenue to £61,673.

In 1895, there passed through the Post-Office 17,667,932 letters and post cards, 273,615 registered letters, 17,996,387 newspapers, and 4,079,368 packets.

There are six banks besides the Post-Office Savings-Bank. On June 30, 1896, their condition was stated as follows: Capital paid up, £11,085,049; notes in circulation, £381,994; deposits, £4,347,572; total average liabilities, £4,818,743; total average assets, £5,554,641; reserved profits, £3,228,011.

The Government Savings-Bank during the year ending June 30, 1895, received deposits of the value of £217,930, and interest £6,245 was allowed. The amount withdrawn during the year was £143,680, leaving a balance of £221,815 on deposit on June 30, 1895. During the year ending June 30, 1896, deposits to the value of £520,016 were made, and interest £10,524 was allowed, £291,744 was withdrawn, leaving a balance of £460,610.

## TASMANIA.

Its area, with Macquarie (170 square miles), is estimated at 26,385 square miles.

The progress of population by census returns is shown as follows: 1841, 50,216; 1851, 70,130; 1861, 89,977; 1871, 95,328; 1881, 115,705; 1891, 146,667. The estimated population on December 31, 1894, was 157,456.

The total general revenue and expenditure are shown below :

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Revenue.....	£768,100	£883,198	£787,774	£706,972	£896,795	£761,971
Expenditure.....	722,716	851,559	919,902	836,417	789,805	748,946

The revenue for 1896 is estimated at £768,790, and expenditure £743,655.

The public debt amounted to £3,180,925 on December 31, 1895; the debt, except £2,640,355 at 3½ per cent., consists principally of 4 per cent. debentures, redeemable from 1896 to 1940, and the whole was raised for construction of public works.

The total imports and exports, including bullion and specie, were as follows :

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Imports.....	£1,897,512	£2,051,964	£1,497,181	£1,057,383	£979,676	£1,094,457
Exports.....	1,486,992	1,440,418	1,346,965	1,352,184	1,489,041	1,373,063

The values of the chief exports for the years named were as follows :

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Wool.....	£419,173	£329,585	£296,442	£263,422	£202,341
Gold.....	87,086	145,737	181,104	212,929	218,308
Silver and silver ore.....	16,872	79,353	153,832	217,844	227,916
Tin.....	296,761	290,794	266,156	202,454	167,754
Timber and bark.....	125,439	70,948	57,256	52,396	65,125
Hops.....	31,348	32,069	13,948	22,215	18,210
Fruit, green and preserved.....	136,502	147,866	122,183	202,455	161,464

The chief imports in 1895 were: Textile fabrics and dress, £339,333; art and mechanical productions, £222,802; food and drinks, £243,863.

At the end of 1895 there were 475 miles of railway completed.

The telegraph system belongs to the Government, and at the end of 1895 operated 1,790 miles of line, and 3,044 and 422 cable miles of wire; number of stations, 216; number of messages sent, 190,277 in 1895. There are also 520 miles of telephone wire.

The number of letters carried by the Post-Office in the year 1895 was 5,692,376; of packets, 1,354,551; of newspapers, 4,506,191; and post cards, 202,332. The Post-Office revenue in 1895 was £35,876. There were 327 post-offices in 1895, 646 officers, 2,426 miles of post roads, and 1,172,415 miles traveled.

## NEW ZEALAND.

The area of New Zealand is estimated at 104,471 square miles, and comprises North and Middle Islands, South or Stewart's Island, and small outlying islands.

The population in 1896, according to census returns, exclusive of aborigines, was: Males, 471,415; females, 331,945; total, 703,360.

### IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Immigrants.....	15,028	14,431	13,122	26,135	25,237	21,862
Emigrants.....	16,810	17,629	13,164	15,723	22,984	20,967

### FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The chief sources of revenue and the total ordinary revenue (exclusive of receipts from sales and rents of land) have been as follows, for years ending March 31:

	Customs.	Stamps, Post and Telegraph.	Railways.	Land Tax.	Income Tax.	Total, including others.
1892.....	£1,635,271	£600,050	£1,121,990	£.....	£.....	£4,078,788
1895.....	1,569,784	677,225	1,152,748	280,188	89,891	3,965,829
1896.....	1,649,310	707,188	1,182,280	271,399	92,778	4,107,078

For the year ending March 31, 1897, the ordinary revenue amounted to £4,725,799, and the expenditure £4,483,981. The customs receipts were £1,818,972, and the railway receipts £1,287,140.

The chief branches of expenditure (exclusive of sums paid to the Public Works Fund) have been:

	Debt.	Railways.	Education.	Post and Telegraph.	Constabulary and Defense.	Total, including others.
1892.....	£1,892,929	£704,186	£371,453	£266,728	£166,158	£4,239,479
1895.....	1,716,849	727,656	403,234	296,766	177,188	4,236,712
1896.....	1,683,775	744,200	453,156	336,536	196,999	4,370,481

The total expenditure out of the Public Works Fund from 1870 to 1896 was £29,954,651.

### PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt for years ending March 31 is shown in the following table:

Year.	Debentures and Stock.	Sinking Fund.	Net Debt.	Net Debt per Head.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total Charge.
1890.....	£38,842,350	£1,407,604	£37,394,746	£59 15s. 4d.	£1,769,051	£117,540	£1,886,591
1894.....	39,826,415	951,924	38,874,491	57 8s. 10d.	1,781,963	123,703	1,885,666
1895.....	40,386,961	751,932	39,635,032	57 9s. 9d.	1,658,910	57,879	1,716,889
1896.....	43,050,780	778,891	42,271,889	60 2s. 4d.	1,642,592	41,183	1,683,775

\* Calendar year.

## AGRICULTURE.

The total acreage under crop in 1896 was 10,698,809 acres. In 1891, there were 68,607 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

The principal crops are shown as follows:

Year.	Wheat			Oats			Barley			Hay		
	Acres.	1,000 Bush-els.	Average per Acre.	Acres.	1,000 Bush-els.	Average per Acre.	Acres.	1,000 Bush-els.	Average per Acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Average per Acre.
1891.....	301,460	5,724	18.99	346,284	9,947	28.73	32,740	758	23.18	44,045	62,901	1.43
1892.....	402,273	10,258	25.50	323,508	11,049	34.03	24,268	899	28.83	46,652	67,361	1.44
1893.....	381,945	8,378	21.98	326,581	9,894	30.30	24,906	654	26.27	61,811	93,293	1.51
1894.....	242,737	4,892	20.15	376,646	12,153	32.27	28,857	725	25.11	60,740	86,198	1.43
1895.....	148,575	3,613	24.32	351,852	10,221	29.05	36,519	1,001	27.40	56,614	78,489	1.39
1896.....	245,441	6,844	27.88	364,788	12,264	33.62	35,356	1,086	29.30	96,818	.....	.....

In 1896, there were 237,418 horses, 1,047,901 cattle, 18,982,080 sheep, and 239,768 pigs.

## MANUFACTURES AND MINING.

The following table shows the statistics of the leading manufactories and works in the colony:

Year.	Number of Factories.	Hands Employed.	Estimated Capital.	Estimated Produce.
1890.....	2,570	29,680	£5,525,976	£9,422,146
1895.....	2,268	25,955	5,697,117	7,436,649
1891.....	1,648	17,868	3,605,672	Not obtained.
1878.....	1,271	14,177	3,051,072	Not obtained.

In 1896, 263,722 ounces of gold were mined, valued at £1,041,764; in 1895, 231,513 ounces; in 1894, 207,131 ounces; and the total value mined since 1851 is £13,312,837. In 1894, coal was mined to the value of £395,889, and Kauri gum, £404,567.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Year.	Total Imports.	Exports of Colonial Produce.	Exports of Other Produce.	Total Exports.
1890.....	£3,808,863	£3,423,761	£382,959	£3,841,864
1891.....	6,280,525	9,400,094	166,308	9,811,720
1892.....	6,506,849	9,395,868	168,963	9,566,897
1893.....	6,943,056	8,557,443	427,821	8,985,364
1894.....	6,788,020	9,065,148	145,899	9,231,047
1895.....	6,400,129	8,391,193	100,071	8,550,224

The values of the principal imports and exports in 1894 and 1895 are shown in the following table:

Articles of Import.		1894.	1895.	Articles of Export.		1894.	1895.
Clothing, and materials for....		£1,559,966	£1,622,648	Colonial produce:			
Iron & steel goods, machinery, etc.....		836,589	781,602	Wool.....		£4,827,016	£3,682,131
Sugar.....		480,071	389,609	Gold.....		887,865	1,162,181
Tea.....		126,986	173,343	Grain, pulse, flour.....		232,634	218,996
Spirits, wines and beer.....		233,385	247,951	Frozen meat.....		1,194,545	1,262,711
Tobacco and cigars.....		124,757	123,843	Kauri gum.....		404,567	418,766
Paper, printed books and stationery.....		294,380	290,082	Tallow.....		204,499	280,989
Coal.....		105,191	97,621	Timber.....		116,118	141,892
Bags and sacks.....		62,497	69,935	Hides, skins, leather.....		347,041	382,254
Fruit.....		133,829	125,250	Live stock.....		53,078	37,256
Oils.....		111,654	134,913	Butter and cheese.....		368,483	378,510
Fancy goods.....		71,257	71,273	Bacon and hams.....		6,736	8,450
Other imports, excluding specie.....		1,859,635	1,987,873	Preserved meats.....		57,325	66,137
Specie.....		797,843	284,176	Grass seed.....		47,323	64,112
				Phormium (N. Z. hemp).....		68,256	21,040
				Other articles.....		273,664	306,718
				British and foreign produce.....		136,402	127,966
				Specie.....		9,497	32,105
Total.....		£6,788,020	£8,550,224	Total.....		£9,231,047	£8,550,224

The increase of the exports in wool, frozen meat, kauri gum, butter, and cheese, in the last four decennial periods, is shown as follows:

Year.	Wool. Lbs.	Frozen Meat. Cwts.	Kauri Gum. Tons.	Butter. Cwts.	Cheese. Cwts.
1864.....	19,180,500	.....	1,887	.....	61
1874.....	46,848,735	.....	2,568	357	1,826
1884.....	81,139,028	254,069	6,363	15,766	10,342
1894.....	144,295,154	1,025,243	8,338	60,771	55,655

The following table shows the value of trade with the principal countries:

Countries.	Imports from				Exports to			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
United Kingdom.....	£4,767,369	£4,481,955	£3,949,770	£3,962,359	£7,483,618	£7,036,515	£7,903,498	£7,045,646
Australian Colonies.....	1,112,069	1,411,465	1,740,965	1,261,125	1,367,314	1,274,730	670,400	1,035,753
Pacific Islands.....	210,508	200,386	275,415	232,571	140,729	144,549	150,740	125,643
India and Ceylon.....	171,716	285,780	193,381	231,135	4,271	7,730	2,337	2,137
China.....	51,866	37,039	26,422	38,684	4,109	4,796	3,833	4,630
Mauritius.....	55,031	205	31,431	12,474	31	162	542	261
United States.....	381,627	379,373	394,691	394,223	530,797	496,548	237,196	318,639
Other places.....	192,842	135,327	175,945	185,578	13,982	20,224	12,501	19,465
Total.....	£8,943,056	£8,911,515	£8,788,020	£8,400,129	£9,534,851	£8,985,364	£9,231,047	£8,550,294

### SHIPPING.

In 1895, the registered vessels of the colony engaged in both foreign and coasting trade were 299 sailing vessels of 35,925 tons, and 180 steamers of 38,854 tons; total, 479 vessels of 74,781 tons.

The following statistics show the shipping inward and outward for four years:

Year.	Vessels Inward				Vessels Outward			
	With Cargoes.		Total, including in Ballast.		With Cargoes.		Total, including in Ballast.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1890.....	574	503,136	744	662,769	729	644,162	745	649,705
1893.....	559	559,903	617	615,604	580	606,671	635	642,466
1894.....	571	592,019	609	631,100	561	600,971	614	631,250
1895.....	579	636,722	611	672,951	554	622,311	597	648,946

Of the vessels entered inward in 1895, 146 of 299,667 tons were British; 420 of 319,313 tons colonial; and 45 of 53,971 tons foreign. Of vessels outward, 134 of 231,840 tons were British; 420 of 315,171 tons colonial; and 43 of 51,935 tons foreign.

### RAILROADS, POST-OFFICE, AND TELEGRAPHS.

On March 31, 1896, there were 775 miles of Government railways open for traffic in the North Island, and 1,239 in the Middle Island, besides 175 miles of private lines—2,189 miles in all. For that year the revenue from Government railways was £1,183,041, and the expenditure £751,333; surplus, £431,673, the expenditure being 63.51 per cent. of revenue. The total expenditure on construction of all the Government lines open and unopen to March 31, 1896, had amounted to £16,323,964. In 1895-96, the tonnage of goods carried amounted to 2,087,798, and the passengers numbered 4,162,428.

In the year 1895 the Post-Office dispatched the following correspondence: Letters, 28,949,938; letter cards, 637,013; post cards, 1,201,633; books and parcels, 11,023,330; newspapers, 12,675,973; money orders, 243,497, valued at £183,993. The receipts of the Post and Telegraph Department amounted, for the year ending March 31, 1896, to £385,727; working expenses, £362,325.

The telegraph system is entirely in the hands of the Government. On March 31, 1896, the colony had 6,245 miles of line and 15,764 of wire.

The number of telegrams despatched was, for the year ending March 31, 1896, 2,124,211, of which 1,899,632 were private messages. The total receipts from telegrams amounted to £32,289.

The telephone is very generally used, and is in charge of the Telegraph Department. In March, 1896, there were 5,143 connections, and the revenue for the year was £25,933. The capital expended on the several telephone exchanges up to March 31, 1896, was £125,108.

### BANKING.

There were in the year 1895 five banks of issue doing business in New Zealand. Two of these were wholly New Zealand institutions, having a paid-up capital amounting to £1,250,000 (besides which the Bank of New Zealand has £2,000,000 of 4 per cent. guaranteed stock), and reserves amounting to about £195,000. The total average liabilities for the year of all five banks in respect of New Zealand transactions were £14,491,627, and the average assets £18,159,781. The average amount on deposit was £13,544,416. The value of the notes in circulation of these banks was £361,717.

The progress of the post-office and private savings-bank business is shown for the years named:

Year.	No. of Savings- Banks.	No. of Depositors.	Amounts Deposited.	Amounts Withdrawn.	Amounts on Deposit at End of Year.
1890.....	303	118,344	£2,047,840	£1,691,478	£3,137,023
1893.....	346	147,199	2,842,352	2,601,529	3,936,849
1894.....	355	154,405	2,661,547	2,706,358	4,096,594
1895.....	364	163,513	3,236,781	2,841,140	4,620,096

# NORTH AMERICA.

## CANADA.

### AREA AND POPULATION.

In 1800, the population of Canada was estimated at 240,000, and it has increased as follows: 1835, 581,000; 1851, 1,842,265; 1861, 3,090,561; 1871, 3,635,024; 1881, 4,324,810; 1891, 4,533,239.

#### AREA AND POPULATION OF PROVINCES, 1881 AND 1891.

Province.	Square Miles.	Total Population, 1881.	Total Population, 1891.	Density per Sq. Mile, 1891.	Increase per Cent. 1871-81.	Increase per Cent. 1881-91.
Prince Edward Island.....	2,000	108,891	108,078	54	15.8	0.17
Nova Scotia.....	20,550	440,572	450,396	22	13.6	2.23
New Brunswick.....	28,100	321,233	321,263	11	12.4	0.00
Quebec.....	227,500	1,359,027	1,498,535	6.5	14.0	9.53
Ontario.....	219,850	1,923,228	2,114,321	10	18.6	9.73
Manitoba.....	64,068	65,954	152,506	2.4	247.2	144.95
British Columbia.....	382,300	49,459	98,173	0.3	36.4	98.49
Territories and Arctic Islands...	2,371,481	56,446	98,997	0.04	....	75.53
Total.....	3,315,647	4,324,810	4,833,239	1.5	18.97	11.76

To the above area should be added 140,738 square miles for lakes, rivers, etc., giving a total area of 3,456,385 square miles.

### FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The financial accounts of the Dominion of Canada are made up under three different headings—namely, first, "Consolidated Fund," comprising the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure; secondly, "Loans" in revenue, and "Redemption" with "Premiums and Discounts" in expenditure; and thirdly, "Open Accounts." The headings "Loans" and "Redemption" include the deposits in and withdrawals from the Post-Office and Government Savings-Banks, the amount on deposit forming part of the floating or unfunded debt of the country. Under the head of "Open Accounts" are included investments, trust funds, province accounts, and expenditure on capital account on public works.

#### CONSOLIDATED FUND.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1890.....	\$39,579,925	\$35,994,031	1894.....	\$36,374,693	\$37,585,026
1891.....	38,579,311	36,348,568	1895.....	33,978,120	38,132,005
1892.....	36,321,872	36,765,994	1896.....	36,613,591	36,949,142
1893.....	38,168,609	36,814,053	1897*.....	36,872,171	31,237,458

The total actual receipts and expenditure under these three divisions were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1895:

Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
Consolidated Fund.....	\$33,978,129	Consolidated Fund.....	\$33,132,005
Loans.....	12,427,587	Redemption.....	2,616,181
Open accounts.....	1,538,732	Open Accounts.....	7,196,563
Total.....	\$47,944,748	Total.....	\$47,944,748

\* Unrevised statements.



## MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The mineral production in 1896 reached a total value of \$23,627,305, against \$22,000,000 in 1895, of which \$3,069,640 were metallic in 1896, against \$3,373,925 in 1895; \$15,067,665 non-metallic in 1896, against \$15,295,281 in 1895; and \$500,000 sundries, against \$330,884 in 1895.

The quantity and value of coal mined were as follows:

Year.	Metric Tons.	Value.	Year.	Metric Tons.	Value.
1891.....	8,065,734	\$3,144,247	1894.....	3,495,569	\$3,447,330
1892.....	2,968,999	7,184,510	1895.....	3,186,542	7,774,178
1893.....	3,481,383	8,423,759	1896.....	3,743,234	8,006,305

The value of gold produced in 1896 amounted to \$2,810,206; copper, \$9,385,556 tons (2,000 pounds) of the value \$1,021,148; silver, 3.2 '5,343 ounces, value, \$2,147,589; nickel, 3,500,000 pounds, value, \$1,155,000; petroleum, 726,882 barrels, value, \$1,155,646.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The following statement shows the total imports and exports, with duty collected thereon, for the years named, coin and bullion included:

Year Ended June 30.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Home Consumption.	Duty.
1879.....	\$71,491,225	\$81,984,427	\$80,341,606	\$12,999,541
1880.....	59,189,167	115,234,931	109,873,447	23,784,523
1891.....	98,417,296	119,967,633	113,345,124	23,481,089
1892.....	113,983,375	127,406,066	114,978,943	20,550,582
1893.....	118,564,352	129,074,233	121,705,030	21,161,711
1894.....	117,524,949	123,474,940	118,091,968	19,379,622
1895.....	118,633,803	110,781,682	105,252,511	17,887,299
1896.....	121,013,852	118,011,508	110,587,480	20,219,087

## COMMERCE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Great Britain.....	\$64,080	\$68,539	\$61,857	\$66,690	\$43,148	\$38,717	\$31,122	\$32,930
United States.....	43,923	35,810	41,298	44,448	58,222	53,084	54,635	58,574
West Indies.....	3,146	3,444	3,725	2,811	4,244	3,877	4,956	1,896
Newfoundland.....	2,595	2,818	2,325	1,782	653	815	740	551
Australasia.....	288	323	417	517	.....	.....	.....	214
Germany.....	750	2,046	627	757	3,826	5,841	4,794	5,831
France.....	264	545	335	582	2,832	2,536	2,585	2,811
China and Japan....	341	541	378	668	2,425	2,524	2,528	2,671

The following table shows the values of the leading imports and exports for the years 1894, 1895, and 1896, years ending June 30:

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Animals, living.....	\$606,802	\$512,749	\$39,898	\$8,907,182	\$10,357,479	\$11,778,638
Books, periodicals, etc.....	1,233,089	1,101,525	1,043,603	84,568	85,981	87,964
Breadstuffs, total.....	10,165,359	5,068,528	6,282,518	21,380,105	13,062,529	12,775,251
*Carriages, incl'g r.r. cars, etc.	515,888	693,305	1,410,473	98,819	77,353	118,844
Coal and coke.....	9,946,307	9,190,807	9,549,191	3,562,414	3,807,991	3,457,569
Coffee, chicory, etc.....	625,061	620,901	693,878	4,184	.....	4,024
Cotton and manuf'rs of.....	7,089,410	7,888,463	8,294,397	614,535	601,180	823,338
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, etc.....	2,732,108	2,759,895	3,143,680	231,120	290,077	154,676
Fancy goods.....	1,690,787	1,474,000	1,469,250	.....	.....	.....
Fish and fish products.....	1,411,913	1,111,845	1,067,932	10,323,251	9,447,826	11,183,698
Flax, hemp, etc., and m'f'rs of	2,263,283	2,357,511	2,276,813	339,726	243,715	126,887
Fruits.....	1,887,902	1,539,397	1,719,496	1,048,978	2,077,133	1,848,006
Furs and manufactures of.....	1,890,541	1,117,576	1,256,952	2,849,831	2,823,685	1,822,689
Glass and manufactures of.....	1,170,974	1,112,177	1,106,147	15,421	8,832	12,195
Gutta-percha & india rubber.....	1,495,316	1,162,199	537,881	40,750	37,328	33,703
Hats, caps, and bonnets.....	1,322,200	1,358,518	1,243,409	2,048	3,390	3,863
Hides, raw.....	1,8,6,989	1,965,331	1,945,914	316,227	896,470	1,096,997
Leather & manufactures of.....	975,488	1,236,825	1,243,113	1,714,024	1,376,680	2,018,080
Metals & minerals & m'f'rs of.....	18,814,186	16,904,041	.....	4,931,790	8,579,940	.....
Gold and silver and m'f'rs of.....	4,309,204	4,918,824	5,379,847	2,581,345	5,589,785	2,694,601
Iron and steel and m'f'rs of.....	11,040,619	8,861,414	11,162,771	883,698	1,126,875	607,038
Tin and manufactures of.....	1,310,810	973,228	1,237,990	13,859	.....	39,532
Oils.....	1,386,673	1,383,764	1,797,811	74,035	75,382	87,245
Paper and manufactures of.....	1,019,327	982,201	1,042,996	595	2,580	3,926
Provisions.....	1,901,804	1,695,007	1,190,249	22,187,230	21,491,054	21,634,519
Si-ks and manufactures of.....	2,703,779	2,300,223	2,756,198	.....	.....	.....
Spirits and wines.....	1,321,213	1,250,073	1,158,904	215,853	363,085	416,227
S gar, molasses, etc.....	9,531,028	9,262,931	7,107,853	177,266	448,654	126,013
Tea.....	3,064,570	3,115,824	3,252,083	110,452	132,949	54,246
Tobacco and manufactures of.....	2,045,123	1,684,455	1,738,216	225,909	191,281	77,395
Vegetables, canned, etc.....	231,264	219,985	220,560	529,706	664,806	336,311
Wood and manufactures of.....	2,791,496	2,474,470	2,520,085	27,780,362	25,324,126	23,916,891
Wool and manufactures of.....	10,809,614	9,116,820	9,939,141	64,050	1,151,840	913,713
Miscellaneous articles.....	4,755,323	3,877,265	12,500,812	1,190,773	1,206,864	473,854

Grand total.....\$123,474,940 \$110,781,682 \$118,011,508 \$117,524,849 \$113,638,803 \$121,013,852

\*Includes bicycles..... 245,483 404,953 744,687



## COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The total imports into and exports from Canada for a series of years are shown below, years ending June 30:

Year.	Imports into.	Exports from.	Year.	Imports into.	Exports from.
1851.....	\$5,835,834	\$5,279,718	1893.....	\$43,026,846	\$37,777,463
1861.....	11,749,981	22,724,489	1894.....	50,040,870	30,790,916
1871.....	26,527,684	32,542,137	1895.....	52,854,769	38,574,327
1881.....	34,199,694	37,684,101	1896.....	59,689,597	40,875,183
1891.....	88,052,613	36,087,782	1897 (Brit. N <sup>th</sup> Am.)..	40,708,148	66,034,087

The principal imports and exports from and to the United States for the years 1895 and 1896 are shown as follows, in thousands of dollars:

Imports from United States.			Exports to United States.		
	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
Animals.....	\$330	\$331	Animals.....	\$919	\$800
Bicycles and parts of.....	332	916	Coal.....	3,233	2,905
Breadstuffs.....	1,540	1,681	Fish.....	1,978	2,152
Coal, coke, etc.....	8,598	8,907	Gold (not coin or bullion).....	606	1,084
Cotton and manufactures of.....	4,399	4,193	Hay.....	980	1,441
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, etc.....	1,451	1,543	Hides and skins, not furs.....	876	1,063
Fruits and nuts.....	1,557	1,634	Lead.....	334	409
Glass and manufactures of.....	432	418	Lobsters, fresh and canned.....	1,011	1,118
Gutta-percha, india rubber and manufactures of.....	871	1,231	Logs.....	2,236	1,717
Hats, caps, and bonnets.....	332	403	Lumber.....	8,072	9,312
Hides.....	1,772	1,752	Silver in ore.....	652	1,596
Iron and steel and manufactures of.....	5,995	7,360	Shingles.....	658	886
Leather and manufactures of.....	998	1,087	Wood for pulp.....	459	800
Oils, refined, and produce of.....	936	1,123	Wood pulp.....	336	557
Paper and manufactures of.....	621	672	Wool.....	1,017	812
Provisions.....	559	616			
Seeds and roots.....	486	616			
Settlers' effects.....	2,096	1,714			
Wood and manufactures of.....	1,919	2,089			
Wool and manufactures of.....	794	831			

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION.†

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1891.....	\$1,810,870	\$942,927	1894.....	\$3,023,072	\$1,839,390
1892.....	1,818,530	1,808,118	1895.....	4,576,630	4,325,319
1893.....	6,534,200	4,133,698	1896.....	5,236,319	4,609,309

## SHIPPING.

At the end of the year 1895, according to Canadian statistics, there belonged to the Dominion, including inland navigation, 7,262 registered vessels of 919,262 tons; of these, 1,718 of 247,007 tons were steamers. During the year there were 250 new vessels of 16,270 tons built in the Dominion. The number of sea-going vessels that entered and cleared at Canadian ports was 27,376 of 10,976,829 tons, of which 3,306 of 3,994,224 tons were British, and 12,918 of 2,054,024 tons were Canadian. The total number of vessels, both sea-going and inland lake, that arrived and departed at Canadian ports was 80,239 of 19,100,963 tons. The tonnage of vessels employed in the coasting trade, which arrived at and departed from Canadian ports, amounted to 25,473,434 tons.

## CANALS.

Canada has a system of canal, river, and lake navigation over 2,700 miles in length, and vessels from the lake ports reach the Atlantic without breaking bulk. Up to 1894, the total expenditure on these works by the Government amounted to \$74,821,250. The total revenue received was \$10,238,367. In 1893, 25,342 vessels, of 4,720,349 tons, passed through the Canadian canals, carrying 134,189 passengers and 8,546,939 tons of freight, chiefly grain, timber and coal. For canal traffic and other data see index under "Canals."

## RAILROADS.

The following table shows the operations of the railroads for the years named:

Year.	Miles.	Passengers. Number.	Freight. Tons.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Capital Paid Up.
1890.....	15,020	13,618,027	22,003,599	\$52,042,397	\$36,616,033	\$15,426,364	\$372,156,476
1894.....	15,027	14,462,498	20,721,116	49,552,623	35,218,453	14,334,066	857,975,020
1895.....	16,091	13,997,590	21,524,421	46,765,497	32,749,669	14,035,818	894,640,559
1896.....	16,367	14,510,400	24,266,800	46,765,500	35,042,500	15,503,000	899,820,000

\* Parts not included.

† Excluding United States silver coin.

## POST-OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

On June 30, 1895, there were 8,532 post-offices in the Dominion. During the year ended on the foregoing date, the number of letters sent through the post-office was 107,565,000; of post cards, 24,025,000; of newspapers, books, etc., 25,583,000, and of parcels, 357,760. Newspapers sent from the office of publication are carried free. Their number was estimated at upwards of 70,235,000. The letters and post cards posted amounted to 25.89 per head, and the other articles to 18.91 per head. Revenue, \$3,815,456; expenditure, \$4,618,314. A uniform rate of postage of 3 cents has been established over the whole Dominion. The number of money-order offices was 1,261, and of orders issued 1,082,052, their value having been \$13,187,322. Since confederation in 1867, the number of offices has doubled and the number of orders sent is more than eleven times as many.

There were 81,539 miles (2,700 being Government) of telegraph lines in 1895, and 68,244 miles of wire, with 2,556 offices, and the number of messages sent, as nearly as could be ascertained, 4,024,290. There were in 1895, 44,000 miles of telephone wire and 33,500 sets of instruments; 72,500,000 messages were sent.

## BANKING.

The Bank Acts of Canada impose stringent conditions as to capital, notes in circulation, limit of dividend, returns to the Dominion Government, and other points in all chartered and incorporated banks. In making payments, every bank is compelled, if required, to pay a certain proportion in Dominion Government notes, and must hold not less than 40 per cent. of its cash reserve in Dominion Government notes. In 1895 there were 38 incorporated banks making returns to the Government, with numerous branches all over the Dominion. The following are some particulars of the Dominion banks, the number having been 27 in 1868 and 38 in 1895:

Year Ended June 30.	Capital Paid Up.	Notes in Circulation.	*Total on Deposit.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Percentage of Liabilities to Assets.
1868.....	\$30,289,048	\$8,397,079	\$33,653,584	\$43,722,647	\$77,872,257	56.15
1878.....	63,387,084	19,351,109	70,856,253	95,041,008	175,473,086	54.50
1888.....	60,168,010	30,444,643	125,136,473	166,344,852	244,975,223	67.90
1895.....	61,800,700	30,807,041	190,916,939	229,794,322	316,536,510	72.50
1896.....	62,043,173	31,456,297	193,616,049	232,338,086	320,937,643	72.39

Post-office savings-banks under charge of the Government have been in operation in Canada since 1867; there are also Government savings-banks, under the management of the Finance Department, in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba and British Columbia. In 1896, there were 755 offices of the former and 33 of the latter. In 1896, the post-office savings-banks had 126,442 depositors and \$28,982,930 on deposit. The following statement shows the transactions of the post-office and Government savings-banks for two years:

Year.	Balances July 1.	Cash Deposited.	Withdrawals.	Balances June 30.
1893.....	\$59,529,548	\$12,484,783	\$10,164,673	\$41,849,658
1894.....	11,849,658	12,580,136	11,363,732	43,036,012
1895.....	43,036,012	12,694,327	11,280,041	44,450,499
1896.....	44,450,499	13,425,276	11,076,457	46,799,319

## MONEY.

The value of the money of the United Kingdom is fixed by law as follows: The sovereign, \$4.867; the crown piece, \$1.20; the half-crown piece, 60 cents; the florin, 48 cents; the shilling, 24 cents; the sixpence, 12 cents.

The coins in circulation in Canada are all struck in England. Canada has no gold coinage of its own, but the English sovereign and the United States gold eagle of \$10, with its multiples and halves, are legal. Notes are issued exclusively by the Government for \$4, \$2, and \$1, 50 and 25 cents; no bank being allowed to issue notes for a less sum than \$5.

\* Includes the deposits of the Federal and Provincial Governments.

## MEXICO.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

The following statement gives the area and census population of 1879 and 1895, with the population per square mile in 1895:

	Area in Square Miles.	Census. Population. 1879.	Census. Population. 1895.	Population per Square Mile in 1895.
Atlantic States.....	124,692	1,180,530	1,582,940	12.7
Indian States.....	316,125	5,439,561	6,685,802	21.1
Pacific States.....	324,768	3,287,920	4,301,453	13.2
Islands.....	1,420	.....	.....	....
Grand total.....	787,005	9,908,011	12,570,195	16.4

In 1874, the population was returned at 9,343,470; in 1882, there were 5,072,054 males and 5,375,930 females. In 1894, the population was estimated at 12,080,725. Of the total population, 19 per cent. are of pure, or nearly pure, white race, 43 per cent. of mixed race, and 38 per cent. of Indian race. The Indians are stated to be rapidly decreasing; forming, it was stated, in 1874, one-half the population, in 1882 they were returned at 3,765,044. Of the mixed and Indian race, only a very small proportion can be regarded as civilized.

## FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The receipts and expenditures of the Government for six years have been as follows:

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Years.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1890-91.....	\$67,366,753	\$67,288,518	1893-94.....	\$48,319,766	\$48,644,525
1891-92.....	42,959,884	42,930,337	1894-95.....	50,091,560	50,740,976
1892-93.....	47,704,132	47,975,246	1895-96.....	50,521,470	45,070,123

The receipts include (besides ordinary revenue) loans on current account and sums raised for special purposes, *e. g.*, the money obtained by the issue of bonds for payment of railway subventions.

The following are the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the years ending June 30, 1897 and 1898:

1897.	Revenue.	1897.	Expenditure.
Imports and export duties.....	\$21,000,000	Legislative power.....	\$1,011,664
Stamps.....	15,800,000	Executive power.....	60,972
Direct taxes.....	1,500,000	Judicial power.....	435,197
Octroi.....	1,680,000	Foreign Affairs.....	519,476
Tax on salaries.....	700,000	Home Department.....	2,381,849
Mint.....	2,540,000	Justice and Education.....	2,031,907
Posts and telegraphs.....	1,700,000	Agriculture, etc.....	660,587
Various.....	2,300,000	Public Works.....	4,635,089
Total.....	\$47,220,000	Finance.....	5,952,541
1898.....	49,967,900	Public debt and pensions.....	24,541,185
		War and Marine.....	10,237,020
		Total.....	\$47,554,926
		1898.....	50,192,437

In recent years about 50 per cent. of the revenue has been obtained from customs, 39 per cent. from internal taxes, and 11 per cent. from other sources. About 44 per cent. of the expenditure goes to Government administration, 46 per cent. to service of public debt, and 10 per cent. to railroad subventions.

## PUBLIC DEBT.

The capital and cost of the public debt on June 30, 1895, were as follows: Debt free of interest, \$5,422,701; debt of which the interest is payable in Mexico, \$74,883,275; debt of which the interest is payable in London, \$109,598,000; total debt, \$189,906,976. The details of the total debt on June 30, 1895, were as follows:

External debt, \$109,598,000; internal debt, consolidated 3 per cent., \$45,481,450; railway bonds, \$13,196,025; railway debts, \$9,721; other debts, \$21,623,780; total internal debt, \$80,310,976; grand total, \$189,906,976.

The capital of the debt is about \$15, and its cost about \$1 *per head* of the population.

The fiscal value of property in Mexico in 1891 is given as follows: Urban, \$290,552,200; rural, \$237,312,996; total, \$497,865,196; the fiscal value being taken as one-third less than the actual value.

## AGRICULTURE, MINERALS, ETC.

The chief agricultural products are rice, maize, barley, wheat, and beans. The cultivation of cocoa, coffee, and tobacco is extending. In 1892-93, 14,285 tons of coffee were exported from the Republic, and in 1893-94, 18,568 tons; in 1893-94, 336 tons of manufactured and 1,599 tons of raw tobacco were exported, and in 1894-95, 360 and 929 tons respectively. Henequen is grown chiefly in Yucatan. The fiber exported in 1893-94 amounted to 124,576,864 pounds. Other products are cotton, sugar-cane, and vanilla. Large numbers of cattle are reared in Mexico for the United States. In 1881, in Northern Mexico alone, on an area of 300,000 square miles, there were 1,500,000 cattle, 2,500,000 goats, 1,000,000 horses, and 1,000,000 sheep. In the whole of Mexico in 1883 there were 20,574 cattle ranches, valued at \$515,000,000.

The principal mineral exports in 1893 amounted to about \$57,000,000, of which gold and silver formed \$52,500,000; copper, \$2,143,000, and lead, \$1,307,000. The production of silver amounted to 1,332,991 kilos in 1893.

In 1893, there were in Mexico 2,899 factories for sugar and brandy, 123 for woollen and cotton yarns and textiles, and 41 for tobacco; the total number of factories being 3,844.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The following table shows the imports and exports of merchandise and the precious metals during the last four years:

Years.	Total Imports.	Merchandise.	Exports- Precious Metals.	Total.
1892-93.....	\$43,413,131	\$30,948,794	\$56,490,005	\$87,447,799
1893-94.....	80,287,489	32,858,927	46,484,380	79,343,287
1894-95.....	34,000,440	38,319,069	52,535,854	90,854,953
1895-96.....	42,253,933	40,178,306	64,838,596	105,016,902

The trade of Mexico, including precious metals, is chiefly with the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Spain.

The following table shows the principal articles exported in the last three years:

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Silver.....	\$3,131,823	\$18,813,876	\$26,345,160	Living animals.....	\$140,431	\$1,745,075	\$3,548,770
Silver coin.....	17,386,338	17,077,119	20,377,663	Tobacco.....	1,792,314	1,460,140	1,461,090
Coffee.....	11,768,090	12,270,783	8,103,302	Gum.....	802,417	679,367	1,527,838
Silver ore.....	9,377,333	10,935,353	10,885,479	Zacaton root.....	951,854	846,168	616,492
Henequen.....	6,710,733	7,730,068	6,763,821	Vanilla.....	1,133,722	423,083	1,428,675
Wood.....	2,081,898	2,691,811	4,208,880	Gold.....	.....	.....	5,246,418
Hides.....	2,256,457	2,330,262	2,311,999				

## COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

(In United States Money.)

Year Ending June 30.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Exports from Mexico.....	\$27,295,992	\$29,107,525	\$33,555,099	\$28,727,006	\$15,635,788	\$17,456,177	\$18,511,572
Imports into Mexico.....	14,969,620	14,293,969	19,568,634	12,842,149	15,005,908	19,450,256	23,421,064
Gold exports from Mexico.....	1,257,350	2,040,240	2,438,729	1,503,818	2,651,957	4,271,896	.....
Silver exports from Mexico...	13,040,081	17,133,794	20,612,875	11,286,381	17,673,473	24,894,345	.....

The values of the principal exports from Mexico to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Animals, \$1,510,044; chemicals, drugs, and dyes, \$2,172,577, of which \$1,101,991 was dyewoods and \$976,388 was vanilla beans; coffee, \$4,040,443; copper, pigs, etc., \$452,712; hides and skins, not furs, \$1,519,391; lead and manufactures of, \$1,350,713; textile grasses, etc., \$4,239,478, of which \$3,331,180 was sisal grass; gold, \$4,271,896; silver, \$24,894,345.

Imports into Mexico were: Animals, \$349,863; breadstuffs, \$925,315; carriages, cars, etc., \$687,425; chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., \$499,193; coal and coke, \$724,143; cotton, unmanufactured, \$1,643,183; manufactured, \$817,194; gunpowder and explosives, \$662,511; iron and steel and manufactures of, \$5,340,236; oils, mineral, \$535,329; vegetable, \$355,299; provisions, \$415,661; quicksilver, \$496,259; wood and manufactures of, \$1,611,467; gold, \$71,169; silver, \$215,391.

## SHIPPING, RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, POST-OFFICE.

The mercantile marine in 1895 comprised 52 steamers and 122 sailing vessels. In 1893-94, in the foreign trade, 1,237 vessels of 1,314,625 tons entered, and 1,211 vessels of 1,296,894 tons cleared the ports of Mexico. In the coasting trade 7,721 of 1,623,371 tons entered and 7,708 of 1,592,764 tons cleared. In 1894-95 in the foreign and coasting trade there entered 9,575 vessels of 3,428,973 tons, and cleared 9,567 of 3,339,684 tons.

In 1896 there were 6,933 miles of railway and 127 miles of tramway in operation. Of the total length, 899 miles have been built by Mexican capital and 5,617 miles by foreign. In 1892, 21,700,000 passengers and 3,100,000 tons of goods were conveyed, the gross proceeds being \$23,600,000.

The length of telegraph lines in 1896 was 40,990 miles, of which 28,000 belonged to the Federal Government, the remainder belonging to State, companies, and railways. The telephone had 7,459 miles of wire.

In 1896, there were 1,560 post-offices. There were carried 30,473,230 letters and post cards. Receipts, \$1,106,990; expenditure, \$1,471,571.

### COINAGE.

There are four mints in the Republic, coining on an average \$25,000,000 annually. Most of the silver exported is shipped in the shape of dollars, which find their way chiefly to China and the smaller communities in Indo-China and the Eastern Archipelago.

The following table shows the coinage by Mexican mints for six years:

Years.	Silver.	Gold.	Copper.	Total.	Years.	Silver.	Gold.	Copper.	Total.
1899-90.....	\$24,323,506	\$243,298	\$134,632	\$24,701,436	1892-93.....	\$27,132,376	\$361,672	\$74,460	\$27,568,508
1890-91.....	24,237,449	308,083	218,989	24,764,402	1893-94.....	30,185,811	553,978	.....	30,739,589
1891-92.....	25,527,018	291,940	158,694	25,975,652	1894-95.....	27,628,981	545,237	32,957	28,207,175

### BANKING AND CIRCULATION.

There are 12 banks in Mexico. The situation of the three most important of them was as follows on August 31, 1896:

	Banco Nacional.	Banco Hipotecario.	Banco de Lóndres.
<b>Assets.</b>			
Capital not paid up.....	\$12,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$.....
Cash.....	30,666,318	1,312,975	9,126,352
Notes.....	16,396,423	2,123,138	10,792,664
Advances.....	5,224,222	2,334,068	.....
Debts.....	12,645,664	1,632,485	6,712,368
Property.....	538,878	292,282	98,533
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$77,469,325</b>	<b>\$9,194,953</b>	<b>\$27,729,915</b>
<b>Liabilities.</b>			
Capital.....	20,000,000	5,000,000	5,299,050
Notes in circulation.....	22,414,708	.....	9,963,051
Bonds.....	.....	1,859,900	.....
Debts.....	29,842,273	2,283,453	10,117,814
Reserve fund.....	5,212,344	51,600	1,850,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$77,469,325</b>	<b>\$9,194,953</b>	<b>\$26,729,915</b>

Concessions have been granted to a number of new banks in several of the States for the purpose of advancing loans for agricultural and mining purposes.

The silver peso, or dollar, of 100 centavos, is of the nominal value of 100 cents; actual value variable (average for 1896, 53.5 cents).

The 10-peso gold piece weighs 27.0648 grammes .875 fine, and thus contains 23.6813 grammes of fine gold.

The silver peso weighs 27.073 grammes .902 fine, and thus contains 24.419 grammes of fine silver. The standard of value is silver. There is no paper currency, except ordinary bank-notes.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

## GUATEMALA.

The area of Guatemala is estimated at 63,400 English square miles. According to census of 1898, there were at that date 1,334,678 inhabitants, and in 1895 the population was estimated at 1,900,000. About 60 per cent. are pure Indians, most of the remainder being half-caste, there being very few descendants of Europeans. Guatemala is administratively divided into 22 departments.

Seven-tenths of the expenditure is for public debt, instruction, and war. The revenue and expenditure are given as follows:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Revenue.....	\$7,849,142	\$8,683,536	\$8,660,490	\$9,384,616	\$11,851,026	\$15,511,176
Expenditure.....	8,800,778	.....	9,672,263	11,401,418	13,577,064	15,515,061

Estimated revenue for 1896-97, \$14,880,800; expenditure, \$14,464,840.

At the beginning of 1896 the outstanding amount of the external debt of 1895 was £1,667,435. At end of 1895 a new railroad loan of 2658,500 was issued, to be paid off by May 31, 1898. The internal debt (including 1,758,340 pesos of internal bonds and 820,593 pesos of floating debt) amounted to 5,209,263 pesos.

The soil in general is exceedingly fertile. In 1893, there were under coffee 124,771 acres, yielding 75,883,200 lbs.; under sugar cane, 35,708 acres; under tobacco, 821 acres, yielding 305,085 lbs; under maize, 245,000 acres, yielding 1,185,970 bushels; under bananas, 11,272 acres, yielding 648,250 bunches; pulse, wheat and oats are also cultivated: forest covers 1,316,482 acres. Coffee-growing is extending, about 10 per cent. of the owners of coffee estates being Germans.

The following are the statistics of trade, in dollars, for the years indicated, including bullion and specie:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Imports.....	7,639,833	7,907,000	6,010,233	6,383,835	6,937,000	7,782,285
Exports.....	14,401,534	14,175,969	14,869,324	19,067,000	20,324,000	26,534,364

In 1895, of the imports the value of \$1,530,439 came from Great Britain, \$2,627,045 from the United States, \$1,643,200 from Germany, and \$558,634 from France. The chief exports are: Coffee, \$25,584,779 in 1895; silver coin, \$749,819; bananas, \$32,753; hides, \$58,018; rubber, \$49,089. Of the coffee exported in 1893, 408,005 quintals went to Germany, 160,926 to the United States, 15,812 to France, 3,033 to South America.

The trade with the United States appears as follows, years ending June 30:

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Exports to United States.....	\$2,618,199	\$3,182,638	\$2,554,710	\$2,225,586	\$2,669,384	\$2,077,354
Imports from United States....	1,997,944	1,851,332	1,763,882	1,664,584	2,665,408	3,158,059

The principal imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Animals, \$114,679; breadstuffs, \$368,241; carriages, cars, etc., \$171,721; cotton, manufactures of, \$209,375; iron and steel and manufactures of, \$719,253; provisions, \$208,851; wood and manufactures of, \$375,815; gold, \$18,000; silver, \$698,175.

The principal exports to the United States were: Coffee, \$1,910,523, bananas, \$83,268; gold, \$2,416; silver, \$74,875.

The total length of railroad is about 150 miles. New lines to a length of over 210 miles are being constructed, and others are being contracted for. The Government guarantees a subsidy of about \$1,630 per mile. Away from the railway, most of the traffic is on mule-back.

The banks of issue are: Banco Internacional, Banco Columbian, Banco de Guatemala, Banco Agrícola Hipotecario, Banco Americano, and Banco de Occidente. Total paid-up capital in 1895 was \$10,681,000; reserve fund, \$4,194,300.

The unit coin is the dollar, or peso, of 100 centavos, weight, 25 grammes .300 fine; value on January 1, 1897, 47.4 cents. The currency is mostly paper money.

## SAN SALVADOR.

The area of Republica del Salvador is estimated at 7,225 English square miles, divided into 14 departments. The population, according to a census of January 1, 1896, was 651,130, giving an average of 89 inhabitants to the square mile, being twenty times that of the average of the other States of Central America. An official estimate for the end of 1894 makes the population 803,534. Aboriginal and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, among whom live about 20,000 whites or descendants of Europeans.

The following are the official figures of the revenue and expenditure for five years:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Revenue.....	\$4,151,457	\$7,454,418	\$6,865,708	\$7,183,000	\$8,813,080	\$8,813,080
Expenditure.....	5,442,315	7,447,823	6,784,529	7,153,000	8,569,000	8,569,000

In 1895, the public debt was stated to be, internal, \$11,000,000, and external, \$254,000.

The chief products are: Coffee, indigo, sugar, tobacco. The mineral wealth of the Republic includes gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury. The mines and quarries in operation number 180. The imports and exports were as follows for five years:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Imports.....	\$2,405,202	\$3,200,094	\$2,320,941	\$1,853,996	\$2,171,000	\$2,890,739
Exports.....	7,578,734	7,072,578	6,838,269	7,511,089	6,611,000	13,847,685

The principal exports in 1895 were: Coffee, \$11,754,795; indigo, \$1,284,325; sugar, \$97,197; tobacco, \$120,225.

The trade with the United States appears as follows, years ending June 30:

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Exports to United States.....	\$1,783,066	\$2,330,702	\$1,355,790	\$2,926,469	\$3,174,677	\$1,166,970
Imports from United States..	1,160,460	1,294,268	1,138,430	1,071,695	1,260,628	1,606,573

The principal imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Breadstuffs, \$258,733; cotton manufactures, 189,018; iron and steel and manufactures of, \$396,485; wood and manufactures of, \$158,730.

The principal exports to the United States were coffee, \$1,126,895.

Salvador has 62 miles of railroad, connecting the port of Acajutla with the towns of Santa Anna and Atcos with San Tecla. Other railways are in process of construction.

The money unit is the dollar, of 100 centavos; value on January 1, 1897, 47.4 cents. The gold coins of England, Germany, the Latin Union, Spain, several South American republics, and Mexico, by decree, are received at par; those of the United States generally at 5 per cent. premium. A law passed September 30, 1892, adopting the gold standard, and requiring taxes to be paid in gold or its equivalent, is still in abeyance.

### HONDURAS.

The area of the Republic of Honduras is calculated to embrace about 43,000 English square miles, with a population, in 1890, of 306,048. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of aboriginal "Indians," and the sparse European-descended population, mainly of Spanish origin. The capital of the Republic is the ancient town of Tegucigalpa, with 12,600 inhabitants. The main ports are Amapala on the Pacific, Puerto Cortes, Trujillo, Roatan, Utilia, and La Ceiba, on the Atlantic.

The revenue for 1890 was \$1,432,522; 1891, \$1,850,163; 1892, \$1,764,137, and 1895, \$2,172,760. For 1891, the expenditure was \$2,983,570; 1892, \$2,603,650. For the year 1894-95 the estimated revenue amounted to \$1,544,785; expenditure, \$1,542,917.

In July, 1886, the external debt of Honduras consisted of four loans, contracted from 1867 to 1870, amounting to \$5,398,570, with arrears of interest amounting to \$11,046,229; total, \$16,444,799. No interest has been paid since 1872. The internal debt in 1892 amounted to \$2,742,574.

The chief products are tobacco, sugar, maize, bananas, and coffee. Cattle-breeding is carried on extensively. The mineral resources of Honduras are very rich—gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, antimony being found in almost every department. Deposits of brown and other coal have also been found. There are about 17 important mining companies at work, but statistics of their operations are not procurable. For the year 1892, the imports are given at \$1,363,310. The chief imports were: Ironware, \$60,708; cotton goods, \$238,732. The chief exports were: Live stock, \$636,277; bananas, \$211,940; cocoanuts, \$91,990; coffee, \$36,393; silver, \$652,500.

The trade with the United States is shown below, year ending June 30:

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Exports to United States.....	\$1,159,591	\$982,329	\$684,912	\$765,138	\$872,312	\$773,002
Imports from United States.....	640,921	515,224	471,695	558,511	645,781	610,621

The principal imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Breadstuffs, \$64,202; cotton manufactures, \$139,265; iron and steel and manufactures of, \$72,471; silver, \$1,262.

The principal exports to the United States were: Bananas, \$479,598; chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., \$51,779; india rubber, crude, \$57,497; gold, \$94,573; silver, \$387,081.

The unit of money is the silver dollar, of 100 cents (value on January 1, 1897, 47.7 cents), weighs 25 grammes, .900 fine. There are also 20, 5, and 1 peso gold pieces, of the weight and fineness of the corresponding French coins.

In November, 1894, the adoption of a gold standard equal to the American gold dollar was announced; the existing gold coinage having been demonetized.

### NICARAGUA.

The area of the Nicaragua Republic is estimated at 49,200 English square miles, and the population in 1896, 380,000, or including uncivilized Indians, 420,000. The population consists chiefly of aboriginal "Indians," mulattoes, negroes, and mixed races, and the number of Europeans and their descendants is very small but on the increase. Their number is about 1,200. There are 14 towns with from 2,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is the rearing of cattle and raising of coffee.

In 1892, the revenue was \$1,764,037, and the expenditure, \$2,983,576. The expenditure is principally for the maintenance of an army of 2,000 men, and the payment of interest on the public debt. The public debt consists of the internal debt, amounting in 1894 to \$7,000,000, and a loan raised in London, in 1894, for \$286,000, in 6 per cent. bonds, with a mortgage on the 98 miles of railway controlled by the State, and the customs.

The culture of coffee and bananas is extending; about 75,000 acres is now under coffee. Five years ago, there were in the Republic 109 mines, worked by American companies. In nearly all, gold is found mixed with silver; in a few, silver mixed with copper.

In the year 1890, the total imports amounted (in currency) to 2,536,820 pesos; 1890, 3,327,007 pesos; 1891, 2,738,500 pesos; 1892, 6,006,806 pesos; exports, 1890, 3,162,683 pesos; 1891, 3,634,137 pesos; 1891, 2,378,500 pesos. The chief article of export is coffee—113,719 quintals in 1890, valued at 2,487,646 pesos; in 1893, 130,000 quintals; in 1894, 123,180 quintals.

In 1894, England exported to Nicaragua \$181,938 of cotton goods.

The trade with the United States is shown as follows, year ending June 30:

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Exports to U. S.....	\$1,705,961	\$1,657,873	\$1,400,236	\$1,564,472	\$1,533,792	\$1,268,922
Imports from U. S....	1,692,942	1,307,179	937,859	935,142	1,073,467	1,269,015

The chief imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Breadstuffs, \$159,366; chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., \$51,661; cotton manufactures, \$102,148; iron and steel and manufactures of, \$216,237; leather and manufactures of, \$52,254; provisions, \$108,013; silver, \$2,425.

Chief exports to United States were: Coffee, \$236,749; bananas, \$369,938; hides and skins, not furs, \$79,800; india rubber, crude, \$355,845; wood, unmanufactured, \$80,923; gold, \$200,032; silver, \$190,669.

There are 2,100 miles of telegraph lines in the Republic, with 72 stations. There are 91 miles of railway open, which cost \$2,700,000. One line extends from Corinto, on the Pacific, to Momotombo, 58 miles, and another from Managua, the capital, to Granada, 33 miles.

The system of money is the same as in Honduras; though Mexican, Chilean, Peruvian, and other South and Central American dollars are issued as well by the Bank of London and Central America as by the Government; there is also a paper currency.

### COSTA RICA.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 23,000 English square miles. According to the census of February 18, 1892, the population was 243,206, besides 19,456 unenumerated and about 3,500 aborigines. The enumerated population gives on an average 10.5 inhabitants to the square mile.

The revenue and expenditure for six years have been, in pesos:

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Revenue.....	5,195,965	5,601,996	5,808,474	4,800,000	6,123,872	6,528,975
Expenditure.....	4,965,343	5,483,430	5,449,290	4,741,840	6,121,493	6,187,927

The foreign debt of the Republic consisted of a six per cent. loan of the nominal amount of \$1,000,000, contracted in England in 1871, and a 7 per cent. loan of the nominal amount of \$2,400,000—issued at 82—contracted in 1872. The amount outstanding in January, 1897, was \$2,691,300, and the accumulated interest amounted to \$2,119,512. The principal of the debt has been converted into a total amount of \$2,000,000 sterling at 5 per cent. from January 1, 1898, and for the arrears of interest fully paid-up shares in the Costa Rica Railway Company were given, \$22 10s. of shares for the arrears on each £100 old bond. In 1893, the Government again went into default, and negotiations are now in progress for a settlement. The internal debt on March 31, 1896, amounted to 1,391,561 pesos. It is being rapidly redeemed.

The soil and climate of Costa Rica are very productive. The principal agricultural products are coffee (15,160,878 kilogrammes in 1893), bananas (1,576,650 bunches), sugar (162,804 quintals in 1891). The production of bananas and of coffee is rapidly increasing. Gold and silver mines are worked; the annual value of the produce being about 120,000 pesos.

The following are the values in pesos (1890-93 gold, 1894-95 paper) of the imports and exports:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Imports.....	6,337,560	8,351,029	5,389,749	5,833,427	10,165,201	13,250,000
Exports.....	10,290,780	9,664,607	9,113,948	9,619,064	12,183,909	14,509,440

The most important export is coffee, the quantity exported in 1895 being 188,766 bags, valued at 11,200,283 pesos. Other exports were bananas, 784,257 pesos; hides and skins, cedar, and various woods.

The trade with the United States is shown as follows, years ending June 30:

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Exports to United States..	\$2,532,305	\$2,063,046	\$2,309,358	\$2,267,384	\$3,236,598	\$3,635,187
Imports from U. States...	1,331,049	1,154,023	1,210,740	1,002,049	984,065	1,198,613

The principal imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Breadstuffs, \$194,301; chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., \$48,750; cotton manufactures, \$128,973; iron and steel and manufactures of, \$181,181; provisions, \$124,204; tobacco and manufactures of, \$59,737; gold, \$10,400.

Exports to United States were: Coffee, \$3,157,025; bananas, \$574,782; hides and skins, not furs, \$67,640; gold, \$23,465; silver, \$275.

The railway system of Costa Rica extends from Limon, on the Atlantic coast, to Alajuela, 147 miles. From Puntarenas, on the Pacific, a line extends to Esparza, 14 miles. This line is being continued to Alajuela, and when it is completed there will be railway communication between the east and west coasts. Other railways are projected.

There were (1891) telegraph lines of a total length of 630 English miles, with 43 telegraph offices. The number of messages in 1891 was 222,231.

There are two banks in Costa Rica, the Anglo-Costa Rican Bank, and the Bank of Costa Rica, with a capital of 1,000,000 pesos, and 1,500,000 pesos respectively. The Bank of Costa Rica has a monopoly of the note issue. The paper in circulation in 1895 amounted to 3,107,000 pesos, the specie reserve being 1,155,000 pesos. The silver in circulation amounts to 1,000,000 pesos.

The Government has issued a decree withdrawing its present system of currency and adopting a gold standard.

The unit is the peso or dollar, of 100 centavos; value January 1, 1897, 47.4 cents.



## BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The London "Statesman's Year Book" gives the following statistics of revenue and expenditure and of commerce and tonnage of the British West India Islands:

	Revenue				Expenditure			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Bahamas.....	£59,704	£53,225	£47,904	£63,232	£63,222	£57,911	£57,300	£62,110
Barbados.....	162,863	161,630	160,524	146,315	199,130	164,633	161,279	152,089
Jamaica.....	713,332	759,020	785,949	814,341	734,524	753,697	767,091	836,513
Turk's Island.....	7,536	7,434	8,840	7,312	7,536	7,817	7,459	7,547
Windward Islands:								
St. Lucia.....	48,297	51,598	56,590	48,564	54,984	49,271	54,400	57,578
St. Vincent.....	29,125	28,495	29,162	25,459	28,906	29,549	30,070	28,911
Grenada.....	55,820	59,210	63,022	58,468	59,260	58,069	59,594	63,675
Leeward Islands:								
Virgin Islands.	1,365	1,552	2,577	1,533	1,959	1,715	1,588	1,954
{ St. Christopher }								
{ Nevis..... }	47,231	53,859	56,443	43,215	46,506	51,975	57,317	56,017
{ Anguilla..... }								
Antigua.....	52,551	50,881	57,678	44,348	50,373	50,871	59,675	70,221
Montserrat.....	7,099	8,371	8,677	7,125	7,832	7,932	7,782	10,702
Dominica.....	22,716	22,547	22,982	22,859	25,075	25,818	27,493	27,102
Trinidad.....	520,231	510,068	540,374	552,275	497,396	488,503	486,110	549,771
Tobago.....	7,459	9,211	8,843	8,591	9,010	8,558	8,135	8,218
Total.....	£1,735,939	£1,776,921	£1,848,565	£1,843,637	£1,735,723	£1,756,259	£1,786,493	£1,932,358

Customs revenue (1895): Bahamas, £43,733; Barbados, £74,315; Jamaica, £390,886; St. Lucia, £21,052; St. Vincent, £13,353; Grenada, £24,826; Virgin Islands, £416; St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla, £21,844; Antigua, £25,241; Montserrat, £2,706; Dominica, £8,232; Trinidad, £362,248; Tobago, £2,823.

The chief branches of expenditure (1895) were: Jamaica, public works, £35,831; charges of debt, £81,111; police, £55,468; Bahamas, public works, £4,635; debt charges, £5,897; salaries, £14,349; police, £4,099; Barbados, salaries, £76,171; debt charges, £14,329; St. Vincent, salaries, £12,490; public works, £2,513; St. Lucia, public works, £20,890; salaries, £18,195; Grenada, public works, £12,592; Trinidad, public works, £35,097; police, £43,052; salaries, £202,721; debt charges, £38,336.

In 1895, the public debt of Jamaica was (including guarantees) £2,171,029; of Bahamas, £114,126; of Barbados, £406,100; of Trinidad, £569,679; of St. Vincent, £17,170; of Grenada, £113,200; of Tobago, £5,000; of Montserrat, £18,100; of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla, £74,650; St. Lucia, £185,380; Antigua, £138,121; Dominica, £70,900.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

	Exports				Imports			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Bahamas.....	£145,136	£122,540	£119,378	£124,011	£197,401	£196,512	£174,949	£172,581
Barbados.....	926,572	1,243,082	984,512	587,298	1,081,572	1,372,536	1,279,335	958,921
Jamaica.....	1,759,406	2,075,689	1,921,422	1,873,105	1,941,481	2,157,794	2,191,745	2,288,945
Turk's Island.....	27,336	23,366	32,774	21,698	25,388	24,888	28,526	26,736
Windward Islands:								
St. Lucia.....	179,056	178,429	145,894	137,869	173,025	168,978	187,542	154,945
St. Vincent.....	117,572	114,094	87,374	68,690	102,981	93,424	91,009	64,842
Grenada.....	264,681	310,063	189,614	174,497	158,702	166,679	196,998	175,712
Leeward Islands:								
Virgin Islands.	3,301	4,153	4,015	3,818	4,643	3,885	4,395	4,576
{ St. Christopher }								
{ Nevis..... }	229,182	273,799	225,524	140,542	181,532	184,192	192,701	172,281
Antigua.....	244,741	199,870	170,223	87,125	188,358	178,931	157,633	144,864
Montserrat.....	31,614	32,715	22,502	17,389	26,774	29,325	32,981	22,728
Dominica.....	46,165	53,752	42,665	39,471	61,303	64,552	62,642	69,789
Trinidad.....	2,258,063	2,320,824	2,000,748	2,065,104	2,089,380	2,270,885	2,152,883	2,276,864
Tobago.....	13,744	15,675	15,872	10,517	15,838	17,863	15,403	13,643
Total.....	£6,246,969	£6,974,652	£6,062,517	£5,351,124	£6,248,378	£6,930,444	£6,769,263	£6,545,426

Trinidad alone, in 1895, exported sugar valued at £593,415; cocoa, £630,643; molasses, £42,551. Jamaica exported sugar, £195,459; rum, £164,600; coffee, £284,621. Barbados, sugar, £282,257; molasses, £97,836. St. Vincent, sugar, £1,702 cwt.; arrowroot, 25,695 lbs. Grenada, cocoa, £138,520; spice, £20,964. St. Lucia, sugar, £49,334; cocoa, £16,613. Leeward Islands, sugar, £173,652; molasses, £23,290.

In 1895, Jamaica imported cotton goods worth £277,598; fish, £183,007; flour, £179,525; rice, £54,971. Trinidad imported flour, £35,304; rice, £23,333; textiles, £483,408. Bahamas, flour, £18,369. Barbados,

cottons, £83,508; flour, £56,687; rice, £75,391. St. Lucia, cottons and woolens, £2,770; fish (salted), £26,750; flour, £13,817. St. Vincent, flour, £9,425 (bbis). Leeward Islands, textiles, £57,289; flour, £71,529; dried fish, £26,934.

Total imports into Great Britain from British West Indies in 1895, £1,863,673 (sugar, £508,107 in 1893, £643,102 in 1894, £492,399 in 1895); rum, £158,044; cocoa, £565,565; dyes, £187,446. Exports from Great Britain to West Indies in 1895, £2,104,374 (cottons, £347,790; apparel, £249,384; leather and saddlery, £128,348; iron, £151,062; manure, £57,124; machinery, £64,729).

## TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The trade of the United States with the British West Indies is shown as follows, years ending June 30:

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Exports to U. S. . . .	\$16,293,184	\$12,440,132	\$16,028,502	\$13,017,178	\$9,777,444	\$10,801,618	\$12,285,885
Imports from U. S. . .	9,779,138	8,130,257	8,044,846	8,512,016	7,764,178	8,784,153	7,943,477

The principal articles of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Animals, \$124,330; breadstuffs, \$3,069,306; carriages and street cars, \$122,561; cotton manufactures, \$335,852; fish, \$110,527; iron and steel manufactures, \$427,400; leather and manufactures of, \$231,156; oil cake and oil cake meal, \$122,497; oil, mineral, refined, \$262,373. Provisions—Beef products, \$272,051; hog products, \$920,370; oleomargarine, \$146,660; dairy products, \$214,513; tobacco and manufactures of, \$233,613; wood and manufactures of, \$880,540; gold, \$28,000; silver, \$10,764.

The principal articles of export to the United States were: Asphaltum, \$162,710; chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., \$1,077,641; cocoa, crude, and shells of, \$763,290; coffee, \$643,281; fruits, including nuts, \$2,282,614; salt, \$110,092; spices, \$74,075; sponges, \$231,162; sugar and molasses, \$4,758,569; gold, \$232,612; silver, \$16,428.

## TONNAGE.

The total tonnage entered and cleared in 1895 was as follows:

Bahamas.....	396,620	Grenada.....	510,154	Trinidad.....	1,250,068
Barbados.....	1,169,901	Virgin Islands.....	16,534	Tobago.....	41,767
Jamaica.....	1,607,347	St. Kitts and Nevis..	466,132		
Turk's Island.....	240,124	Antigua.....	467,978		
St. Lucia.....	947,668	Montserrat.....	372,471		
St. Vincent.....	237,910	Dominica.....	390,954	Total.....	8,127,648

Of the total tonnage returned (1894), 6,802,339 was British.

Currency, weights, and measures throughout the islands are those of Great Britain, though in several of them various American coins are current.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

## THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

The fourteen provinces and nine territories actually composing the Argentine Republic, their estimated area, and the number of inhabitants according to the census of May 10, 1895, are stated as follows:

Provinces.	Area, English Square Miles.	Popula- tion 1895.	Population per Square Mile.
<b>Littoral:</b>			
Buenos Ayres (city).....	115	663,854	5,794.7
Buenos Ayres (province).....	63,000	921,225	14.6
Santa Fé.....	18,000	397,285	22.0
Entre Ríos.....	45,000	250,994	6.4
Corrientes.....	54,000	236,570	4.4
<b>Andes:</b>			
Rioja.....	31,500	68,228	2.2
Catamarca.....	31,500	90,187	2.8
San Juan.....	29,700	84,251	2.8
Mendoza.....	54,000	116,698	2.2
<b>Central:</b>			
Cordoba.....	54,000	351,745	6.5
San Luis.....	18,000	81,155	4.5
Santiago del Estero.....	31,500	180,445	5.1
Tucuman.....	13,500	215,693	16.0
<b>Northern:</b>			
Salta.....	45,000	118,138	2.6
Jujuy.....	27,000	49,543	1.8
<b>Total, Provinces.....</b>	<b>515,815</b>	<b>3,850,011</b>	<b>7.4</b>
<b>Territories.</b>			
Misiones.....	23,962	33,006	1.3
Formosa.....	73,000	4,829	0.06
Chaco.....	85,000	10,280	1.2
Pampa.....	91,000	25,765	2.8
Rio Negro.....	124,000	9,300	0.07
Neuquen.....	57,000	14,517	0.2
Chubut.....	154,000	3,748	0.02
Santa Cruz.....	182,500	1,058	0.005
Tierra del Fuego.....	13,000	477	0.03
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,778,195</b>	<b>3,952,990</b>	<b>2.2</b>

The only other official census of the Republic was taken in 1889, showing a population then of 1,737,023, the gain in 26 years being 2,226,623.

The increase of population has been due largely to emigration. The arrivals by sea have been as follows: 1884, 77,806; 1885, 108,722; 1886, 93,116; 1887, 120,842; 1888, 155,632; 1889, 260,909; 1890, 77,815; 1891, 28,266; 1892, 39,973; 1893, 52,067; 1894, 54,720; 1895, 46,783. From 1873-1893 the arrivals of immigrants numbered 1,683,000, and the emigrants 567,000. In 1895, the net immigration numbered 46,783 persons. In 1894, the immigrants comprised 37,069 Italians, 8,122 Spaniards, 2,107 French, 971 Germans, 3,133 Russians, 440 Austrians, and 2,890 Russian Jews. The departures in 1894 numbered 41,369. In 1893, the total number that entered was 110,226; departed, 64,100; in 1894, 107,104, and 58,904. In 1887, the foreign population was 600,000, comprising 280,000 Italians, 150,000 French, 100,000 Spaniards, 40,000 English, and 20,000 Germans.

## FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The revenue and expenditure of the Republic are shown as follows:

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Gold.	Paper.	Gold.	Paper.
1892.....	\$23,286,204	\$17,733,051	\$.....	\$.....
1893.....	31,864,095	21,890,124	31,303,149	97,627,956
1894.....	27,780,500	24,861,412	18,418,000	66,063,330
1895.....	29,805,851	23,958,460	24,165,239	83,933,337
1896.....	31,048,000	49,560,000	20,491,483	85,600,000

The figures for 1896 are estimates and do not include an extraordinary expenditure for the departments of War and Marine of \$18,000,000 paper. For 1897 the estimates of revenue and expenditure were as follows:

	Revenue.			Expenditure.	
	Dollars. Gold.	Dollars. Paper.		Dollars. Gold.	Dollars. Paper.
Import and export duties.....	29,200,000		Interior and Congress.....	1,800,000	23,401,086
Port dues.....	1,978,000		Foreign Affairs.....	366,880	635,443
Stamps.....	280,000		Finance.....		7,515,495
Interest.....	622,000		Debt.....	14,337,075	10,823,084
Railways and works.....		4,500,000	Justice, Instruction.....		14,067,434
Land taxes.....		1,500,000	War.....		19,634,966
Licenses.....		1,750,000	Navy.....		10,560,917
Stamps.....		5,400,000	War and Marine (extraordi- nary).....		18,000,000
Post-Office.....		2,300,000			
Internal taxes.....		17,600,000			
Use of credit.....		25,000,000			
Various.....		5,650,000			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>32,078,000</b>	<b>63,700,000</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18,303,955</b>	<b>109,128,372</b>

## THE PUBLIC DEBT.

At the beginning of 1896, the national debt stood as follows (in U. S. money): External debt, \$269,823,938; internal debt, gold, \$88,638,125; paper, \$23,053,000 (pesos, 83,502,338).

On December 31, 1896, the floating debt amounted to \$1,370,000 gold and \$9,000,000 paper.

The annual service of the debt in 1894-95 amounted to \$13,846,322 dollars paper and \$1,478,311 gold. The amount of notes redeemed in 1894 was \$8,000,394.

## AGRICULTURE.

The land under cultivation in 1895 was about 15,000,000 acres, out of a total of 240,000,000 acres available for cultivation. The area under vines was 71,135 acres; production of wine, 50,720,640 gallons; raisins, 10,582 tons; alcohol, 574,560 gallons. There are about 82,000 acres under sugar cane, and the sugar crop for 1896 was estimated at 120,000 tons; there are 48 sugar works in operation. In 1896, there were planted 5,500,000 acres of wheat, yielding 1,400,000 tons. The late national census gives 21,701,526 horned cattle, 74,379,561 sheep, 4,930,223 horses and mules. The census of 1895 gives the following statistics: Schools, 2,744; newspapers, etc., 405; libraries, 150; hospitals, 129; Catholic churches, 849; non-Catholic churches, 50; theaters, 121; flour mills, 532; sugar mills, 48; sugar plantations, 2,749; vineyards, 6,513; breweries, 44; distilleries, 108; wine factories, 852.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The official figures, in thousands of pesos, gold, of imports and exports (exclusive of specie) are shown as follows:

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports.....	67,193	91,481	96,224	92,724	94,856	112,066
Exports.....	103,219	113,370	94,080	101,249	118,937	115,071

In 1895 and 1896 the imports were made up as follows (gold \$): Imports, dutiable, \$86,357,820; free, \$8,497,912; specie, \$4,730,468. Exports, dutiable, \$68,094,067; free, \$56,842,771; specie, \$118,445. In 1896: Imports, dutiable, \$96,215,293; free, \$12,842,709; specie, \$6,063,345. Exports, dutiable, \$58,587,604; free, \$57,063,360; specie, \$2,178,891.

The foreign trade (precious metals excluded) of the Republic was distributed as follows (gold dollars, 000's omitted):

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Great Britain.....	\$33,118	\$39,524	\$44,730	\$20,411	\$14,695	\$14,389
France.....	10,156	9,117	12,028	18,844	20,357	23,665
Germany.....	10,689	11,163	13,895	11,544	13,323	13,333
Belgium.....	8,959	7,441	8,453	12,769	15,418	12,062
United States.....	10,149	6,687	11,210	5,285	8,947	6,401
Italy.....	8,873	10,363	11,395	3,067	3,518	3,897
Brazil.....	2,079	4,096	5,153	13,869	8,096	9,842

The following were the principal articles of import and export, in thousands of pesos:

Imports.		Exports.	
	1895.		1894.
Textiles and apparel.....	37,304	Animals and their produce....	74,630
Food substances.....	11,543	Agricultural produce.....	39,100
Iron and manufactures.....	9,801	Manufactured ".....	2,348
Drinks.....	8,798	Forest ".....	2,161
Wood and manufactures.....	3,812	Mineral ".....	839
Railway and other material...	1,922	Various ".....	859
Paper and manufactures.....	2,237		
Metals, various.....	1,430		
Pottery, glass, etc.....	2,256		
Chemicals.....	4,830		
Coal, coke, oil, etc.....	6,307		
Various.....	2,150		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>94,856</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>118,937</b>

The following were the more important exports :

	Wool. Tons.	*Sheepskins. Tons.	Wheat. Tons.	Maize. Tons.	Meat. Tons.
1893.....	123,290	25,569	1,008,137	84,507	68,371
1894.....	161,907	36,756	1,608,000	54,876	80,000
1895.....	201,353	33,664	1,010,289	772,318	99,757

Of the wool exported in 1895, 81,909 tons went to France, 48,215 tons to Germany, 36,843 to Belgium, and 12,187 to the United States.

#### COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports from United States.....	\$2,820,085	\$2,927,488	\$4,979,696	\$4,862,746	\$4,456,163	\$5,979,046
Exports to United States.....	5,970,544	5,343,796	5,239,065	3,497,080	7,675,270	9,813,366

The principal articles of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Agricultural implements, \$854,067; cotton manufactures, \$316,896; flax, hemp, and jute manufactures, \$236,129; iron and steel manufactures, \$747,821; naval stores, \$220,523; oils, mineral, refined, \$914,778; wood and manufactures of, \$1,251,371.

Exports to the United States: Hair, \$223,646; hides and skins, not furs, \$5,903,424; wool, \$2,618,257.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

The imports and exports of coin and bullion have been as follows:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Imports.....	\$7,088,401	\$9,007,891	\$6,510,898	\$4,524,885	\$3,186,952	\$6,559,363
Exports.....	775,529	1,656,476	1,974,477	1,910,700	264,067	.....

#### SHIPPING.

The vessels entered in the foreign trade at the ports of the Republic were:

Year.	Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Total	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1893.....	7,731	5,641,254	3,036	763,764	10,767	6,405,018
1894.....	7,103	5,905,440	4,520	1,062,531	11,623	6,767,071
1895.....	6,496	5,461,468	3,382	785,633	9,878	6,247,101

#### RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, POST-OFFICE.

The official returns for the railways of the Republic for the year ending December 31, 1895, are shown as follows:

	Length in Kilo- meters.	Capital.	Passengers Carried.	Tons of Cargo Carried.	Gross Receipts.	Net Profits.
State railways.....	1,033	\$42,428,297	161,448	359,361	\$529,941	\$64,158
Private railways guaranteed by the State.....	3,920	124,016,498	81,116,994	1,512,237	4,630,826	1,635,040
Private rail'ys not guarant'd. Provincial railways.....	6,272	248,380,229	12,572,785	5,592,544	17,842,099	9,903,279
	2,996	81,152,012	1,003,030	2,149,599	3,454,602	1,148,579
Grand total.....	14,222	\$498,076,031	\$14,554,257	\$9,614,041	\$26,457,468	\$12,651,051

In 1894, there were 20,415 miles of telegraph lines, of which 11,250 were national; 1,115 miles belonged to cable companies, and 8,060 to railway companies. The number of telegraphic dispatches (1893) was 2,500,000. There were 295 offices.

In 1895, the Post-Office carried 142,436,240 inland letters and packets and 22,906,267 international. The net revenue from the postal and telegraph services was \$3,793,125.

#### MONEY AND BANKING.

The silver *peso fuerte*, or dollar, of 100 *centesimos*, is of the value of \$0.965 at par.

The 5-dollar gold piece weighs 8.0645 grammes .900 fine, and therefore contains 7.25905 grammes of fine gold.

The silver dollar (like the French 5-franc piece) weighs 25 grammes .900 fine, and thus contains 22.5 grammes of fine silver.

Argentine gold coins are full legal tender. Silver coins are legal tender only to the amount of 10 pesos, and bronze coins to the amount of 1 peso.

In 1895, a law was passed authorizing the withdrawal from circulation of all fractional paper currency under 50 cents and the issue of a new series of nickel coins in place thereof. There will be coined 5,000,000 5-cent pieces, 8,700,000 10-cent pieces, and 6,800,000 20-cent pieces.

\* With wool on.

The estimated stock of gold coin and bullion in 1895 was \$20,000,000. The amount of outstanding currency on March 31, 1895, excluding gold and silver, was \$290,643,053. The average premium on gold in 1895 was 244.33; highest, 278.50; lowest, 214.50. Average rate of exchange on London, 48.152 pence. Highest premium in 1890, 326; lowest, 274.

Since the 16th of July, 1883, all the accounts of the Government and banks are settled in national pesos or piasters. In 1884, the Argentine Republic had a metallic stock of 48,000,000 pesos, 22,000,000 of which were in circulation. While formally adopting the double standard, the Argentine law of 1881 restricted the coinage and use of silver as legal tender, and the metallic standard may, therefore, be said to be gold. The country, however, is frequently classed as a double-standard country.

The actual currency is depreciated paper, fluctuating greatly in value. Gold is quoted at so much premium; for instance, 180 premium—that is, \$280 paper to \$100 gold.

Gold is also quoted in paper pesos per ounce, and, indirectly, through the price of the sovereign, in paper pesos. Thus, if sovereigns are given at 16.48, the gold dollar is 1648 divided by 5.04 = 326.98 pesos, *i. e.*, gold is 227 premium.

#### ARGENTINE BANK CIRCULATION.

The aggregate circulation of the different national banks on March 31, 1896, was as follows:

National Bank.....	\$128,697,813	Bank of the Province of—(continued).	
Bank of the Province of—		Corrientes.....	\$396,961
Buenos Ayres.....	59,592,576	San Luis.....	175,229
Santa Fé.....	10,487,552	Mendoza.....	2,323,210
Cordoba.....	12,797,289	City of Buenos Ayres.....	1,126,180
Entre Rios.....	3,506,178	German Transatlantic.....	725,600
Salta.....	2,738,337	Treasury notes.....	11,246,100
Tucuman.....	2,046,591	British Bank of South America.....	250,000
Santiago.....	3,956,139	La Nacion.....	37,080,555
San Juan.....	1,967,240	Old Emission National Bank.....	593,863
Rioja.....	3,594,453	Fractional currency.....	10,050,000
Catamarca.....	1,390,547		
Total.....			\$294,742,994

The outstanding circulation at the same date in 1895 was \$286,693,023. The National Government has notified bill-holders that it will protect the bills of all the national banks of the country.

The condition of the Hypothecary Bank of the Province of Buenos Ayres is still undetermined. The cédulas now outstanding amount to \$187,591,698 in currency and \$3,330,000 in gold. But the lands on which the mortgages are placed, it is claimed, are either valueless or they are valued at three to six times more than they could be sold for. The securities, taken altogether, are thought to be worth from three to twenty cents on the dollar.

The National Hypothecary Bank continues to do business, though under a great stress of difficulties, owing to the impossibility of realizing on securities in cases of default. The amount of cédulas which this bank has now outstanding is \$77,646,300 in currency and \$15,261,400 in gold.

## BRAZIL.

### AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of Brazil is 3,200,878 square miles. An incomplete census in 1872 gave the population at that time as 10,042,458; the census in 1890 states it as 16,330,216.

At the census of 1872, there were 3,787,289 whites, 3,801,787 metis, 1,954,452 negroes, and 386,955 Indians. In the northern provinces, the Indian element preponderates, while in Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Minas the negroes are numerous. At the seaports, the majority of the population is European.

From 1871 to 1893, the number of immigrants is stated to have been 860,991. The annual rate through Rio, Santos, and Victoria during five years has been: 1890, 107,100; 1891, 218,958; 1892, 86,513; 1893, 84,143; 1894, 63,294, and 1895, 164,371. In 1893, there were 17,525 emigrants. Of the emigrants in 1894, 37,286 were Italians, 17,251 Portuguese, 6,497 Spaniards, 812 Germans, 754 Austrians, 310 French and 91 English. By a contract which commenced January 1, 1898, the "Companhia Metropolitana" has undertaken to introduce 1,000,000 immigrants from Europe and Spanish and Portuguese colonies within 10 years. In September, 1892, the President sanctioned a law permitting Chinese and Japanese immigration.

### FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The following figures show the revenue and expenditures—the years 1894-5-6-7 being provisional. Balances on both sides from former years are omitted; also under revenue the proceeds of loans, balance of deposits, and issues of nickel and paper money.

Year.	Revenue. Milreis.	Expenditure. Milreis.	Year.	Revenue. Milreis.	Expenditure. Milreis.
1890.....	195,253,406	220,645,874	1894.....	266,494,615	370,668,341
1891.....	228,945,000	220,562,000	1895.....	300,725,297	275,691,670
1892.....	227,607,092	279,180,219	1896.....	331,174,400	343,436,210
1893.....	259,850,981	291,311,070	1897.....	335,894,000	329,112,753

The public debt on December 31, 1895, is stated as follows:

	Milreis.
External, \$175,440,168 (at par =)	320,918,332
Internal funded, in paper	362,488,635
Gold loan	275,473,500
Paper money	678,073,022
Floating debt	244,628,677
Guaranteed debts	6,893,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,888,475,666</b>

If, however, the foreign gold loans and guaranteed debts are calculated at the current rate of exchange (about 10d. London), the total debt amounts to 2,713,952,434 milreis.

### AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

Coffee is the chief product, after which come sugar, tobacco, and cotton. Annual yield of coffee is estimated at 8,000,000 bags. In Pernambuco, the sugar crop of 1894 yielded 2,468,297 bags. In Rio de Janeiro, 1894, there were running 15 mills manufacturing goods of the value of about \$7,500,000. In Bahia are 10 mills and in Pernambuco 8. Flour is manufactured, 100,000 tons of wheat being ground annually. There are 155 cotton factories.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The imports and exports of merchandise (special trade) were as follows:

Year.	Special Trade		Year.	Special Trade	
	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1881	\$80,840,000	\$104,610,000	1886	\$80,236,000	\$79,203,000
1882	80,539,000	91,808,000	1887	155,425,000	182,796,000
1883	85,226,000	88,258,000	1888	135,931,000	115,073,000
1884	86,490,000	82,578,000	1889	110,810,000	154,500,000
1885	66,912,000	84,852,000	1890	128,231,000	149,911,000

For years 1840 to 1881, see "Year Book," Volume I, page 14.

In 1894, the exports were \$330,570,000; in 1895, the exports were estimated at £31,000,000 and imports at £30,000,000.

From Rio Janeiro, in 1894, the total exports were of the value of 108,808,000 milreis, of which 103,686,000 milreis was for coffee. The export of coffee from Rio Janeiro has been, in bags of 60 kilogrammes: 1892, 3,381,764; 1893, 2,438,154; 1894, 2,662,520. From Santos the export has been: 1891-92, 5,588,142 bags; 1892-93, 3,411,498; 1893-94, 1,772,679. From Para, in 1893, 19,144,157 kilogrammes of rubber were exported; in 1894, 19,472,010 kilogrammes; cocoa, 1893, 4,597,189; 1894, 3,434,656 kilogrammes. From Manaus, 1893, 4,743,752 kilogrammes of rubber were exported; in 1894, 4,377,566 kilogrammes. From Pernambuco, in 1893, the exports of sugar were valued at 39,063,140 milreis (\$9,765,785); in 1894, 39,052,789 milreis (\$8,542,795); cotton, 1893, 16,541,845 milreis (\$4,135,460); 1894, 11,469,115 milreis (\$2,508,870). From Macao, 1894, sugar, 695,286 bags (75 kilos.); cotton, 36,099 bales; cotton seed, 56,979 bags. From Rio Grande do Sul the chief exports in 1894 were: Dried beef, 20,831,226 kilogrammes; tallow, 3,552,375 kilogrammes; hides, 496,011 in number.

### TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The trade with the United States is indicated in the following table:

Year Ending June 30.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Exports into United States..	\$83,230,595	\$118,633,604	\$76,222,138	\$79,360,159	\$78,831,476	\$71,090,046	\$69,099,339
Imports from United States.	14,120,246	14,291,373	12,388,124	13,866,006	15,165,079	14,256,187	12,450,061

The principal imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Breadstuffs, \$3,499,526; cotton and manufactures, \$992,972; iron and steel and manufactures of, \$2,083,708; refined mineral oil, \$1,715,894; provisions, \$2,540,073, and wood and manufactures, \$948,175.

Exports to the United States: Coffee, \$54,019,900; hides and skins, not furs, \$2,167,016; india rubber and gutta-percha, crude, \$10,205,341; sugar, \$3,776,486.

### GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year.	Gold		Silver	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1885	\$2,140	\$3,000	\$1,586	\$8,625
1886	16,362	.....	.....	2,276
1887	2,415	.....	.....	9,821
1888	20,100	50,130	.....	16,867
1889	.....	214,015	59	13,313
1890	4,002	19,424	1,726	269,868
1891	2,362	1,963	679	571,285
1892	34,425	5,000	867	674,032
1893	2,735	.....	1,232	82,106
1894	2,999	.....	.....	112,961

\* For eighteen months.

## RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, ETC.

In 1896 there were 8,068 miles open for traffic, 5,408 miles under construction, 4,670 under survey and 8,440 to be surveyed. The Government guarantees to most of the railways 6 or 7 per cent. on the capital.

The telegraphs are controlled by the Government. In 1895, there were 21,336 miles of wire, 289 offices, and 1,233,695 messages transmitted. Receipts for 1897 estimated at 36,000,000 milreis; expenditure, 9,844,722.

The Post-Office carried, in 1893, 33,441,000 letters and post cards; samples and packets, 37,674,000. There were 2,826 post-offices.

## MONEY.

The milreis of 1,000 reis is of the par value of 54.6 cents.

The 10-milreis piece weighs 8.9648 grammes .916 fine, and thus contains 8.2178 grammes of fine gold.

The 2-milreis silver piece weighs 25.5 grammes .916 fine, and therefore contains 23.375 grammes fine silver.

Nominally the standard of value is gold. Gold and silver coins have almost entirely disappeared, the actual circulating medium being inconvertible paper currency, with nickel and bronze coins. English sovereigns are legal tender.

## BANKING AND CIRCULATION.

The circulation in Brazil is almost entirely paper money. The State paper money in circulation at the end of 1892 amounted to 215,111,964 milreis; at the end of 1893, 285,744,750 milreis; in March, 1896, 367,350,000 milreis, including 125,000,000 milreis advanced to banks, and 85,000,000 milreis issued in consequence of the recent naval revolt. The bank note issue (March, 1895) amounted to 340,714,000 milreis; total paper money, 706,073,000 milreis. The decree of March 14, 1896, required that half the liquid proceeds of the internal loan of 100,000,000 milreis of 1895 should be applied to the redemption of the paper money; that 20,000,000 milreis should be withdrawn at once, and that the gradual redemption of notes should begin on April 30. Up to August, 1896, only 30,000,000 milreis had been so employed. In 1892, the two chief banks of issue, the Banco do Brazil and the Banco da Republica, were united as the Banco da Republica do Brazil, becoming responsible for the existing circulation, while the ultimate liability rests with the Government. The capital of the new bank is stated at 190,000,000 milreis.

NOTE.—For the monetary system, see "Year Book," Volume I, page 65.

## FLUCTUATIONS IN EXCHANGE.

The customs receipts (which furnish two-thirds of the total revenue) from 1880 to 1894, in currency and in sterling, at the average rate of exchange for each year, are shown as follows:

Year.	Receipts in Currency. Milreis.	Average Ex- change. s. d.	Receipts in Sterling £.	Year.	Receipts in Currency. Milreis.	Average Ex- change. s. d.	Receipts in Sterling £.
1880.....	115,228,000	2 3	12,963,000	1892.....	189,135,700	1 0	8,458,700
1890.....	190,654,000	1 10	11,976,000	1893.....	202,751,500	0 11	9,278,000
1891.....	153,436,000	1 4	10,225,000	1894.....	205,978,600	0 10	8,624,000

The following are the banks now in existence in Brazil, with their respective capitals:

	Capital.
The Bank of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, created by decree of December 30, 1890.....	\$100,000,000
Universal Credit Bank.....	50,000,000
Bank of the United States of Brazil, instituted by decree of April 19, 1890.....	50,000,000
National Bank of Brazil.....	45,000,000
Constructing Bank of Brazil.....	40,000,000
Empresa Bancaria e Mercantil.....	30,000,000
Banco de Brazil e Norte America.....	25,000,000
Banco de Credito Novel.....	25,000,000
Caixa de Credito Popular.....	25,000,000
Banco de Credito Garantido.....	12,500,000
Banco de Credito Rural e Internacional.....	12,500,000
Banco San Paulo do Rio de Janeiro.....	12,500,000
Banco da Bolsa.....	10,000,000
Banco Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	10,000,000
Banco do Commercio.....	10,000,000
Banco do Credito Real do Brazil.....	10,000,000
Banco de Credito Real de San Pablo.....	10,000,000
Banco Emisor da Bahia.....	10,000,000
Banco Emisor de Pernambuco.....	10,000,000
Banco da Laboura e do Commercio do Brazil.....	10,000,000
Banco Sud-Americano.....	10,000,000
Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland.....	2,500,000
English Bank of Rio Janeiro.....	5,000,000
London and Brazilian Bank, Limited.....	6,150,000
Banque Française du Brésil.....	2,000,000



## PERU.

The area of Peru embraces a territory of 481,747 square miles and a population, at the last census (1876), of 2,621,844. There are besides about 350,000 uncivilized Indians.

The public revenue was until recently mainly derived from the sale of guano and from customs. A direct tax is levied, at the rate of 3 per cent., on the rent derived from real property. In January, 1886, salt was declared by Congress to be a Government monopoly, the proceeds from which shall be devoted exclusively to the ransom of Tacna and Arica.

The revenue and expenditure for the years ending May 31 were estimated as follows:

	1890. Soles.	1891. Soles.	1892. Soles.	1893. Soles.	1894. Soles.	1895. Soles.
Revenue.....	6,957,350	8,608,043	7,104,423	7,066,330	7,519,147	8,598,176
Expenditure .....	6,073,966	8,179,981	6,572,927	6,574,927	7,345,847	8,004,316

The public debt is divided into external and internal. The internal debt (1895) is stated at 3,400,000 soles. The foreign debt was made up of two loans, contracted in England in 1870 and 1872, as follows: Railway 6 per cent. loan of 1870, £11,141,590; railway 5 per cent. loan of 1872, £20,437,500; total, £31,579,000.

The leading productions of Peru are cotton and coffee. The chief coffee-growing district is that of Chanchamayo in Central Peru, where the Peruvian corporation is making roads and bridges and introducing colonists. The concession to the corporation comprises about 5,000,000 acres, about 1,250,000 acres being in the valley of the Perené, which is being opened up so as to bring Peru into communication with Europe by means of the Ucayali and Amazon. The guano deposits on Huanillos, Punta Looos, Pabelon de Pica, and the island of Lobos de Afuera are stated to have been delivered over to Peru by the Chilean Government.

The total number of mines held in Peru in 1880 was 2,599; in 1890, 2,911; in 1891, 4,187, in 1894, 4,132. Of the mines claimed in 1891, 427 were gold mines or washings, 46 gold and silver, 2,611 silver, 18 silver and copper, 25 silver and lead, zinc or quicksilver 28 copper, 20 quicksilver, 8.3 petroleum, 278 coal, 60 salt, 14 sulphur, 17 various. Gold is found in 16 of the 19 departments of Peru, but mining operations are now, in general, attended with little success. In the department of Junin the mines of Cerro de Pasco, a ridge of gravelly sand, yield 31 to 32 grammes to the metric ton. Peru produced in 1887, 110,000 kilogrammes, and in 1888, 120,000 kilogrammes of fine silver, including that contained in the silver ore exported in those years. In 1894, 107,468 kilogrammes of silver were coined; value, 4,474,763 soles.

In the province of Paita vast petroleum beds exist. In 1892, 185,000 barrels of crude petroleum were obtained from the wells at Negritos. During the three years 1889-91 there were formed with English capital 22 companies (railway, mining, smelting, etc.), with a nominal capital of £8,350,000.

The foreign commerce of Peru is chiefly with Great Britain and Germany. In 1891 (the latest for which details are officially published) the imports were valued at 14,763,241 soles, and exports at 11,816,716 soles. The principal exports were sugar, 2,953,000 soles; silver and silver ore, 2,201,895 soles; cotton, 1,214,140 soles; wool, 837,000 soles. For the year 1893, the value of the imports is unofficially estimated at 10,668,345 soles, and the exports at 17,138,000 soles.

There are no later reliable statistics to be had, owing to revolutionary interruptions of trade.

In 1893, Peru's exports to Great Britain amounted to £1,399,287, and her imports from that country were valued at £790,663.

The length of railroad in operation in 1894 was 905 miles, of which 781 miles belong to the State. The Peruvian railways, including those ceded to Chili, cost about 36 millions sterling.

The trade with the United States is insignificant, the total imports from Peru in 1896 amounting to \$712,696, and exports \$991,228. The principal exports to the United States in 1895 were: Cotton, unmanufactured, \$128,959; and hides and skins, \$232,519. Imports from the United States: Chemicals, drugs, and dyes, \$51,020; cotton and manufactures of, \$80,817; iron and steel and manufactures of, \$36,597; wood and manufactures of, \$100,215.

The length of State telegraph lines in 1894 was 1,330 miles. There are 52 telegraph offices. The telegraph cables laid on the west coast of America have stations at Paita, Callao, Lima, and Mollendo, and thus Peru is placed in direct communication with the telegraphic system of the world. A telephone system is in operation between Callao and Lima.

The money of Peru is silver. The unit coin is the sol, = 100 centesimos; nominal value 4 shillings, actual value less than half. The medio sol = 50 centesimos; peseto = 20 do.; real = 10 do.; medio = 5 do. In 1888, the paper money was withdrawn, except for payment of 5 per cent. of customs duties at the rate of 35 paper soles for one of silver. The gold standard was adopted in 1897.

## COLOMBIA.

The area of the Republic is estimated to embrace 513,938 English square miles, of which 330,756 square miles are north of the equator, and the remainder south of the equator. According to a census taken in 1870, the population at that date was 2,951,323, and an official estimate of 1881 gives it as follows:

Departments.	Area, English Square Miles.	Popula- tion, 1881.	Density per Square Mile.	Capital.	Popula- tion, 1880.
Antioquia.....	22,316	470,000	21	Medellin.....	40,000
Bolivar.....	21,345	280,000	13	Cartagena.....	20,000
Boyacá.....	33,351	702,000	21	Tunja.....	8,000
Cauca.....	257,462	621,000	2.4	Popayan.....	10,000
Cundinamarca.....	79,810	569,000	7	Bogotá.....	120,000
Mavalena.....	24,440	90,000	3.7	Santa Marta..	6,000
Panama.....	31,571	285,000	9	Panama.....	30,000
Santander.....	16,409	555,000	35	Bucaramanga	20,000
Tolima.....	18,069	306,000	17	Ibagué.....	12,000
Total.....	504,773	3,973,600	7.7		

This includes 220,000 uncivilized Indians, and the population, 80,000, of the extensive territories attached to each State.

The following are the official estimates of revenue and expenditure for the years indicated:

	1891-92. Pesos.	1893-94. Pesos.	1895-96. Pesos.	1897-98. Pesos.
Revenue.....	26,027,180	30,530,000	26,226,300	23,224,942
Expenditure.....	26,979,325	33,502,336	26,233,191	.....

The internal debt on June 30, 1896, was: Consolidated, 5,633,048 pesos; floating, 1,892,110 pesos; total, 7,525,158 pesos, exclusive of paper currency amounting to 30,832,352 pesos. The external debt includes £1,915,500 bonds of 1873, and coupon arrears and interest amounting in 1896 to £1,600,942; total, £3,514,442. Negotiations are pending for a settlement of this portion of the debt.

Much of the soil is fertile, but of no present value, from want of means of communication and transport. Coffee cultivation is extending rapidly: cocoa, tobacco, sugar, vegetable ivory, rubber, and dyewoods are produced, besides wheat, maize, plantains, etc. In Tolima are wide grazing districts, the number of cattle, horses, mules and asses in the department being 390,000. In Colombia the number of these animals is estimated at 3,465,000, besides, 3,487,000 goats, sheep, and swine.

The mineral production of Colombia is shown as follows:

	1895		1896	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold, from placers.....	oz.	24,064	\$481,688	\$544,026
Gold, from quartz mines.....	"	39,264	785,271	1,244,180
Silver.....	"	1,496,522	977,229	2,100,689
Copper.....	lbs.	952,810	47,642	3,818,556
Lead.....	"	16,475,464	532,275	190,928
Coal.....	tons	939,654	2,818,902	721,384
Coke.....	"	452	2,260	2,327,145
Other materials.....	val.	.....	615	3,075
Total.....		\$5,655,302		\$7,140,425

The foreign trade has been as follows, representing gold values mostly:

	1890. Pesos.	1891. Pesos.	1892. Pesos.	1893. Pesos.	1894. Pesos.	1895. Pesos.
Imports.....	12,854,180	14,447,890	12,189,153	13,403,299	10,711,207	11,523,395
Exports.....	17,583,170	24,802,709	16,067,549	14,630,332	15,962,019	15,083,406

The principal imports are foodstuffs, beverages, textiles, and iron and steel goods. The principal exports are coffee, earth nuts, silver ore, cocoa, cotton, dyestuffs, tobacco, hides, caoutchouc, timber. Nearly half the foreign trade is transacted with Great Britain.

The trade with the United States has been as follows:

Year Ending June 30.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Exports to United States.	\$4,116,886	\$3,572,918	\$2,234,887	\$3,713,682	\$4,970,092	\$4,730,537
Imports from	3,134,152	3,155,777	2,784,634	2,596,302	3,382,588	3,807,012

The chief imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Books, maps, engravings, etc., \$105,796; breadstuffs, \$585,963; chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., \$196,810; coal, \$70,142; cotton, manufactures of, \$424,462; iron and steel, and manufactures of, \$902,993; oils, \$125,956 (mineral oil, \$107,630); provisions, \$219,909; sugar (refined), \$83,889; wood and manufactures of, \$125,817; gold, \$19,000; silver, \$26,313.

Exports to the United States: Coffee, \$3,029,947; cocoanuts, \$118,538; bananas, \$600,616; hides and skins, not furs, \$735,183; india rubber (crude), \$139,807. Gold, \$425,151; silver, \$586,196.

The total length of railways in 1896 was 340 miles. Thirty-three regular steamers visit Colombian ports every month; of these 15 are English, 9 American, 4 German, 3 French, 1 Spanish, and 1 Italian.

There were 6,885 miles of telegraph in 1894.

The currency of Colombia is almost entirely bank paper. A law was enacted in 1894 providing for the free coinage of gold and the redemption of the paper currency, but owing to the scarcity of gold in the country the purpose has failed. At that date, 1894, the amount of silver, nickel, and paper money held by the banks was as follows:

Banks.	Silver. Pesos.	Nickel. Pesos.	Paper. Pesos.
Banco Nacional.....	179,451	.....	18,416
Banco de Colombia.....	54,088	15,772	474,284
Banco Internacional.....	1,614,775	1,150	242,558
Banco de Bogotá.....	50,518	178	251,408
Total.....	1,903,832	17,096	936,635

At the same date the National Bank notes in circulation amounted to 27,000,000 pesos.

The current legal tender is the peso, or dollar, of 10 reales, although the retail trade generally adopt the old dollar of eight reales, which is usually meant unless peso fuerte or peso de ley is stipulated. Its nominal value is 4s., or 5 francs, but owing to the coinage law which reduced the fineness from .835 to .500, the Colombian dollar is really worth 1s. 10½d. At Panama and Colon, where paper has not yet been introduced, the sol, or Peruvian dollar, is the legal tender. The nickel coin is 2½-cent and 5-cent, in every-day use, at a discount for paper. In silver, the peso, and 50 and 80-cent pieces.

In 1896, the foreign debt, in gold, was, principal, \$9,567,500; interest, \$7,730,552; total, \$17,298,052. The interior debt, in paper, was: Consolidated, \$5,905,114; floating, \$1,892,111; total, \$7,797,225.

## CHILI.

### AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of Chili is 293,970 square miles. In 1885, the population, according to census, was 2,537,280, and in 1894 was estimated at 2,963,087.

In 1885, there were 1,263,645 males and 1,263,675 females. At the last census (1885) the foreign population amounted to 87,077 persons, comprising 34,901 Peruvians, 13,143 Bolivians, 9,835 Argentines, 6,806 German, 5,303 English, 4,198 French, 4,114 Italian, 2,508 Spanish, 1,275 Swiss, 1,164 Chinese, 924 Anglo-American, 674 Austrian, 434 Swedish and Norwegian, and the rest from other countries of Europe and of America.

The total urban population in 1885 was 1,062,544; rural, 1,464,776. The two largest towns of Chili are Santiago, the capital, and Valparaiso; the first had 250,000 and the second 150,000 inhabitants in 1890.

### FISCAL AFFAIRS.

According to official statement, the income and expenditure of Chili have been:

Year.	Revenue. Pesos.	Expenditure. Pesos.	Year.	Revenue. Pesos.	Expenditure Pesos.
1889.....	62,457,934	61,247,783	1894.....	83,436,000	78,482,000
1890.....	59,255,783	75,083,376	1895 (estimated).....	77,364,000	.....
1892.....	62,400,000	60,900,000	1896 ".....	91,010,000	86,989,658
1893.....	73,443,000	62,692,500	1897 ".....	79,200,000	79,155,971

On December 31, 1885, the public debt of Chili was: External debt, £13,539,760; internal debt (including municipal), 38,624,581 pesos.

In 1896, a new 5 per cent. loan to the nominal amount of £4,000,000 was issued in London for railways and public works.

The interest on the external debt is at 4½ and 5 per cent.

### INDUSTRIES.

About 1,500,000 of the population are engaged in agriculture. Chili produces annually about 27,500,000 bushels of wheat and 8,250,000 bushels of other cereals, besides fruits, vegetables, etc. In 1888, 68,030 gallons of wine were exported. Over 600,000 head of cattle and 2,000,000 sheep, goats, etc., are annually reared in the country. The annual yield of copper is about 400,000 metric quintals; silver, 160,000 kilogrammes; gold, 500 kilogrammes; coal, 10,000,000 metric tons. Manganese and other minerals are also obtained.

The nitrate fields are estimated to cover 89,177 hectares and to contain 2,316 millions of metric quintals of the nitrate of commerce. The total produce is stated to have been 550,000 tons in 1884,

420,000 in 1885, 443,000 in 1886, 702,000 in 1887, 779,000 in 1888, 903,000 in 1889, 1,009,000 in 1890, and 877,000 in 1891, 804,842 in 1892, 933,871 in 1893, 1,032,283 in 1894.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports of Chili, including bullion and specie, in pesos of 72 cents:

	1890. Pesos.	1891. Pesos.	1892. Pesos.	1893. Pesos.	1894. Pesos.
Imports.....	67,880,079	63,689,190	78,003,104	63,235,874	54,483,716
Exports.....	67,714,004	65,695,483	64,205,038	72,245,114	72,040,420

The total exports in 1895 amounted to \$55,419,109, United States currency; imports, \$52,603,065. Of the imports in 1893, the value of 48,082,847 pesos was subject to duty; of the exports, 45,165,333 pesos. In 1894, the export of minerals amounted to 61,326,280 pesos, and of agricultural produce to 9,100,046 pesos.

The values of exports in United States money, distributed by classes, were as follows:

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
Mining.....	\$46,807,972	\$45,741,733	Miscellaneous.....	\$259,495	\$160,122
Agriculture.....	6,916,084	7,108,916	Specie.....	402,061	1,118,832
Manufactures.....	27,629	40,248	Re-exportation.....	537,594	1,248,758

The leading imports and exports are shown as follows, in thousands of pesos:

Imports			Exports		
	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
Food substances.....	14,127	12,068	Nitrate.....	39,212	44,728
Textiles.....	12,637	7,353	Iodine.....	5,953	3,333
Raw materials.....	10,066	10,439	Other mineral substances...	13,693	13,266
Clothing, trinkets.....	3,529	1,899	Wheat.....	6,082	3,302
Machinery, etc.....	10,822	9,150	Other agricultural produce.	5,544	5,798
Domestic articles.....	4,568	3,223	Manufactures.....	40	86
Railway plant, etc.....	2,799	2,629	Various.....	164	341
Wines, beverages.....	1,257	893	Specie.....	896	529
Articles of art, etc.....	1,762	891	Re-exports.....	660	707
Drugs, etc.....	1,069	686			
Various.....	5,731	4,727			
Specie and bank-notes.....	428	489			
Total.....	68,236	54,484	Total.....	72,245	72,040

In 1893, the exports of bar silver amounted to 6,973,898 pesos; of silver ores, 6,703,628 pesos.

Of the nitrate exported, about 39 per cent. goes to Germany, 17.3 to France, 13.3 to the United States, 11.2 to Great Britain, and 10.9 to Belgium.

The foreign trade was distributed as follows, in thousands of pesos:

Imports from				Exports to			
	1892.	1893.	1894.		1892.	1893.	1894.
Great Britain.....	34,099	30,795	25,492		46,918	55,051	53,255
Germany.....	20,954	16,959	12,376		7,063	6,230	9,672
France.....	6,742	4,174	2,281		1,528	2,000	2,003
United States.....	4,599	4,489	3,784		3,119	2,861	1,668
Peru.....	2,551	3,402	3,534		2,343	1,470	1,488
Argentine Republic.....	5,771	5,367	4,170		248	167	60
Brazil.....	433	334	140		113	159	118
Italy.....	457	442	556		5	39	176

### TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The trade in merchandise with the United States is shown as follows:

Year Ending June 30.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports into United States...	\$3,448,290	\$3,487,159	\$3,985,441	\$3,586,197	\$4,465,561	\$1,709,017	\$3,792,434
Exports from United States.	3,145,625	3,544,707	2,980,831	2,272,530	2,794,099	3,431,804	2,578,911

The chief articles of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Agricultural implements, \$94,652; chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., \$141,155; cotton and manufactures of, \$657,231; iron and steel and manufactures of, \$1,035,552; oils, mineral, \$477,168; wood and manufactures of, \$341,827.

Exports to the United States were: Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., \$4,273,584, of which \$3,704,205 was niter; wool, manufactured, \$250,385; gold, \$60,828; silver, \$3,532.

### SHIPPING, RAILROADS, POST-OFFICE, ETC.

At the beginning of 1895 there were 188 vessels of 105,642 tons, of which 42 were steamers of 29,931 tons net. In 1894 there entered the ports of Chili 1,761 vessels of 2,669,860 tons, and cleared 1,681 of 2,565,840 tons.

In 1894 the total length of railroad open for traffic was 1,782 miles, of which 686 belonged to the State. The cost of the State lines to the end of 1893 was 64,459,179 pesos, or, including lines (600 miles) ultimately failing to the State, 77,540,011 pesos. The length of line under construction in 1895 was 426 miles.

The post-office in 1894 transmitted 22,249,296 letters, 2,082,672 circulars, etc., and 23,537,020 newspapers and other printed matter. There were 584 post-offices and 901 letter boxes. Revenue, 1894, \$849,139; expenditure, \$894,688.

The length of State telegraph lines at the end of 1894 was 6,965 miles, with 8,530 miles of wire. There were 194 offices and 343 telegraph employés. In 1893, 894,280 telegrams were sent. The railway and private lines, over 4,500 miles in length, are not included in these figures. The State (1894) worked 22 telephones.

### MONEY.

The silver peso of 100 centavos is of the value of 91.2 cents.

According to the Act of 1895, the coinage of Chili is as follows: Gold coins are 20, 10, and 5 peso pieces, called respectively the colon or condor, doblon, and escudo. The 10-peso gold piece weighs 5.99108 grammes .916 fine, and therefore contains 5.49178 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are the peso, weighing 20 grammes .835 fine, and the fifth, tenth, and twentieth of a peso. Bronze coins (95 of copper to 5 of nickel) are the centavo and 2-centavo pieces. The monetary unit is the twentieth part of a colon or the (uncoined) gold peso.

English and Australian sovereigns will be legal tender for two years from June 1, 1895, their value being 13½ pesos (that is, 1 peso = 1s. 6d.).

### BANKING.

The number of joint-stock banks of issue was 23 in 1895. There is no State bank. Their joint capital amounted to 50,818,829 pesos, and their registered issue to 19,521,227 pesos, the total issue authorized (1895) being 24,000,000 pesos. The banks are (1895) required to guarantee their note issue by depositing gold, Government notes, or securities in the Treasury. There are also a number of land banks which issue scrip payable to bearer and bearing interest, and lend money secured as a first charge on landed property and repayable at fixed periods. The hypothecary and commercial notes in circulation in 1895 amounted to 145,249,700 pesos.

The conversion law of 1892 provided for the redemption of the paper currency at the rate of 24d. per peso. That of February 11, 1895, provided that the redemption should be effected from June 1 of that year, at the rate of 18d. per peso, and authorized the issue of the coinage described above, the proceeds of the sales of nitrate lands being devoted to this purpose. The new coinage, however, must, from December 31, 1895, or later, as the prescribed conditions may require, be withdrawn and replaced by silver pesos of 25 grammes weight .900 fine, or their equivalent in gold. In 1895 the mint coined: Gold, 23,085,195 pesos; silver, 6,115,137 pesos; bronze, 13,613 pesos. The metallic and paper money in circulation on February 29, 1894, was: Gold, 26,423,37 pesos; new silver, 6,118,118; Treasury bills, 154,000 pesos; Government notes, 9,064,180 pesos; bank-notes, 19,939,553 pesos; total, 61,699,708 pesos.

## BOLIVIA.

Returns issued by the Bolivian Government show the area and population of the State to have been as follows, for the period extending over 1890-1893:

Departments.	Area, English Square Miles.	Population.
La Paz de Ayacucho.....	171,200	593,779
Potosí.....	52,084	360,400
Oruro.....	21,331	189,840
Chuquisaca, or Sucre.....	39,871	286,710
Cochabamba.....	21,417	380,220
Beni.....	100,551	28,750
Santa-Cruz de la Sierra.....	126,305	112,200
Tarija.....	34,589	89,650
Total.....	567,380	2,019,549

As a result of the war with Chili, 1879-80, Bolivia mortgaged to that country the littoral department, area 29,910 square miles, containing the port of Antofagasta. The original, or Indian, population of Bolivia is estimated at 1,000,000; the mestizoes, or mixed races, at 500,000, and the whites about 500,000.

The revenue and expenditure, as estimated by the Government, have been as follows for the years indicated; the figures represent bolivianos, which are the equivalent of the 6-franc piece:

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Revenue.....	3,321,280	5,737,200	5,234,820	5,670,790	6,305,798
Expenditure.....	3,613,698	5,937,200	5,721,300	6,077,264	6,727,824

The outstanding debt in November, 1894, was stated as follows: External, 2,000,000 bolivianos internal, 4,428,705 bolivianos; various claims, 3,065,000; total, 9,493,705 bolivianos.

The general financial condition in 1896 is shown as follows (in bolivianos): Liabilities of the banks to the public (note circulation, bonds, deposits, shares, etc.), 19,500,000; liabilities of the public to banks, 18,800,000; public debt, external and internal, 10,000,000; public indebtedness, gross, 28,800,000; net, 9,300,000.

The agricultural products about suffice for domestic consumption alone. The mineral wealth of the country is great, including silver, copper, tin, antimony, bismuth, gold, etc. The silver mines of Potosi are estimated to have yielded, from their discovery in 1545 down to 1894, about \$3,000,000,000. The total output of all the silver mines in 1894 is estimated at 22,000,000 ounces. The chief mines (mostly in the hands of foreigners) are at Huanchaca, Potosi, Colquechaca, and Oruro. The chief tin mining centre is in the Huanuni district, but the metal is found almost wherever silver is worked. The annual production of concentrated tin ore is about 4,000 tons. Copper, of fine quality, is found in the Corocoro district, the annual output, in the form of barilla, being about 3,000 tons.

There are no official records of foreign trade. The chief imports are provisions, hardware, wines and spirits, cotton, woolen, linen, and silk goods, and ready-made clothes. The import trade is chiefly in the hands of Germans, but English goods are largely introduced. The exports in 1894 are estimated at £1,982,500, the chief items being silver, 15,000,000 ounces, value £1,562,500; copper, 3,000 tons, value, £100,000; tin and tin ore, 4,000 tons, value £100,000; rubber, 800 tons, value £160,000; also, wool, hides and skins, gold, coffee, cocoa, and cinchona. The silver and tin are exported by Antofagasta, the copper by Mollendo; the rubber goes by the Amazon to Para, whence it is shipped to Europe as Brazilian rubber.

The trade with the United States in 1896 amounted to but \$10,888, the whole of which represented imports from the United States. In 1896, the imports from United States were \$21,907.

A railway connects the Chilian port of Antofagasta with the Bolivian frontier at Ascotan, and it thence proceeds as far as Uyuni in Bolivian territory; from Uyuni there is a branch to Huanchaca, and the extension to Oruro is now complete. Nearly 600 miles of this railway are built in Bolivian territory. Besides this, concessions have been given for other lines which will, it is stated, soon begin to be built—namely, from the city of La Paz to the Peruvian frontier, to join the line from Mollendo on the Pacific coast to Puno on Lake Titicaca; from the River Paraguay, in the east of Bolivia, to the city of Santa Cruz; from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Challapata, near Oruro, to Potosi. A line is also proposed from Uyuni to the Argentine frontier.

There is a line of telegraph between Puno, on Lake Titicaca, and La Paz, 145 miles, and from La Paz to Oruro, Cochabamba, and Colquechaca; another from Sucre to Colquechaca; another between the capital and Potosi and the Argentine frontier on the one hand and the Pacific coast on the other. The total length of line is 2,000 miles; offices, 29.

The banks in Bolivia are the National Bank and the Bank of Francisco Argandona. There are also three mortgage banks, whose mortgage bonds are held almost exclusively by Bolivians.

The silver boliviano, or dollar, of 100 centavos, was struck on the basis of the 5-franc piece; actual value, is. 9d. No gold pieces have been coined for many years.

## VENEZUELA.

The territory claimed by Venezuela covers an area estimated at 594,000 square miles; but of this Great Britain claims about 50,000 square miles as belonging to the Colony of British Guiana. In this disputed territory, the population appears to be about 30,000. For the whole country, as claimed by the State, a census taken in 1841 shows the number of inhabitants to have then been 2,323,527.

The revenue and expenditure, for the years ending June 30, have been, in bolivars:

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Revenue.....	36,724,973	51,421,875	48,658,797
Expenditure.....	.....	51,919,795	43,891,525

The chief source of revenue is customs, 32,542,709 bolivars in 1891-5. Chief items of expenditure—Interior, 11,829,310 bolivars; finance, 15,531,680 bolivars; public works, 2,123,175 bolivars; war and marine, 6,821,784 bolivars; public instruction, 3,428,444 bolivars. Estimated revenue for 1896-97, 40,300,000; expenditure the same.

The outstanding amount of the debt of Venezuela on April 1, 1896, was £2,646,800, and arrears, £34,048; total, £2,680,848. The outstanding internal debt on December 31, 1895, was stated at 60,814,332 bolivars. For the unification of the internal debt, 65,000,000 bolivars in bonds of a new debt, to be called the National Internal Consolidated debt, was authorized.

The chief products in the year 1893-94 were coffee, 57,571,538 kilogrammes; cocoa, 7,352,240 kilogrammes; hides, 2,311,190 kilogrammes; timber and dye-woods, 8,982,970 kilogrammes; dividivi, 1,946,047 kilogrammes; cattle exported to the number of 11,023.

One-fifth of the population is engaged in agriculture. In 1893, there were stated to be in Venezuela 8,476,300 cattle, 5,727,500 sheep and goats, 1,929,700 swine, 387,650 horses, 300,560 mules, and 858,970 asses.

Venezuela is rich in metals and other minerals. Gold is found chiefly in the Yuruari Territory. The quantity sent from that district in 1884 was 233,935 oz.; in 1885, 172,037 oz.; in 1886, 217,135 oz.; in 1887, 95,352 oz.; and in 1888, 71,594 oz.; in 1889, 88,334 oz.; in 1890, 85,531 oz.; in 1891, 49,050 oz.; in 1892, 46,590 oz.; in 1893, 47,950 oz.; in 1894, 52,925 oz. There are silver mines in the States of Bermudez, Lara, and Los Andes. Copper and iron are abundant, while sulphur, coal, asphalt, lead, kaolin, and tin are also found. In 1891, copper to the value of £97,990 was exported; in 1894, none. Petroleum is found in Iachira, but capital is wanting for its exploitation.

The following table shows the progress of Venezuela commerce in bolivars:

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Imports.....	78,963,288	81,372,256	83,614,411	.....	.....
Exports.....	90,210,000	97,271,306	100,917,338	86,420,615	107,655,694

The trade of Venezuela is mostly with Great Britain and the West Indies, the United States, France, Germany, and Colombia. In the year 1893-94, the chief exports were coffee, 84,769,091 bolivars; cocoa, 9,661,231 bolivars; hides and skins, 2,849,423 bolivars; while other exports were cattle, caoutchouc, timber, coconuts. Gold in bars was exported to the value of 4,132,615 bolivars, and gold and silver coin amounting to 2,849,423 bolivars.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Exports to United States.....	\$12,078,541	\$10,325,338	\$3,625,118	\$3,464,481	\$10,073,951	\$9,649,911	\$9,543,572
Imports from United States.....	4,784,956	4,049,156	4,207,861	4,137,163	3,740,464	3,838,746	3,417,522

The chief articles of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Breadstuffs, \$97,191; chemicals, drugs, dyes, \$153,356; cotton cloths, colored, \$488,101; cotton cloths, uncolored, \$158,707; flax, hemp, etc., \$73,247; iron and steel and manufactures of, \$471,437; oil, mineral, \$147,578; provisions, \$24,873; tobacco and manufactures of, \$36,408; wool and manufactures of, \$77,556; gold, \$1,227,667.

Exports to the United States were: Chemicals, drugs and dyes, \$69,174; cocoa and leaves and shells, \$125,478; coffee, \$8,128,254; feathers, \$92,174; hides and skins, not furs, \$1,107,411; india rubber, \$72,644. Gold, \$532,879; silver, \$919.

In 1895, there were 406 miles of railway in operation, and 1,000 miles under consideration. Several of the railway companies have a Government guarantee of seven per cent., and as their revenues are insufficient to support the undertakings, the Government is called upon to meet its guarantees. In 1893, there were 3,333 miles of telegraph lines, and 113 telegraph offices; 206,921 telegrams were sent in 1893; expenses, 1,064,183 bolivars. There are two telephone companies.

The bolivar is approximately equal to 1 franc.

## PARAGUAY.

The area of Paraguay is 98,000 square miles. In 1893, the population was estimated at 480,000. Of foreigners in Paraguay in 1887, there were 5,000 Argentines, 2,000 Italians, 600 Brazilians, 740 Germans, 500 French, 400 Swiss and 100 English.

The revenue and expenditure were as follows for the years indicated:

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Revenue.....	\$1,647,717	\$2,731,507	\$5,775,899	\$5,900,723	\$5,120,248	\$5,100,495
Expenditure.....	2,485,203	3,829,569	5,862,722	5,507,966	4,992,007	.....

The revenue for 1896-97 was estimated at \$5,771,893, and the expenditure at \$5,453,551.

In 1874, the principal of the foreign debt of Paraguay stood at £1,506,400, the outstanding amount of loans contracted in 1871 and 1872. In 1885, it was agreed that £350,000 of new bonds should be issued in exchange for this amount, an arrangement was made for the future payment of interest, and an assignment of land was executed in payment of arrears of interest up to July, 1886. Land warrants were issued to holders of unpaid coupons, and the Paraguay Land Company (now called the Anglo-Paraguayan Land Company) was formed to deal with these warrants. Interest under the new arrangement was paid till January 1, 1892. In 1890, the outstanding principal amounts to £834,500, and the arrear bonds, with cost of concession, to £160,000; total, £994,500. The guarantee debt due by the Government to the Paraguayan Central Railway amounted to £409,437. The debt due to Brazil is put at 9,376,500 pesos, and that to the Argentine Republic at 12,393,000 pesos. The authorized amount of the issue of legal currency notes is 5,000,000 pesos.

Besides yerba maté, the chief products are: Maize, of which 8,229,833 acres were cultivated in 1890; manioc, 7,015,862 acres; beans, 2,574,962 acres; tobacco, 1,930,611 acres; sugar-cane, 887,795 acres; mani, 719,816 acres; potatoes and vegetables, 540,894 acres; rice, 371,492 acres; lucerne, 192,736 acres; cotton, 126,313 acres, and coffee, 69,970 acres.

Paraguay contains valuable minerals which are now unworked. Iron abounds in the south and marble in the north, and pyrites, copper, and kaolin are found.

The following is the value of the imports (gold dollars) and exports (paper dollars):

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Imports.....	1,802,000	2,190,116	2,533,000	2,222,202	2,462,520
Exports.....	6,359,630	9,270,138	9,136,000	11,101,597	12,728,627

The chief imports are textiles—85 per cent. from Great Britain: wines, rice. About 48 per cent. of the total imports come from Great Britain. The chief exports are yerba maté, or Paraguay tea, tobacco, hides, skins, and timber.

There is a railway from Asuncion to Caazapa, but the proposed extension to Encarnacion has not been carried out. The actual length of line open (1895) was about 155 miles. There are 10 miles of tramway. There is a line of telegraph at the side of the railway; the national telegraph connects Asuncion with Corrientes in the Argentine Republic, and thus with the outside world; there are altogether 380 miles of telegraph wire. The telegraph line is in operation at Asuncion.

The banks in Paraguay (1891) were the National Bank, a State institution, and now in liquidation; the Agricultural bank, a State institution, with certain State funds assigned to it as capital for the encouragement of agriculture; the Hypothecary Bank, now in liquidation; the Bank of Paraguay and the Plate River, also in liquidation. The only regular banks actually in operation are the Territorial Bank and the Mercantile Bank.

Paper money is the chief circulating medium, the value of the paper peso being about 15 cents. The peso, or dollar = 100 centavos, is of silver. Nominal value, \$1.

There is an extensive use of paper currency, and the currency of Brazil is also in use.

## URUGUAY.

The area of Uruguay is estimated at 72,111 square miles. No census of population has ever been taken, but estimates made in 1879 place the number of inhabitants then at 438,245, and an official estimate in 1895 was 830,980.

The revenues and expenditures of the State were as follows for the years indicated:

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Revenue .....	\$17,415,154	\$14,925,363	\$14,035,821	\$17,318,130	\$14,570,555	\$15,347,063
Expenditure .....						15,982,150

The chief items of expenditure are the cost of the public debt, administration, and public force. The estimated expenditure for 1895-96 amounted to \$14,378,815; revenue, \$14,570,500. For 1896-97, estimated revenue, \$15,924,820; expenditure, \$15,885,605.

The public debt on July 1, 1896, was stated to be as follows:

Consolidated 3½ per cent. 1891 and 1896 .....	\$93,641,202
Bank loan 5 per cent. 1896 .....	7,834,900
Internal, unified .....	6,877,940
Guarantee and railway debts .....	3,924,678
National bank and liquidation debt .....	1,507,570
International debts .....	4,693,425
Total .....	\$118,479,725

The service of the debt in 1896 required \$4,119,337 for interest; amortization, \$1,237,000.

The total value of real property in 1895 was \$275,806,015 pesos. The department of Montevideo is credited with 128,503,716 of this, the provinces of Paysandu and Salto coming next with 14,635,326 and 12,745,807 pesos respectively.

**PR ODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.**—The raising of cattle and sheep is the chief industry. In 1895, there were declared to be 5,247,371 head of cattle, 398,348 horses, 14,067 mules, and 14,333,626 sheep. Total value of flocks and herds is estimated 73,093,000 pesos. In 1894, 86,322,000 pounds of wool were exported, in 1895, over 100,000,000 pounds. Agriculture is said to be increasing. The yield of wheat for 1894 was 205,112 hectolitres; maize, 59,537. Public companies facilitate the acquisition of land. Tobacco, olives, and the vine are also cultivated. Gold, silver, copper, lead, magnesium, and lignite coal are also mined.

The "special" trade (merchandise only) was as follows, in gold dollars:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports .....	\$32,364,627	\$18,978,417	\$18,404,296	\$19,672,000	\$23,800,370	\$25,986,106	\$25,530,184
Exports .....	29,065,519	26,998,268	25,951,819	27,682,000	33,479,511	32,543,643	30,408,063

The following statement shows the imports from and the exports to the countries named:

	1893		1894		1895	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain....	\$3,406,000	\$3,256,000	\$3,020,919	\$3,966,614	\$7,890,220	\$4,919,737
France.....	1,953,000	5,627,000	2,386,999	5,425,980	2,381,832	5,430,220
Germany.....	2,146,000	1,584,000	2,699,809	1,452,607	2,963,293	1,870,376
Spain.....	1,844,000	478,000	1,920,593	871,297	3,031,049	298,454
Italy.....	1,995,000	528,000	2,100,656	560,351	2,178,931	695,193
Brazil.....	1,599,000	5,496,000	1,943,452	8,036,124	2,218,487	8,842,077
United States....	1,108,000	1,432,000	1,687,848	1,900,241	1,759,700	3,057,926
Belgium.....	1,064,000	3,530,000	1,284,124	4,407,861	1,366,362	4,363,407
Argentina.....	1,195,000	4,780,000	1,369,952	5,990,003	2,240,482	4,076,431

The following are the various classes of imports:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Food and drinks.....	\$6,878,138	\$6,805,800	\$6,855,751	\$7,399,064
Tobacco.....	330,601	270,146	254,646	218,639
Textiles.....	3,114,255	3,893,314	5,014,993	4,856,114
Apparel and haberdashery.....	1,136,368	1,196,666	1,527,065	1,390,871
Raw materials and machinery.....	4,336,940	4,560,822	6,193,138	6,428,994
Various.....	2,548,994	2,942,858	3,954,777	5,102,414
Total.....	\$18,404,296	\$19,671,636	\$23,800,370	\$25,386,406

The following are the various classes of exports:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Living animals.....	\$1,114,926	\$710,382	\$371,396	\$1,004,479
Animal products.....	24,337,741	23,776,952	28,189,011	27,474,687
Agricultural products.....	136,752	767,971	3,946,625	3,735,776
Other products.....	362,400	426,064	471,577	329,402
Total.....	\$23,951,819	\$27,681,369	\$33,479,511	\$32,543,644



The following table gives the principal exports for three years :

Year.	Jerked Beef.	Extract of Beef.	Hides and Skins.	Tallow.	Wool.
1882.....	\$1,071,176	\$1,839,979	\$7,899,962	\$1,361,135	\$7,420,285
1883.....	4,826,319	1,706,000	8,530,000	1,563,000	7,678,000
1884.....	5,719,029	2,271,059	7,896,000	1,871,880	9,061,000
1885.....	4,921,524	2,029,272	7,390,477	1,843,598	10,252,492

The imports of coin were, in 1885, \$8,499,934 and the exports \$3,241,207.

The trade with the United States, years ending June 30, is shown as follows :

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Exports to U. S.....	\$2,356,739	\$2,480,596	\$1,623,380	\$1,419,573	\$2,699,648	\$3,242,428	\$3,515,054
Imports from U. S.....	1,076,575	939,080	960,606	1,015,171	1,262,001	1,481,300	1,213,426

The principal imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were : Agricultural implements, \$158,295; cotton, manufactures of, \$119,315; iron and steel and manufactures of, \$89,967; oils, mineral, \$413,548; wood and manufactures of, \$255,538. Exports to the United States : Hair, \$30,275; hides and skins, not furs, \$2,139,896; wool, unmanufactured, \$967,589.

In 1895, there were 965 miles of railroad open for traffic, and 190 under construction. There were 89 miles of tramway open. There were 4,380 miles of telegraph lines, of which 982 belonged to railroads. The post-office transmitted 8,620,026 letters, 59,142 postal cards and 22,305,064 printed papers and packets, with 617 post-offices.

In July, 1892, the paper money in circulation was \$2,388,000; the metallic reserves declared by the banks were \$7,579,782; the monetary circulation was estimated to be under \$5,000,000, while the whole stock of metallic and paper money in the Republic was estimated at about \$20,000,000. In 1892, the coinage of \$3,000,000 in silver was authorized by law.

The standard coin is the silver peso, or dollar, of 100 centenas. Approximate value, *ds.* 8d.; *pt.* = \$4.72. There is about 2,000,000 pesos in silver in circulation, coined in Buenos Ayres. The circulation of foreign silver money is now prohibited, but the only gold coins that have legal currency are foreign.

## ECUADOR.

The area of Ecuador is about 120,000 square miles, with about 1,270,000 inhabitants—whites, 100,000; mixed, 300,000; Indians, 870,000. Included are the Galapagos or Tortoise Islands, with an area of 2,400 square miles, and a population of about 200.

The chief towns are the capital, Quito (80,000), Guayaquil (45,000), Cuenca (25,000), Riobamba (12,000), Ambato, Loja, and Latacunga (each about 10,000).

For biennial periods the revenue has been : 1888-89, 7,356,606 sucres; 1890-91, 7,766,957 sucres; 1892-93, 8,125,006 sucres. For the year 1892, the revenue was 3,799,314 sucres, and expenditure 4,080,525 sucres; for 1893, revenue, 4,325,702 sucres; expenditure, 4,433,450 sucres; customs receipts for 1894, 3,102,440 sucres.

The staple produce of Ecuador is cocoa, but coffee, sugar, and rice are successfully cultivated. Ecuador is rich in auriferous ores. Gold washing is carried on by several native companies, and American companies have been formed to work the mines at Cachavi, Uimbi, and Playa de Oro. Petroleum is so abundant on the coast near Guayaquil that it lies in pools, but is hardly worked. The country is known to be also rich in silver, copper, iron, lead, and coal. Mining operations are regulated by the law of August 24, 1892.

The value of the foreign trade in five years has been :

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.*	1895.*
	Sucres.	Sucres.	Sucres.	Sucres.	Sucres.	Sucres.	Sucres.
Imports.....	9,681,450	10,061,352	7,241,095	8,377,497	10,052,163	12,000,000	8,520,000
Exports.....	7,910,205	9,761,634	7,351,800	12,066,485	14,052,514	13,933,750	11,562,740

The chief imports are cotton and other tissues and provisions. About 25 1/2 per cent. of the imports are from, and 12 7/10 per cent. of the exports to, Great Britain. The chief exports (1893) were : Cocoa, £1,297,314; coffee, £162,951; ivory nuts, £108,068; india rubber, £39,177; hides, £20,810; straw hats, £26,673. The exports from Guayaquil in 1894 amounted to £1,393,375 (cocoa, £1,023,815; coffee, £193,066; rubber, £27,420).

The imports into the United States and exports from the United States for 1891 to 1896, ending June 30, have been as follows :

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports into U. S.....	\$836,437	\$909,531	\$960,228	\$816,494	\$821,666	\$763,843	\$566,526
Exports from U. S.....	908,159	810,070	817,425	861,178	735,341	689,416	734,868

The principal articles of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were : Breadstuffs, \$72,470; iron and steel and manufactures of, \$134,710; lard, \$170,171. Silver, \$98,000.

Exports to the United States were : Cocoa, and shells and leaves, \$183,448; coffee, \$209,671; hides and skins, not furs, \$103,434; india rubber, crude, \$240,919. Gold, \$3,058; silver, \$728.

\* Guayaquil only.

A railway is open from Duran (opposite Guayaquil) to Chimbo, 58 miles. Its completion, long delayed, is to be carried on under Government auspices. For this purpose special taxes on freights and insurance have been created.

The total length of telegraphs is about 1,242 miles, Quito being connected with Guayaquil and the coast, with the Republic of Colombia, and by cable with the rest of the world.

Ecuador having no mint, the coin of the country is minted at Birmingham, Eng., in Chili, and in Peru. The total silver coinage minted in the four years ending with 1899 was about 1,335,000 sucres. The value minted in 1890 was £77,000; in 1892, £43,000. The amount of silver coin in circulation is estimated at about 1,800,000 sucres, or £280,000. The two Guayaquil banks had in their vaults on December 31, 1895, the sum of 2,371,348 sucres, or £257,135.

NOTE. For monetary system see Volume I of "Year Book," page 70.

There are three banks authorized to issue notes for circulation, namely, the Banco del Ecuador, capital 2,000,000 sucres, and the Banco Comercial y Agrícola (into which the Banco Internacional has been merged), capital 4,000,000 sucres. The authorized issue of notes depends on the stock of silver in the vaults of the bank, and the banks are bound by law to hold one-third of the value of their circulation in coin, silver, or gold. The banks are in no way related to the State, except that they have to present a monthly statement of balances of silver in deposit and notes in circulation. The cash deposited in the two banks on December 31, 1894, was: Banco del Ecuador, 1,098,899 sucres; Banco Internacional, 502,080 sucres.

The amount of notes in circulation for five years was as follows:

Year.	Bank of Ecuador.		Banco Internacional.	
	Sucres.	£.	Sucres.	£.
1890.....	2,132,590	= 328,080	860,148	= 132,330
1891.....	1,898,395	= 267,000	868,640	= 124,060
1892.....	2,301,675	= 302,085	1,199,786	= 157,472
1893.....	2,784,134	= 329,483	1,286,037	= 152,196
1894.....	2,832,710	= 303,925	1,233,141	= 122,305

## TRADE OF AFRICA.

According to the official returns of the three countries, the following statements show the imports into and exports from Great Britain, France, and the United States from and to the several colonies and countries of Africa in 1893 and 1895:

### UNITED KINGDOM.

Countries.	Imports from Africa		Exports to Africa	
	1893.	1895.	1893.	1895.
<b>French possessions:</b>				
Algeria.....	\$2,325,943	\$2,673,195	\$1,111,022	\$1,805,643
Western Africa.....	333,024	1,080,500	849,506	1,500,100
Eastern Africa.....	.....	.....	14,681	21,000
Réunion.....	.....	85	23,527	22,400
Total French possessions.....	\$2,658,972	\$3,753,725	\$1,908,736	\$2,849,143
<b>Portuguese possessions:</b>				
Madeira.....	268,584	277,300	441,774	507,900
West Africa.....	177,663	432,600	1,886,047	2,040,300
East Africa.....	200,097	235,100	1,706,778	3,132,700
Total Portuguese possessions.....	\$644,344	\$945,000	\$4,044,599	\$5,680,900
<b>Spanish possessions:</b>				
Canary Islands.....	1,250,562	1,995,561	2,344,680	2,054,318
North Africa.....	.....	.....	67,000	214,900
Fernando Po.....	32,884	4,866	61,618	74,200
Total Spanish possessions.....	\$1,283,446	\$2,000,427	\$2,473,298	\$2,343,418
<b>Egypt.....</b>	<b>43,046,139</b>	<b>43,346,217</b>	<b>16,711,561</b>	<b>16,616,987</b>
Tripoli.....	1,021,373	1,119,200	100,000	864,300
Tunis.....	425,000	332,200	551,804	1,501,300
Morocco.....	2,674,840	1,501,300	2,998,423	3,727,900
Kongo Free State.....	79,248	102,470	554,846	516,180
West Coast, not specified.....	1,352,008	260,900	1,223,361	335,500
East Coast, native States*.....	80	.....	42,300	.....
Madagascar.....	607,355	678,400	481,261	340,000
Total foreign States.....	\$53,801,750	\$57,061,839	\$31,180,240	\$34,275,278

\* Native States no longer: now British, French, German, and Italian possessions. Subdivided in 1891. (Note to British trade returns.)

	Imports from Africa		Exports to Africa	
	1893.	1895.	1893.	1895.
British possessions:				
West Coast—				
Gambia.....	102,244	180,600	38,579	183,000
Sierra Leone.....	1,321,968	1,070,800	1,683,680	1,806,800
Gold Coast.....	1,648,572	1,918,800	2,046,924	2,295,100
Lagos.....	6,000,997	5,084,000	1,186,399	2,038,000
Niger Protectorate.....	1,438,871	2,087,320	1,036,467	2,689,198
Ascension.....	4,214	640	13,293	13,800
St. Helena.....	2,934	600	92,932	96,700
South Africa—				
Cape Colony.....	*41,211,770	48,048,418	38,404,380	47,406,912
Natal.....	5,320,977	3,487,462	7,150,319	8,425,968
East Coast—				
Zanzibar and Pemba.....	716,480	1,095,500	1,305,928	315,500
Other possessions.....	6,614	13,200	84,953	168,500
Mauritius.....	1,218,918	480,000	1,668,411	1,272,000
Total British possessions.....	\$58,994,537	\$61,417,340	\$57,065,184	\$66,211,970
Total trade with Africa.....	\$112,796,287	\$118,479,179	\$88,245,404	\$100,487,248

## FRANCE.

Countries.	Imports into France		Exports from France	
	1893.	1895.	1893.	1895.
French possessions:				
Algeria.....	\$28,641,200	\$48,885,580	\$38,850,900	\$42,980,700
Senegal, etc.....	4,419,700	3,696,700	6,832,200	5,927,800
Réunion.....	4,284,400	3,526,000	1,756,300	1,722,500
Madagascar, Mayotte, etc.....	944,700	818,400	289,500	2,405,600
Tunis.....	3,281,000	6,682,700	6,157,700	7,049,300
Total French possessions.....	\$41,571,200	\$63,549,380	\$53,886,600	\$60,085,900
Foreign possessions:				
Egypt.....	5,732,100	6,222,900	6,195,300	6,512,700
Morocco and Tripoli.....	3,531,900	3,094,900	2,682,700	2,456,500
East Coast.....	3,049,400	732,800	212,300	63,300
British Africa.....	2,682,700	1,698,700	2,142,300	2,383,300
All other.....	2,624,800	1,702,200	1,235,200	387,700
Total foreign possessions.....	\$17,620,900	\$13,451,500	\$12,467,800	\$11,803,500
Total French and foreign.....	\$59,202,100	\$77,000,880	\$66,354,400	\$71,889,400

## UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Imports from Africa		Exports to Africa	
	1893-94.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1895-96.
British Africa.....	\$464,047	\$1,732,187	\$3,988,893	\$11,289,069
Canary Islands.....	23,123	44,979	203,257	254,208
French Africa.....	99,099	406,916	215,927	266,208
Liberia.....	124,800	11,547	32,037	22,653
Madagascar.....	210,721	19,637	43,629	489,139
Portuguese Africa.....	4,680	16,006	85,541	799,556
Egypt.....	2,165,485	8,043,797	181,252	215,540
Tripoli.....	45,544	71,014	.....	.....
All other.....	456,124	826,998	178,313	518,354
Total.....	\$3,594,663	\$11,173,969	\$4,926,839	\$13,854,710

\* Not including gold bullion, the product of the South African Republic, \$24,300,000, which was included in the Review of the World's Commerce for 1895.

## TRADE OF CUBA AND PUERTO RICO.

In the absence of all island trade statistics regarding the foreign commerce of Cuba and Puerto Rico, the following figures from United States, British, and French publications, showing the trade of the principal countries with the colonies, are given as a fair approximation of its value and character:

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF THE IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO THE SPANISH WEST INDIES INTO AND FROM THE COUNTRIES GIVEN DURING THE YEAR 1893 FOR FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE CALENDAR YEAR 1893-94 FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Imports from the Islands.	Exports to the Islands.	Total.
France.....	\$2,258,100	\$1,293,100	\$3,551,200
Great Britain.....	635,557	10,999,948	11,635,505
Spain (1890).....	19,080,080	18,984,683	38,064,763
United States.....	78,813,896	22,846,029	101,659,924
Total.....	\$100,767,612	\$54,108,780	\$154,876,392

From the latest returns at hand relative to Spanish and Spanish West Indian trade, it may be assumed that, since 1890, the exports from Spain fell off somewhat, owing to the reciprocity relations between the United States and the colonies. This decrease occurred mostly in flour. Outside of this one article, it does not appear that our trade with Cuba increased to any extent on account of the reciprocity treaty, as will be seen by the statement herewith given, which shows that the increase took place in goods unaffected directly by that treaty.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, AND THE UNITED STATES TO CUBA AND PUERTO RICO.

Articles.	United States, 1893-94.	United Kingdom, 1893.	Spain, 1890.
<b>Breadstuffs—</b>			
Flour.....	\$3,208,248	.....	\$1,462,400
Indian corn.....	571,326	.....	.....
Carriages and horse cars.....	274,394	.....	.....
Carriages, railroad.....	197,563	.....	.....
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines.....	343,906	\$66,041	.....
Coal.....	957,502	110,626	.....
<b>Cottons—</b>			
Piece goods.....	\$79,954	\$1,453,847	*\$4,098,500
All other goods.....	77,812	608,815	.....
Cordage and twine.....	54,441	.....	.....
Glassware.....	99,144	.....	173,800
Hay.....	87,700	.....	.....
India-rubber goods.....	54,806	.....	.....
Instruments, scientific.....	143,501	.....	.....
Iron and steel.....	94,109	27,371	173,700
Hardware and cutlery.....	316,025	201,106	.....
Implements and tools.....	380,355	116,375	.....
Machinery.....	2,125,881	.....	.....
All other manufactures.....	1,901,340	.....	.....
Total iron and steel manufactures.....	\$4,708,601	\$317,481	.....
Lamps and lamp ware.....	46,061	.....	.....
Leather.....	7,793	.....	.....
Boots and shoes.....	82,554	.....	\$2,664,100
Harness.....	28,574	.....	.....
Other leather goods.....	82,749	.....	.....
Lime and cement.....	68,239	.....	.....
Malt liquors.....	60,709	161,201	.....
Marble and stone manufactures.....	108,175	.....	.....
<b>Oils—</b>			
Petroleum, crude.....	429,125	.....	.....
Lubricating.....	94,535	.....	.....
Paints and painters' colors.....	54,530	91,121	.....
Paper and paper goods.....	171,228	.....	501,800

Articles.	United States, 1893-94.	United Kingdom, 1893.	Spain, 1890.
<b>Provisions—</b>			
Beef products.....	75,529	*61,345	.....
Bacon.....	551,073	.....	.....
Hams.....	757,028	.....	.....
Pork, pickled.....	413,017	.....	.....
Lard.....	2,969,118	.....	.....
Butter, cheese, milk, etc.....	303,191	+391,737	173,700
<b>Total provisions.....</b>	<b>\$4,068,956</b>	<b>\$453,082</b>	<b>\$173,700</b>
Sewing machines.....	212,696	.....	.....
Vegetables (beans, peas, potatoes, etc.).....	841,569	.....	289,500
<b>Wood—</b>			
Lumber and timber.....	1,184,895	.....	.....
Shooks.....	208,619	.....	.....
Staves and headings.....	59,190	.....	.....
Hogsheads and barrels.....	79,486	.....	.....
Household furniture.....	202,628	.....	.....
Other manufactures of.....	147,385	.....	.....
All other articles.....	717,270	7,712,363	9,450,183
<b>Total exports.....</b>	<b>\$22,846,029</b>	<b>\$10,999,948</b>	<b>\$18,964,683</b>

The statement showing the imports into the four countries named from Cuba attest the fact that Cuba is nearly wholly dependent upon the United States for a market for its products. This is further emphasized by the British Consul-General at Havana, who submits the following figures relative to the exports of the two great products of Cuba in 1893:

#### EXPORTS OF CUBAN SUGAR AND TOBACCO.

Exported to—	Sugar. Tons.	Tobacco. Bales.	Tobacco		Scraps. Kilos.
			Cigars. Number.	Cigarettes. Packages.	
United States.....	680,842	153,314	67,492,000	6,497,575	60,423
United Kingdom.....	3,045	929	30,668,000	1,470	.....
Germany.....	.....	28,847	21,857,000	35,430	2,945
France.....	.....	3,892	11,080,000	632,442	27,737
Spain.....	9,448	39,599	12,118,000	5,988,741	83,033
South and Central America.....	.....	209	2,544,000	2,716,756	244,618
Canada.....	25,069	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other countries.....	97,690	1,135	1,606,000	20,709,079	2,476
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>815,894</b>	<b>227,365</b>	<b>147,365,000</b>	<b>39,581,498</b>	<b>371,223</b>

\*Textiles of all kinds.

† Foreign products.

**THE UNITED STATES.**



## PART II.

# THE UNITED STATES.

### AREA AND POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

The total area of the United States is 3,580,806 square miles, or 2,291,615,347 acres. The following statement shows the area of each State and Territory in the United States, date of organization of Territories, and of admission of new States into the Union (from the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office):

Original States.	Date of Act of Organization or Admission.	United States— Statutes.		Area	
		Vol.	Page.	Acres.	Sq. Miles.
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	.....	5,763,200	9,305
Massachusetts.....	.....	.....	.....	5,145,000	8,315
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	.....	694,400	1,250
Connecticut.....	.....	.....	.....	3,100,800	4,900
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	30,476,800	49,220
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	.....	4,781,200	8,175
Pennsylvania.....	.....	.....	.....	28,790,400	45,215
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	1,254,400	2,360
Maryland.....	.....	.....	.....	6,310,400	12,210
Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	26,680,000	42,460
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	31,061,200	52,360
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	19,308,800	30,570
Georgia.....	.....	.....	.....	37,747,200	59,475
<b>States Admitted.</b>					
Kentucky.....	Feb. 4, 1791.	1	189	25,600,000	40,400
Vermont.....	Feb. 18, 1791.	1	191	5,848,400	9,585
Tennessee.....	June 1, 1796.	1	491	26,720,000	42,060
Maine.....	Mar. 8, 1820.	3	544	19,182,800	33,040
Texas*.....	Dec. 29, 1845.	9	108	107,865,000	265,780
West Virginia.....	Dec. 31, 1863.	12	638	15,772,800	24,780
<b>Public Land States and Territories.</b>					
Ohio.....	State..... Apr. 30, 1802.	2	173	26,066,400	41,060
Louisiana.....	Territory..... Mar. 3, 1805.	2	381	28,907,000	48,720
	State..... Apr. 8, 1812.	2	701		
Indiana.....	Territory..... May 7, 1800.	2	58	22,982,400	36,350
	State*..... Dec. 11, 1816.	3	399		
Mississippi.....	Territory..... Apr. 7, 1798.	1	549	29,685,000	46,810
	State*..... Dec. 10, 1817.	3	472		
Illinois.....	Territory..... Feb. 3, 1809.	2	514	35,840,000	56,650
	State*..... Dec. 3, 1818.	3	536		
Alabama.....	Territory..... Mar. 3, 1817.	3	371	32,658,000	52,250
	State*..... Dec. 14, 1819.	3	608		
Missouri.....	Territory..... June 4, 1812.	2	743	43,796,000	69,415
	State†..... Mar. 2, 1821.	3	645		
Arkansas.....	Territory..... Mar. 2, 1819.	3	493	33,543,500	53,850
	State..... June 15, 1836.	5	50		
Michigan.....	Territory..... Jan. 11, 1805.	2	309	36,819,000	58,915
	State..... Jan. 26, 1837.	5	144		
Florida.....	Territory..... Mar. 30, 1822.	3	654	34,713,600	58,680
	State..... Mar. 3, 1845.	5	742		
Iowa.....	Territory..... June 12, 1838.	5	235	35,646,000	56,025
	State..... Mar. 3, 1845.	5	742		
Wisconsin.....	Territory..... Apr. 20, 1836.	5	10	34,848,000	56,040
	State..... May 29, 1848.	9	178		
California.....	State..... Sept. 9, 1850.	9	452	102,837,200	158,360
Minnesota.....	Territory..... Mar. 3, 1849.	9	403	50,691,200	83,365
	State..... May 11, 1858.	11	166		
Oregon.....	Territory..... Aug. 14, 1848.	9	323	60,518,400	96,030
	State..... Feb. 14, 1859.	11	383		

\* Joint resolution by Congress.

† See President's proclamation, 8 Statutes, Appendix No. 2.



Public Land States and Territories.	Date of Act of Organization or Admission.	United States Statutes.		Area	
		Vol.	Page.	Acres.	Sq. Miles.
Kansas.....	Territory. May 30, 1854.	10	277	52,288,000	82,080
	State..... Jan. 29, 1861.	12	126		
Nevada.....	Territory. Mar. 2, 1861.	12	209	70,232,600	110,709
	State*.... Mar. 31, 1864.	13	30		
Nebraska.....	Territory. May 30, 1854.	10	277	49,177,600	77,510
	State..... Feb. 9, 1867.	14	261		
Colorado.....	Territory. Feb. 28, 1861.	12	172	66,332,800	108,925
	State..... Mar. 3, 1875.	18	474		
North Dakota.....	Territory. Mar. 2, 1861.	12	209	44,924,800	70,795
	State..... Feb. 23, 1889.	25	676		
South Dakota.....	Territory. Mar. 2, 1861.	12	209	49,696,000	77,650
	State..... Feb. 22, 1889.	25	676		
Montana.....	Territory. May 26, 1864.	13	85	92,906,400	146,080
	State..... Feb. 22, 1889.	25	676		
Washington.....	Territory. Mar. 2, 1853.	10	172	42,803,200	69,180
	State..... Feb. 23, 1889.	25	676		
Idaho.....	Territory. Mar. 3, 1863.	13	808	53,945,600	84,800
	State..... July 3, 1890.	..	...		
Wyoming.....	Territory. July 25, 1866.	15	173	62,448,000	97,890
	State..... July 10, 1890.	..	...		
Utah.....	Territory. Sept. 9, 1850.	9	453	54,064,640	84,476
	State..... July 16, 1891.	28	107		
Territories.					
New Mexico.....	Territory. Sept. 9, 1850.	9	446	78,374,400	122,580
Arizona.....	Territory. Feb. 24, 1863.	13	664	72,268,800	113,020
Alaska.....	Territory. July 27, 1868.	15	240	.....	.....
Indian Territory; limits defined by Act May, 1864....	.....	..	...	19,840,000	31,400
District of Columbia.....	Territory. July 16, 1790.	1	214	28,400	70
	District... Mar. 3, 1791.	1	130		
Oklahoma.....	Territory. May 2, 1890.	26	81	24,851,200	39,080
Total .....				1,898,476,100	2,025,600

## CLIMATOLOGY OF UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the average rainfall, highest and lowest temperatures, based upon observations of twenty-three or less years, at selected stations in the several States and Territories:

Stations.	Number of Years.	Temperature				Average Precipitation.
		Maxi-mum.	Year.	Mini-mum.	Year.	
Alabama—Mobile.....	25	101	1883	11	1886	62.7
Montgomery.....	21	107	1881	5	1886	52.9
Alaska—Sitka.....	7	80	1885	-3	1887	111.7
Arizona—Fort Grant.....	13	108	1879	7	1887	16.3
Yuma.....	18	118	1878	23	1883	3.3
Arkansas—Little Rock.....	15	108	1894	-5	1886	54.2
California—San Francisco.....	23	100	1891	29	1888	23.6
San Diego.....	22	101	1883	32	1891	9.8
Colorado—Denver.....	22	105	1878	-29	1875	14.5
Pueblo.....	5	108	1888	-17	1894	10.6
Connecticut—New London.....	22	95	1893	-10	1882	49.1
District of Columbia—Washington.....	23	104	1871	-14	1881	44.6
Florida—Jacksonville.....	23	104	1899	14	1894	55.3
Key West.....	23	100	1896	41	1896	40.1
Georgia—Atlanta.....	16	100	1887	-3	1886	54.5
Savannah.....	23	105	1879	12	1886	51.7
Illinois—Calro.....	22	108	1881	-16	1884	43.7
Chicago.....	23	100	1887	-23	1872	35.0
Springfield.....	15	103	1879	-22	1884	39.1

\* See President's proclamation, October 13, 1864, 13 Statutes, 749.

† See President's proclamation, March 1, 1867, 14 Statutes, 820.

‡ See President's proclamation, August 1, 1875, 19 Statutes, 665.

§ See President's proclamations, 2 Statutes, 1645 to 1552, inclusive.

|| Including Cherokee country and No Man's Land.

Stations.	Number of Years.	Temperature			Average Pre- cipitation.	
		Maxi- mum.	Year.	Mini- mum.		
Indiana—Indianapolis .....	28	101	1887	-25	1884	42.2
Oklahoma—Oklahoma.....	8	104	1894	-11	1893	37.4
Iowa—Des Moines.....	16	104	1886	-30	1884	35.0
Kansas—Leavenworth.....	28	107	1886	-29	1873	33.4
Dodge City.....	19	108	1876	-30	1883	31.0
Kentucky—Louisville.....	31	105	1881	-19	1884	46.9
Louisiana—New Orleans.....	28	99	1894	15	1886	61.8
Shreveport.....	21	107	1875	1	1886	50.8
Maine—Eastport.....	21	91	1894	-31	1884	43.4
Portland.....	23	97	1876	-17	1873	42.7
Maryland—Baltimore.....	23	103	1887	-6	1881	44.8
Massachusetts—Boston.....	23	101	1881	-13	1883	46.1
Michigan—Alpena.....	23	96	1886	-27	1883	36.4
Detroit.....	23	101	1887	-34	1873	32.6
Marquette.....	20	100	1878	-37	1875	33.5
Minnesota—St. Paul.....	23	100	1883	-41	1883	37.6
St. Vincent.....	13	108	1886	-54	1883	19.1
Mississippi—Vicksburg.....	21	101	1881	3	1886	37.3
Missouri—St. Louis.....	23	106	1881	-23	1884	38.0
Montana—Helena.....	14	108	1886	-43	1893	13.3
Havre (Assiniboine).....	13	108	1886	-55	1887	14.7
Nebraska—North Platte.....	19	107	1877	-35	1886	19.1
Omaha.....	21	106	1894	-33	1884	32.6
Nevada—Winnemucca.....	16	104	1877	-38	1883	8.9
New Hampshire—Mt. Washington.....	20	74	1873	-50	1891	63.5
New Jersey—Atlantic City.....	20	99	1880	-7	1880	42.3
New York—Albany.....	20	96	1890	-18	1875	36.8
Rochester.....	23	99	1894	-13	1875	35.3
New Mexico—Ft. Stanton.....	10	95	1886	-13	1887	19.0
Santa Fé.....	23	97	1878	-13	1883	14.6
North Carolina—Charlotte.....	15	103	1887	-5	1880	53.6
Wilmington.....	23	108	1879	9	1884	56.0
North Dakota—Bismarck.....	20	105	1876	-44	1887	19.0
Ft. Buford.....	14	107	1883	-49	1883	13.5
Ohio—Cincinnati.....	23	104	1881	-13	1886	41.3
Cleveland.....	23	99	1881	-17	1873	37.7
Oregon—Portland.....	23	103	1891	-3	1883	43.3
Roseburg.....	17	103	1887	-6	1883	34.9
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia.....	23	103	1881	-5	1880	40.9
Pittsburg.....	21	103	1881	-13	1879	37.8
Rhode Island—Block Island.....	14	88	1885	-4	1883	44.4
South Carolina—Charleston.....	21	104	1879	10	1886	55.3
South Dakota—Rapid City.....	9	106	1881	-40	1883	13.3
Yankton.....	21	108	1886	-34	1879	20.3
Tennessee—Knoxville.....	23	100	1887	-16	1884	52.9
Memphis.....	21	102	1881	-8	1886	53.8
Texas—Ablene.....	8	110	1886	-5	1883	25.3
Galveston.....	23	98	1874	11	1886	51.0
Utah—Salt Lake City.....	20	102	1889	-20	1883	18.9
Virginia—Norfolk.....	23	102	1887	4	1886	52.7
Vermont—Northfield.....	7	92	1892	-32	1890	37.9
Washington—Olympia.....	17	97	1885	-3	1883	51.4
Spokane Falls.....	13	102	1890	-39	1883	13.1
West Virginia—Parkersburg.....	6	97	1892	-11	1893	42.1
Wisconsin—Milwaukee.....	23	100	1887	-25	1875	32.3
Wyoming—Cheyenne.....	21	100	1881	-33	1875	13.1

## POPULATION.

According to the census of 1890, the population of the United States for that year was 62,622,250: at the end of 1896 it is estimated to have been about 70,500,000. The statement following shows the population of each State and Territory, as per each census from 1790 to 1890. The narrow column under each census year shows the numerical order or status of each State or Territory at the respective periods.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.		1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850
1—The United States....		62,622,250	50,155,738	38,558,371	31,443,321	23,191,876	
2—North Atlantic Divis'n.		17,401,545	14,507,407	12,298,730	10,564,298	8,626,851	
3—Maine.....	30	661,086	27 648,936	23 626,915	22 628,279	16 593,169	
4—New Hampshire.....	33	376,530	31 346,901	31 318,300	27 326,073	22 317,976	
5—Vermont.....	36	332,422	33 332,296	30 330,551	28 315,068	23 314,120	
6—Massachusetts.....	6	2,238,943	7 1,783,085	7 1,457,351	7 1,231,066	6 994,514	
7—Rhode Island.....	35	345,506	33 276,531	32 217,353	29 174,620	28 147,545	
8—Connecticut.....	29	746,258	28 622,700	25 537,454	24 460,147	21 370,792	
9—New York.....	1	5,997,353	1 5,062,871	1 4,382,759	1 3,890,735	1 3,097,394	
10—New Jersey.....	18	1,444,938	19 1,181,116	17 906,096	21 672,035	19 496,555	
11—Pennsylvania.....	2	5,258,014	2 4,282,601	2 3,521,951	2 2,906,215	2 2,311,796	
12—South Atlantic Divis'n.		8,857,920	7,597,197	5,853,610	5,384,708	4,679,090	
13—Delaware.....	42	168,493	38 146,906	35 125,015	32 112,216	30 91,538	
14—Maryland.....	27	1,042,390	23 934,943	20 780,894	19 687,049	17 588,084	
15—District of Columbia....	39	230,362	36 177,624	34 181,700	35 75,090	33 51,687	
16—Virginia.....	15	1,655,980	14 1,512,565	10 1,225,163	5 1,596,818	4 1,421,661	
17—West Virginia.....	28	762,794	29 618,457	27 442,014			
18—North Carolina.....	16	1,617,947	15 1,399,750	14 1,071,361	12 992,622	10 899,039	
19—South Carolina.....	23	1,151,149	21 965,577	22 705,606	18 703,706	14 668,507	
20—Georgia.....	12	1,837,353	13 1,542,180	12 1,184,109	11 1,057,286	9 906,185	
21—Florida.....	32	391,422	34 269,493	33 187,748	31 140,424	31 87,445	
22—North Central Divis'n.		22,362,279	17,364,111	12,961,111	9,096,716	5,408,595	
23—Ohio.....	4	3,672,316	3 3,198,062	3 2,665,260	3 2,339,511	3 1,980,329	
24—Indiana.....	8	2,192,404	6 1,978,301	6 1,680,637	6 1,350,428	7 998,416	
25—Illinois.....	3	2,826,351	4 3,077,871	4 2,539,891	4 1,711,951	11 851,470	
26—Michigan.....	9	2,093,889	9 1,636,937	13 1,184,659	16 749,113	20 397,654	
27—Wisconsin.....	14	1,686,890	16 1,315,497	15 1,054,670	15 775,881	24 305,391	
28—Minnesota.....	20	1,301,826	26 780,773	23 439,708	30 172,023	36 6,077	
29—Iowa.....	10	1,911,996	10 1,624,615	11 1,194,020	20 674,913	27 192,214	
30—Missouri.....	5	2,679,184	5 2,168,380	5 1,721,295	8 1,182,012	13 682,044	
31—North Dakota.....	41	182,719					
32—South Dakota.....	37	823,806	40 613,177	45 614,181	42 64,887		
33—Nebraska.....	26	1,058,910	30 452,402	36 122,993	39 28,841		
34—Kansas.....	19	1,427,096	20 996,096	29 364,399	33 107,206		
35—South Central Divis'n.		10,972,803	8,919,371	6,434,410	5,768,658	4,303,522	
36—Kentucky.....	11	1,858,635	8 1,648,690	8 1,321,011	9 1,155,684	8 982,405	
37—Tennessee.....	13	1,767,518	12 1,542,359	9 1,258,530	10 1,109,801	5 1,002,717	
38—Alabama.....	17	1,513,017	17 1,262,505	16 996,992	13 964,201	12 771,623	
39—Mississippi.....	21	1,289,600	18 1,131,597	18 827,922	14 791,305	15 606,526	
40—Louisiana.....	25	1,118,587	22 939,946	21 726,915	17 708,002	18 517,762	
41—Texas.....	7	2,235,523	11 1,591,749	19 818,579	23 604,215	25 212,592	
42—Oklahoma.....	46	661,894					
43—Arkansas.....	24	1,123,179	25 802,525	26 484,471	25 435,450	26 206,897	
44—Western Division.....		3,027,613	1,767,697	990,510	618,976	178,818	
45—Montana.....	44	132,159	45 39,159	43 20,595			
46—Wyoming.....	47	60,705	47 20,799	47 9,113			
47—Colorado.....	31	412,198	35 194,327	41 39,364	33 34,277		
48—New Mexico.....	43	153,598	41 119,565	37 91,874	34 93,516	32 61,547	
49—Arizona.....	48	59,620	44 40,440	46 9,653			
50—Utah.....	40	207,905	39 143,963	39 88,786	37 40,273	35 11,390	
51—Nevada.....	49	45,761	43 62,268	40 42,491	41 6,857		
52—Idaho.....	45	84,395	46 32,610	44 14,999			
53—Washington.....	34	349,390	43 75,118	42 23,955	40 11,594		
54—Oregon.....	38	313,767	37 174,768	38 90,923	36 52,465	34 13,294	
55—California.....	22	1,206,130	24 864,694	24 560,247	26 379,994	29 92,597	

STATES AND TERRS.	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
1— The U. States.	a17,069,453	b12,866,020	9,633,822	7,239,881	5,308,488	3,929,214
2— Nor. At. Div.	6,781,082	5,542,381	4,358,623	3,486,675	2,635,576	1,968,040
3— Maine.....	13 501,793	12 369,455	12 298,269	14 228,705	14 151,719	11 96,540
4— N. Hampshire.....	22 284,574	18 269,323	15 244,022	16 214,480	11 183,858	10 141,865
5— Vermont.....	21 291,948	17 280,652	16 235,966	15 217,895	13 154,465	12 85,425
6— Massachusetts.....	8 737,699	8 610,408	7 523,159	5 472,040	6 422,845	4 378,787
7— R. Island.....	24 106,890	23 97,199	20 83,015	17 76,981	16 69,122	15 63,825
8— Connecticut.....	20 809,973	16 297,675	14 275,148	9 261,942	8 251,002	8 237,948
9— New York.....	1 2,428,921	1 1,918,808	1 1,372,111	2 859,049	3 699,051	5 840,120
10— New Jersey.....	18 373,306	14 320,323	13 277,426	12 245,562	10 211,149	9 184,189
11— Pennsylvania.....	2 1,724,063	2 1,348,233	3 1,047,507	3 810,091	2 602,365	2 434,373
12— S'th Atl. Div.	3,925,299	3,645,752	3,080,809	2,674,891	2,286,494	1,851,806
13— Delaware.....	26 73,085	24 76,748	23 72,749	19 72,674	17 64,273	16 59,096
14— Maryland.....	15 470,019	11 447,040	10 407,350	8 380,548	7 341,548	6 319,728
15— Dis. of C'mba.....	28 48,712	25 39,384	25 33,099	22 24,023	19 14,083	.....
16— Virginia.....	4 1,239,797	3 1,211,405	2 1,063,116	1 974,900	1 880,200	1 747,610
17— W. Virginia.....	7 763,419	5 737,987	4 638,829	4 555,500	4 478,108	3 398,751
18— N. Carolina.....	11 584,368	9 591,185	8 502,741	6 415,115	6 345,591	7 249,073
19— S. Carolina.....	9 691,362	10 516,323	11 340,965	11 252,453	12 162,686	13 82,548
20— Georgia.....	27 54,477	26 34,730	.....	.....	.....	.....
21— Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22— N. Cent. Div.	3,351,542	1,610,473	858,957	293,169	51,006	.....
23— Ohio.....	8 1,519,467	4 937,903	5 581,295	13 230,780	18 45,365	.....
24— Indiana.....	10 685,866	13 343,031	18 147,178	21 24,520	21 5,641	.....
25— Illinois.....	14 476,183	20 157,445	24 55,162	24 12,252	.....	.....
26— Michigan.....	23 212,297	27 31,639	27 8,795	25 4,762	.....	.....
27— Wisconsin.....	30 30,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28— Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29— Iowa.....	29 43,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30— Missouri.....	16 393,702	21 140,455	23 66,557	23 20,845	.....	.....
31— N. Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32— S. Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33— Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34— Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35— S. Cent. Div.	3,025,430	2,062,096	1,357,433	785,146	335,407	109,968
36— Kentucky.....	6 779,828	6 687,917	6 564,125	7 406,511	9 220,955	14 73,677
37— Tennessee.....	5 829,210	7 681,904	9 422,771	10 261,727	15 105,902	17 35,991
38— Alabama.....	12 560,756	15 309,527	19 127,901	.....	.....	.....
39— Mississippi.....	17 375,651	22 136,621	21 75,448	20 40,352	20 8,850	.....
40— Louisiana.....	19 852,411	19 215,739	17 152,923	18 76,556	.....	.....
41— Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42— Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43— Arkansas.....	25 97,574	28 30,383	26 14,256	.....	.....	.....

## RECAPITULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1840.	1850.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1840.
1— The United States....	62,622,250	50,155,783	38,558,371	31,443,321	23,191,876	a17,069,453
2— North Atlantic Div'n.....	17,401,545	14,507,407	12,298,730	10,594,268	8,626,851	6,781,082
3— South Atlantic Div'n.....	8,857,920	7,597,197	5,853,610	5,364,703	4,679,090	3,925,299
4— North Central Division.....	22,362,279	17,364,111	12,961,111	9,096,716	5,403,565	3,351,542
5— South Central Division.....	10,972,898	8,919,371	6,434,410	5,768,658	4,303,522	3,025,430
6— Western Division.....	3,027,613	1,767,697	990,510	618,976	178,818	.....
1— The United States.....	b12,866,020	9,633,822	7,239,881	5,308,488	3,929,214	.....
2— North Atlantic Division.....	5,542,381	4,358,623	3,486,675	2,635,576	1,968,040	.....
3— South Atlantic Division.....	3,645,752	3,080,809	2,674,891	2,286,494	1,851,806	.....
4— North Central Division.....	1,610,473	858,957	293,169	51,006	.....	.....
5— South Central Division.....	2,062,096	1,357,433	785,146	335,407	109,968	.....
6— Western Division.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Including 6,100 persons on public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any State or Territory. b Including 5,318 persons on public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any State or Territory. c Dakota Territory. d Population of Greer County (5,328), in Indian Territory (also claimed by Texas), included in that of Oklahoma Territory for census purposes.

N. B.—The following data will be found in Volume I of this work :

1. Percentage of increase of population, at each successive census year from 1790 to 1890.
2. Native and foreign-born population by States and Territories, for each census year from 1850 to 1890.
3. Males of voting age, by nativity and color, in 1890.
4. Total dwellings and persons to a dwelling, for each census year from 1850 to 1890.

## POPULATION BY EMPLOYMENT.

In order that proper comparison may be made between the different censuses, a rearrangement of occupations under each of the general classes, in accordance with the classification used in 1890, has been extended by the Census Office to the printed results of preceding censuses, bringing into classified form the results for 1870 and 1880, which in the printed reports are presented in an alphabetical list, and giving for 1870 and 1880 the readjusted totals for each of the general classes.

*Number and Per Cent. of Persons 10 Years of Age or Over Engaged in Gainful Occupations, by Sex, 1870, 1880, and 1890.*

Sex and Census Years.	Total Population.	Persons 10 Years of Age or Over.	Persons 10 Years of Age or Over Engaged in Gainful Occupations.	Per Cent of Persons Engaged in Gainful Occupations of—	
				Total Population.	Persons 10 Years of Age or Over.
<b>Males.</b>					
1870.....	19,493,535	14,258,866	10,669,635	54.73	74.83
1880.....	25,518,820	18,735,980	14,744,942	57.78	78.70
1890.....	32,067,890	24,362,659	18,821,090	58.69	77.29
<b>Females.</b>					
1870.....	19,064,806	13,970,079	1,836,288	9.63	13.14
1880.....	24,636,963	18,025,627	2,647,157	10.74	14.69
1890.....	30,554,370	22,060,900	3,914,571	12.81	16.97
<b>Both Sexes.</b>					
1870.....	38,558,371	28,223,945	12,505,923	32.43	44.30
1880.....	50,155,783	36,761,607	17,392,099	34.68	47.31
1890.....	62,622,250	47,413,559	22,735,661	36.31	47.95

*Number and Per Cent. of Persons 10 Years of Age or Over in Each Class of Occupations, by Sex, 1870, 1880, and 1890.*

Census Years and Classes of Occupations.	Number			Per Cent		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>1870.</b>						
Agricultural, fisheries, and mining.....	5,744,314	397,049	6,141,363	53.84	21.62	49.11
Professional service.....	278,841	92,267	371,098	2.61	5.02	2.97
Domestic and personal service.....	1,338,663	973,157	2,311,820	12.55	53.00	18.48
Trade and transportation.....	1,209,571	19,828	1,229,399	11.34	1.08	9.83
Manufacturing & mechanical industries	2,098,246	353,997	2,452,243	19.66	19.28	19.61
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10,669,635</b>	<b>1,836,288</b>	<b>12,505,923</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>1880.</b>						
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.....	7,409,970	594,654	8,004,624	50.25	22.46	46.08
Professional service.....	425,947	177,255	603,202	2.89	6.70	3.47
Domestic and personal service.....	2,321,937	1,181,506	3,503,443	15.75	44.63	20.14
Trade and transportation.....	1,806,629	62,852	1,869,481	12.23	2.88	10.73
Manufacturing & mechanical industries	2,783,459	630,890	3,414,349	18.88	23.33	19.63
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14,744,942</b>	<b>2,647,157</b>	<b>17,392,099</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>1890.</b>						
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.....	8,333,813	679,523	9,013,336	44.28	17.36	39.65
Professional service.....	632,646	311,687	944,333	3.36	7.96	4.15
Domestic and personal service.....	2,692,579	1,667,698	4,360,277	14.31	42.60	19.18
Trade and transportation.....	3,067,701	228,421	3,296,122	16.46	5.84	14.63
Manufacturing & mechanical industries	4,064,051	1,027,242	5,091,293	21.59	28.21	22.29
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18,821,090</b>	<b>3,914,571</b>	<b>22,735,661</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## POPULATION BY AGES.

The following table shows the number and percentage of native white of native and foreign parentage in 1890 of each quinquennial age:

Age Periods.	Native White—Native Parents.		Per Cent.	Native White—Foreign Parents.		Per Cent.	Age Periods.	Native White—Native Parents.		Per Cent.	Native White—Foreign Parents.		Per Cent.
	Number.	Cent.		Number.	Cent.			Number.	Cent.		Number.	Cent.	
All ages.....	34,353,348	100.00		11,593,675	100.00		59 to 59 years...	935,012	2.72		71,516	0.62	
Under 5 years....	4,550,682	13.25		1,942,337	16.88		60 to 64 "...	795,300	2.31		50,163	0.44	
5 to 9 years....	4,431,900	12.90		1,792,917	15.59		65 to 69 "...	578,793	1.68		35,157	0.31	
10 to 14 "....	3,964,906	11.54		1,630,687	14.17		70 to 74 "...	418,393	1.22		24,552	0.21	
15 to 19 "....	3,552,524	10.34		1,601,528	13.92		75 to 79 "...	244,580	0.71		15,080	0.13	
20 to 24 "....	3,185,167	9.27		1,345,926	11.70		80 to 84 "...	127,996	0.37		8,446	0.07	
25 to 29 "....	2,545,181	7.41		1,029,267	8.95		85 to 89 "...	46,848	0.14		3,242	0.03	
30 to 34 "....	2,376,989	6.92		825,643	7.18		90 to 94 "...	12,662	0.04		978	0.01	
35 to 39 "....	2,054,293	5.98		515,045	4.48		95 to 99 "...	2,277	0.01		200	0.00	
40 to 44 "....	1,719,410	5.00		286,284	2.49		100 years & over	591	0.00		63	0.00	
45 to 49 "....	1,471,358	4.28		190,047	1.65		Age unknown..	87,812	0.26		8,712	0.08	
50 to 54 "....	1,256,794	3.65		125,735	1.09								

## SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The whole number of persons attending school during any portion of the census year (1890) is shown in the following table:

General Nativity and Color.	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Aggregate.....	11,674,878	100.00	5,954,142	100.00	5,720,736	100.00
Total white.....	10,667,171	91.37	5,464,418	91.77	5,202,753	90.95
Native white.....	10,153,289	86.97	5,194,313	87.27	4,958,976	86.65
Native parents.....	7,201,755	61.71	3,684,420	62.06	3,509,335	61.34
Foreign parents.....	2,948,534	25.26	1,500,883	25.21	1,447,651	25.31
Foreign white.....	513,882	4.40	268,100	4.50	245,782	4.30
Total colored*.....	1,007,707	8.63	489,729	8.23	517,978	9.06
Persons of negro descent.....	999,324	8.56	484,969	8.15	514,355	8.99

The school attendance, by ages, is shown as follows:

Age Periods.	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
All ages.....	11,674,878	100.00	5,955,142	100.00	5,720,736	100.00
Under 5 years.....	8,390	0.07	4,245	0.07	4,085	0.07
5 to 9 years.....	3,726,044	31.92	1,888,039	31.71	1,888,005	32.13
10 to 14 ".....	5,607,358	48.08	2,831,005	47.55	2,776,353	48.53
15 to 19 ".....	2,155,141	18.46	1,111,989	18.67	1,043,152	18.24
20 years and over.....	178,006	1.52	118,864	2.00	59,141	1.03

## ILLITERACY.

The following table shows for each element of the population the number of illiterates and the percentage in each class for 1880 and 1890:

General Nativity and Color.	Population 10 Years of Age and Over in 1890.			Population 10 Years of Age and Over in 1880.		
	Total.	Illiterates		Total.	Illiterates	
Aggregate.....	47,413,559	Number.	Per Ct.	38,781,607	Number.	Per Ct.
Total white.....	41,991,064	6,324,702	15.34	32,180,400	8,239,958	16.97
Native white.....	39,144,187	3,212,574	7.66	25,785,789	3,019,080	9.39
Native parents.....	25,375,766	2,065,006	6.23	.....	2,255,400	8.75
Foreign parents.....	7,768,421	1,890,722	7.45	.....	.....	.....
Foreign white.....	8,786,887	174,280	2.24	.....	.....	.....
Foreign parents.....	8,786,887	1,147,571	13.06	6,874,611	763,620	11.98
Total colored*.....	5,422,495	3,112,128	56.76	4,601,207	3,220,878	70.00
Persons of negro descent.....	5,328,972	3,042,668	57.10	.....	.....	.....

## SOLDIERS AND WIDOWS.

The distribution by age periods of surviving veterans and widows of the Civil War, both United States and Confederate, is shown in the following table:

Age Periods.	United States— Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.		Confederate— Soldiers & Sailors.		Widows of United States Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.		Widows of Con- federate Soldiers and Sailors.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All ages.....	1,064,073	100.00	432,020	100.00	145,359	100.00	60,564	100.00
Under 35 years..	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,602	2.52	1,530	2.53
Under 35 years..	129,438	12.52	50,668	11.73	29,720	20.45	9,966	16.41
45 to 54 years....	575,746	55.68	216,280	50.06	51,946	35.74	22,866	37.75
55 to 64 ".....	238,489	23.06	114,752	26.56	36,332	26.87	17,890	29.54
65 to 74 ".....	75,214	7.27	43,714	10.12	16,865	11.63	6,891	11.38
75 years & over..	11,149	1.06	5,867	1.36	4,088	2.81	1,274	2.10
Age unknown..	4,037	0.39	741	0.17	626	0.43	177	0.29

\* Persons of negro descent, Chinese, Japanese and civilized Indians.

## IMMIGRATION.

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES, YEARS ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1896 AND 1897.

	1896			1897		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Austria-Hungary:</b>						
Bohemia and Moravia.....	1,232	1,477	2,709	947	1,007	1,954
Galicia and Bukowina.....	8,149	4,547	12,696	3,252	2,615	5,767
Other Austria.....	12,422	6,378	18,800	5,976	4,309	10,285
Hungary.....	21,322	9,576	30,898	8,698	6,327	15,025
Belgium.....	793	468	1,261	490	270	760
Denmark.....	1,749	1,418	3,167	1,212	873	2,085
France (including Corsica).....	1,881	1,062	2,943	1,209	898	2,107
Germany.....	16,942	14,943	31,885	11,899	10,684	22,583
Greece.....	2,124	51	2,175	546	25	571
Italy.....	51,087	16,968	68,055	41,446	17,985	59,431
Netherlands.....	929	654	1,583	558	332	890
Norway.....	5,581	3,274	8,855	2,535	2,307	5,842
Portugal.....	1,410	1,356	2,766	962	912	1,874
Roumania.....	453	332	785	413	378	791
Russia (proper).....	28,438	16,699	45,137	12,436	10,314	22,750
Finland.....	3,725	2,583	6,308	1,458	1,606	3,066
Poland.....	409	282	691	2,654	1,511	4,165
Spain.....	293	58	351	425	41	466
Sweden.....	10,968	10,209	21,177	6,213	6,381	12,594
Switzerland.....	1,401	908	2,309	975	591	1,566
Turkey in Europe.....	118	51	169	110	42	152
England.....	11,178	8,314	19,492	5,998	3,976	9,974
Ireland.....	17,625	22,637	40,262	11,549	16,872	28,421
Scotland.....	2,000	1,488	3,488	1,054	829	1,883
Wales.....	915	666	1,581	539	381	920
Not specified.....	4	5	9	18	7	25
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>292,623</b>	<b>126,439</b>	<b>419,062</b>	<b>124,472</b>	<b>91,925</b>	<b>216,397</b>
	1896			1897		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Mexico.....</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>91</b>
British Honduras.....	4	1	5	1	....	1
Costa Rica.....	2	1	3	1	....	1
Guatemala.....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Honduras.....	....	2	2	....	....	....
Nicaragua.....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Salvador.....	3	2	5	1	....	1
Central America, not specified.....	....	....	....	2	....	2
<b>Total Central America.....</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>British North America:</b>						
Quebec and Ontario.....	142	49	191	151	97	248
Nova Scotia.....	17	6	23	5	3	8
New Brunswick.....	4	5	9	1	....	1
British Columbia.....	15	7	22	12	3	15
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	18	10	28	11	7	18
<b>Total British North America.....</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>290</b>
<b>Cuba.....</b>	<b>3,638</b>	<b>2,439</b>	<b>6,077</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>3,553</b>
Other West Indies.....	453	296	751	293	255	548
South America.....	28	7	35	28	21	49
Turkey in Asia (Arabia and Syria).....	2,915	1,224	4,139	3,203	1,529	4,732
China.....	1,382	59	1,441	3,334	29	3,363
Japan.....	1,007	108	1,115	1,420	106	1,526
Asia, not specified.....	60	14	74	40	1	41
Australia.....	59	23	82	65	74	139
Hawaiian Islands.....	9	14	23	29	26	55
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	2	....	2	3	2	5
Africa.....	15	6	21	24	18	42
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>212,466</b>	<b>130,801</b>	<b>343,267</b>	<b>135,107</b>	<b>95,725</b>	<b>230,832</b>

## ARRIVALS OF ALIENS AND IMMIGRANTS.

Period.				Period.			
Year End'g Dec. 31.				Year End'g June 30			
				(Continued).			
	Immi-grants.	Non-immi-grants.	Total.		Immi-grants.	Non-immi-grants.	Total.
1856.....	196,857	4,597	200,456	1875.....	227,496	17,134	244,630
1857.....	246,945	4,361	251,306	1876.....	169,986	20,005	189,991
1858.....	119,501	3,625	123,126	1877.....	141,857	23,162	165,019
1859.....	118,616	2,666	121,282	1878.....	138,469	19,307	157,776
1860.....	150,237	3,403	153,640	1879.....	177,626	20,123	197,749
1861.....	89,724	2,194	91,918	1880.....	457,257	24,969	482,196
1862.....	89,007	2,978	91,985	1881.....	669,431	25,732	695,163
1863.....	174,534	1,758	176,292	1882.....	789,992	27,289	817,273
1864.....	198,195	223	198,418	1883.....	603,322	41,910	645,232
1865.....	247,453	667	248,120	1884.....	518,592	41,971	560,563
1866.....	314,917	3,651	318,568	1885.....	395,346	42,412	437,758
1867.....	310,965	4,757	315,722	1886.....	334,208	22,720	357,928
Jan. 1 to June 30.				1887.....	490,109	22,929	513,038
1868.....	138,840	3,183	142,023	1888.....	546,899	20,621	567,510
Year End'g June 30.				1889.....	444,427	20,845	465,272
1869.....	332,768	11,306	344,074	1890.....	455,302	21,133	476,435
1870.....	387,203	15,717	402,920	1891.....	560,319	18,798	579,117
1871.....	321,360	21,250	342,610	1892.....	623,061	20,289	643,350
1872.....	414,806	18,162	432,968	1893.....	502,917	40,750	543,667
1873.....	458,893	13,338	472,231	1894.....	314,467	32,940	347,407
1874.....	312,339	14,610	326,949	1895.....	279,948	21,201	301,149

## FISCAL AFFAIRS.

## REVENUE BY FISCAL YEARS.

Year.	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Direct Tax.	Sales of Public Lands.	Miscellaneous Sources—			Excess of Revenue Over Ordinary Expenditures.
					Prem's on Loans and Sales of Gold Coin.	Other Miscellaneous Items.	Net Ordinary Revenue.	
1864..	\$102,816,163	\$109,741,134	\$475,649	\$588,393	\$21,174,101	\$30,331,401	\$264,829,772	\$300,695,870
1865..	84,922,261	309,484,215	1,300,573	899,553	11,683,447	25,441,556	333,714,805	968,840,619
1866..	179,046,653	309,226,813	1,974,754	665,081	38,083,056	29,086,314	558,032,630	87,223,203
1867..	176,417,811	296,027,557	4,300,294	1,163,578	27,787,390	15,087,522	460,634,010	133,091,335
1868..	164,464,600	191,087,539	1,788,146	1,343,715	29,208,629	17,745,404	405,638,063	23,297,798
1869..	180,048,427	159,355,461	765,686	4,050,344	13,755,491	13,997,339	370,943,747	48,078,469
1870..	194,568,374	184,899,756	229,103	3,350,432	15,295,644	12,942,118	411,255,478	101,601,917
1871..	206,370,408	148,098,154	580,365	2,893,647	8,992,840	22,093,541	333,323,945	91,146,787
1872..	216,370,287	130,642,178	2,575,714	2,892,312	9,412,688	15,116,051	374,106,868	96,588,905
1873..	188,089,533	113,729,814	315,265	1,832,429	11,560,531	17,161,270	333,738,205	43,302,959
1874..	168,108,334	102,409,785	.....	1,352,429	5,067,665	17,075,043	299,478,755	2,344,833
1875..	157,167,722	110,007,494	.....	1,413,640	3,979,290	15,431,915	288,000,051	18,876,658
1876..	148,071,985	116,700,732	98,799	1,129,467	4,039,281	17,454,776	287,482,069	20,022,243
1877..	130,956,493	118,680,408	.....	978,254	405,777	18,081,655	269,000,587	30,340,578
1878..	130,170,630	110,561,625	.....	1,019,743	817,102	15,614,728	257,763,879	20,799,553
1879..	137,250,043	113,561,611	.....	924,781	1,505,048	20,595,697	273,827,184	6,879,301
1880..	136,522,065	124,009,374	81	1,016,507	110	21,973,625	333,526,611	65,833,653
1881..	198,159,676	135,264,386	1,517	2,301,863	.....	25,154,351	360,732,233	100,069,405
1882..	220,410,730	148,497,565	160,142	4,753,140	.....	31,703,648	403,525,259	145,543,811
1883..	214,706,497	144,720,369	108,157	7,955,864	.....	30,796,695	398,297,532	132,879,444
1884..	195,067,490	121,568,073	70,721	9,810,705	.....	21,984,852	343,519,870	104,393,626
1885..	181,471,939	112,498,726	.....	5,706,966	.....	24,014,055	323,600,705	63,463,771
1886..	192,905,023	116,905,936	108,240	5,890,999	.....	20,989,628	336,439,727	93,956,599
1887..	217,236,936	118,623,391	32,892	9,264,236	.....	26,005,815	371,403,878	103,471,096
1888..	219,091,174	124,286,973	1,566	11,302,017	.....	24,672,446	379,296,075	111,341,274
1889..	223,832,742	130,381,514	.....	3,098,652	.....	24,297,151	387,060,059	87,701,061
1890..	229,698,584	142,604,705	.....	6,368,272	.....	24,447,419	403,060,982	85,040,273
1891..	219,522,305	145,680,249	.....	4,029,535	.....	23,874,457	392,612,447	26,838,549
1892..	177,452,944	153,971,072	.....	3,261,876	.....	20,251,872	354,397,734	9,914,454
1893..	208,355,017	161,027,624	.....	3,182,090	.....	18,253,896	385,818,629	2,341,674
1894..	311,818,581	147,111,232	.....	1,673,637	.....	17,118,618	297,723,019	99,803,290
1895..	132,158,617	143,421,672	.....	1,108,347	.....	16,708,438	313,390,075	42,805,223
1896..	160,021,751	146,762,364	.....	1,005,523	.....	19,188,060	326,976,300	25,203,245
1897..	176,554,127	145,688,574	.....	894,581	.....	23,614,423	347,721,705	18,052,454

\* Expenditure in excess of revenue.



## EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEARS.

Year.	Civil and Miscellaneous— Prem. on Loans, Pur- chase of Bonds, etc.	Other Civil & Mis- cellaneous Items.	War Depart- ment.	Navy Depart- ment.	Indians.	Pensions.	Interest on Public Debt.	Total Ordinary Ex- penditures.
1864 ..		\$27,501,599	\$690,791,843	\$85,725,995	\$2,629,859	\$4,983,924	\$53,685,422	\$865,322,642
1865 ..	\$1,717,930	43,047,658	1,031,323,391	122,612,945	5,116,837	16,338,811	77,397,712	1,297,555,224
1866 ..	58,477	41,056,942	284,449,702	43,324,119	3,247,066	15,691,352	133,667,472	520,809,417
1867 ..	10,813,349	51,110,324	95,234,416	31,031,011	4,642,532	20,939,552	143,781,592	357,542,675
1868 ..	7,031,151	53,002,818	123,213,949	25,775,503	4,100,682	23,782,387	140,424,046	377,340,285
1869 ..	1,671,681	59,474,062	78,511,991	20,001,753	7,042,923	23,476,062	130,694,243	322,855,278
1870 ..	15,933,553	53,237,462	57,651,675	21,281,230	3,407,953	28,240,202	129,235,496	308,653,561
1871 ..	9,016,795	60,481,916	35,799,992	19,431,027	7,426,997	31,443,895	125,576,686	292,177,188
1872 ..	6,938,267	60,984,757	35,372,157	21,249,810	7,031,729	28,533,403	117,357,840	277,517,963
1873 ..	5,115,930	73,323,110	43,321,123	23,546,257	7,051,706	29,319,427	104,751,688	290,345,245
1874 ..	1,345,074	63,611,593	42,313,927	30,932,587	6,692,462	24,033,415	107,119,815	287,131,873
1875 ..		71,073,703	41,120,646	21,497,625	8,394,657	29,455,216	103,093,545	274,623,393
1876 ..		66,914,674	33,070,889	18,963,310	5,931,553	28,257,393	100,243,271	258,459,797
1877 ..		56,232,097	37,082,736	14,959,935	5,277,007	27,933,752	97,124,512	233,690,009
1878 ..		53,177,704	32,154,148	17,361,301	4,629,280	27,137,019	102,509,875	233,964,327
1879 ..		63,741,565	40,421,661	15,121,127	5,231,109	35,121,482	105,827,949	236,947,858
1880 ..	2,791,330	54,713,530	38,116,916	13,546,985	5,945,457	55,777,174	95,575,775	277,642,958
1881 ..	1,031,249	64,416,325	40,493,451	15,689,672	5,514,161	50,059,280	82,518,819	290,712,888
1882 ..		57,219,751	43,570,494	15,032,045	9,733,747	61,345,194	71,077,207	257,981,440
1883 ..		63,678,023	48,911,383	15,281,437	7,382,560	60,012,574	59,160,131	295,408,138
1884 ..		70,953,434	53,424,003	17,292,611	6,475,929	55,423,228	54,578,378	244,123,244
1885 ..		87,494,216	42,670,578	16,021,080	5,552,495	55,102,267	56,388,256	260,229,965
1886 ..		74,161,930	34,324,153	13,907,888	6,093,153	63,404,864	50,580,146	242,453,138
1887 ..		85,214,926	33,561,023	15,141,127	6,194,523	75,019,102	47,741,577	267,932,180
1888 ..	8,271,812	72,952,314	38,522,436	16,921,438	6,249,503	80,288,519	44,715,074	267,924,801
1889 ..	17,392,333	81,681,091	44,491,271	21,373,809	6,892,206	87,614,779	41,001,483	229,283,978
1890 ..	20,342,244	81,403,253	44,582,338	22,006,206	6,703,047	106,936,855	33,093,284	318,040,711
1891 ..	10,401,221	110,049,167	48,729,065	26,113,896	8,527,469	124,415,951	37,547,185	365,773,905
1892 ..	69,843,983	46,495,456	29,174,139	11,150,578	11,150,578	134,583,053	23,876,118	345,023,330
1893 ..	103,732,799	49,641,773	30,133,084	13,845,817	13,845,817	159,357,585	27,264,392	383,477,954
1894 ..	101,943,780	54,567,930	31,701,294	10,263,432	10,263,432	141,177,285	27,841,400	365,195,298
1895 ..	93,278,730	51,804,759	28,797,795	9,969,754	9,969,754	141,395,228	30,978,030	356,195,298
1896 ..	87,268,553	50,890,981	27,148,231	12,163,166	12,163,166	139,434,047	35,866,488	352,179,446
1897 ..	90,401,208	48,360,208	34,001,046	13,016,802	13,016,802	141,063,165	57,791,110	365,774,160

## EXPENSES OF COLLECTING REVENUE.

The statement following shows the amounts of customs duties and internal revenue collected and the costs of collection since 1880:

Year Ending June 30.	Internal Revenue			Customs Revenue		
	Revenue.	Expenses of Collecting.	Per Ct.	Revenue.	Expenses of Collecting.	Per Ct.
1881 ..	\$135,264,335.51	\$4,327,793.24	3.20	\$198,159,676.02	\$6,383,288.10	3.22
1882 ..	116,497,595.45	4,097,241.54	3.50	220,410,730.25	6,506,359.26	2.95
1883 ..	144,721,368.98	4,424,707.39	3.06	214,706,496.93	6,593,509.43	3.07
1884 ..	121,594,072.51	4,216,847.28	3.47	195,067,489.76	6,709,485.76	3.44
1885 ..	112,494,725.54	3,853,035.94	3.42	181,471,939.34	6,494,847.29	3.58
1886 ..	111,805,936.48	3,578,679.42	3.06	192,905,023.44	6,427,612.67	3.33
1887 ..	118,823,391.22	3,826,507.98	3.22	217,296,893.18	6,856,801.74	3.16
1888 ..	124,296,871.98	3,625,638.91	2.92	219,091,173.63	7,156,187.77	3.27
1889 ..	130,881,513.92	3,770,388.72	2.88	223,832,741.69	7,030,487.00	3.14
1890 ..	142,606,705.81	3,760,950.41	2.65	229,668,584.57	6,859,986.09	2.98
1891 ..	145,696,249.44	4,003,485.65	2.75	219,522,205.23	6,964,367.09	3.17
1892 ..	153,971,071.57	3,879,082.31	2.52	177,452,964.15	6,646,276.05	3.74
1893 ..	161,027,623.93	4,144,927.02	2.57	203,355,016.73	6,756,790.98	3.32
1894 ..	147,111,232.81	3,749,029.22	2.55	131,818,530.62	6,791,872.86	5.15
1895 ..	143,421,672.02	3,754,935.45	2.62	152,158,617.45	6,796,690.92	4.43
1896 ..	146,508,265.00	3,946,888.00	2.62	160,524,351.00	7,237,796.00	4.52
1897 ..	146,688,574.00	3,606,799.00	2.46	176,554,127.00	7,075,372.00	4.01

## PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF PUBLIC DEBT FROM 1860 TO 1897.

July 1—	Three Per Cents.	Three and a Half Per Cents.	Four Per Cents.	Four and a Half Per Cents.	Five Per Cents.	Six Per Cents.	Total Interest- bearing Debt.	Annual Interest Charge.
1860.....	\$66,125,000				\$221,588,300	\$1,874,347,222	\$2,162,060,523	\$125,528,998
1870.....	59,550,000				221,588,300	1,765,317,422	2,046,455,722	118,784,900
1871.....	45,885,000		\$678,000		274,236,450	1,613,897,300	1,934,696,750	111,949,530
1872.....	24,665,000		678,000		414,567,200	1,374,883,800	1,814,794,100	104,968,463
1873.....	14,000,000		678,000		414,567,200	1,281,238,650	1,710,483,950	98,049,804
1874.....	14,000,000		678,000		510,628,050	1,213,624,700	1,738,937,750	98,798,004
1875.....	14,000,000		678,000		607,132,750	1,100,865,550	1,722,676,300	96,855,590
1876.....	14,000,000				711,685,800	984,999,650	1,710,685,450	75,104,260
1877.....	14,000,000			\$140,000,000	703,296,650	854,621,850	1,711,888,500	93,160,643
1878.....	14,000,000		98,850,000	240,000,000	703,296,650	738,619,000	1,794,735,650	94,654,472
1879.....	14,000,000		741,522,000	250,000,000	508,440,350	283,681,350	1,797,643,700	83,773,778
1880.....	14,000,000		739,347,800	250,000,000	484,884,900	235,780,400	1,723,993,100	79,633,981
1881.....	14,000,000		739,347,800	250,000,000	439,841,350	196,378,600	1,639,567,750	75,018,996
1882.....	14,000,000	\$460,481,050	739,347,800	250,000,000			1,463,810,400	57,300,110
1883.....	818,204,350	32,062,600	737,942,200	250,000,000			1,338,229,150	51,426,700
1884.....	238,612,150		737,951,700	250,000,000			1,226,563,850	48,225,422
1885.....	208,190,600		737,960,450	250,000,000			1,196,150,950	47,014,123
1886.....	158,946,600		737,967,500	250,000,000			1,146,014,100	45,510,098
1887.....	83,718,500		737,975,850	250,000,000			1,021,692,350	41,780,529
1888.....	14,000,000		714,815,450	222,207,050			950,522,500	38,901,365
1889.....	14,000,000		676,214,950	139,639,000			829,853,990	33,752,354
1890.....	14,000,000		612,297,860	109,015,750			725,313,610	29,417,918
1891.....			559,639,920	50,869,200			610,509,120	23,615,735
1892.....			559,664,930	25,354,500			585,029,380	22,969,868
1893.....			559,672,600	25,364,500			585,037,100	22,964,184
1894.....			559,677,890	25,364,500	50,000,000		635,041,890	25,894,285
1895.....			559,897,500	25,364,500	100,000,000		716,262,000	29,140,728
1896.....			721,969,360	25,364,500	100,000,000		847,363,860	34,387,295
1897.....			722,000,630	25,364,500	100,000,000		847,365,130	34,387,315

a Continued at two per cent.

NOTE.—The interest charge is computed upon the amount of outstanding principal at the close of the fiscal year, and is exclusive of interest charge on Pacific Railway bonds.

NOTE.—The total interest-bearing debt, as above, is exclusive of Pacific Railway bonds.

July 1—	Debt on which In- terest has Ceased.	Debt Bearing no Interest.	Outstanding Principal.	Cash in the Treasury.	Principal of Debt, Less Cash in Treasury.	Population of the United States.	Debt Per Capita.	In- terest Per Capita.
1860.....	\$5,260,181	\$421,131,510	\$2,588,452,213	\$155,689,340	\$2,432,771,873	37,756,000	\$64.43	\$3.38
1870.....	3,708,641	400,508,064	2,480,672,427	149,502,471	2,331,169,956	38,558,371	60.46	3.06
1871.....	1,948,902	416,565,680	2,353,211,332	108,217,263	2,246,994,068	39,555,000	56.81	2.83
1872.....	7,926,797	430,630,431	2,253,251,328	108,470,798	2,149,780,530	40,596,000	52.96	2.56
1873.....	51,929,710	472,660,332	2,234,482,993	129,020,932	2,105,462,060	41,677,000	50.52	2.35
1874.....	3,216,590	509,548,128	2,251,690,468	147,541,314	2,104,149,153	42,796,000	49.17	2.31
1875.....	11,425,820	498,182,411	2,232,284,531	142,243,361	2,090,041,170	43,951,000	47.53	2.20
1876.....	3,902,420	465,807,190	2,180,395,067	119,460,723	2,060,935,340	45,137,000	45.66	2.11
1877.....	16,648,860	476,764,031	2,205,301,392	186,055,960	2,019,275,431	46,353,000	43.56	2.01
1878.....	5,594,560	455,875,682	2,256,205,892	256,853,612	1,999,382,280	47,598,000	42.01	1.99
1879.....	37,015,639	410,835,741	2,245,495,072	219,060,167	1,996,414,905	48,866,000	40.85	1.71
1880.....	7,621,455	388,600,815	2,120,415,370	201,068,632	1,919,326,747	50,155,783	38.27	1.59
1881.....	6,723,865	422,721,954	2,069,013,569	249,363,415	1,819,650,154	51,316,000	35.46	1.46
1882.....	16,260,805	438,241,788	1,918,312,994	243,289,519	1,675,023,474	52,495,000	31.91	1.09
1883.....	7,831,415	538,111,162	1,884,171,723	345,389,902	1,538,781,825	53,663,000	28.66	.96
1884.....	19,656,205	584,308,663	1,830,528,923	391,965,928	1,438,562,995	54,911,000	26.20	.87
1885.....	4,100,995	603,712,927	1,893,964,873	488,612,429	1,375,352,443	56,148,000	24.50	.84
1886.....	9,704,445	619,344,468	1,775,063,013	492,917,173	1,282,145,840	57,404,000	22.34	.79
1887.....	6,115,165	629,795,077	1,657,602,592	482,433,917	1,175,168,675	58,690,000	20.03	.71
1888.....	2,496,095	739,840,389	1,692,858,984	620,814,089	1,063,004,894	59,974,000	17.72	.65
1889.....	1,911,485	767,287,446	1,619,052,922	643,113,172	975,939,750	61,239,000	15.92	.53
1890.....	1,815,805	825,011,289	1,552,140,204	661,355,934	890,784,370	62,622,250	14.22	.47
1891.....	1,614,705	933,852,766	1,545,996,591	694,083,639	851,912,751	63,975,000	13.32	.37
1892.....	2,785,875	1,000,648,939	1,588,464,144	746,937,681	841,526,463	65,430,000	12.86	.35
1893.....	2,094,060	958,854,525	1,545,985,686	707,016,210	838,969,475	66,826,000	12.55	.34
1894.....	1,851,240	995,360,506	1,632,253,636	732,940,756	899,313,380	68,275,000	12.17	.37
1895.....	1,721,590	958,197,332	1,676,120,983	774,448,017	901,672,967	69,878,000	12.93	.42
1896.....	1,636,890	920,839,543	1,762,840,323	814,344,070	950,497,254	71,368,000	12.44	.40
1897.....	1,346,880	968,980,656	1,817,672,666	825,649,766	992,022,900	72,937,000	13.00	.47

NOTE 1.—The population is for June 1, for 1870, 1880 and 1890, from the census, and for other years from estimates, for the same date each year, prepared by the Actuary of the Treasury Department.

NOTE 2.—The figures for July 1, 1879, were made up assuming pending funding operations to have been completed.

NOTE 3.—The column of "Debt Bearing no Interest" includes certificates issued against gold, silver and currency deposited in the Treasury.

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The Presidential succession is fixed by chapter 4 of the acts of the Forty-ninth Congress, first session. In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, then the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President is elected. If there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury will act, and the remainder of the order of succession is: The Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior. The acting President must, upon taking office, convene Congress, if not at the time in session, in extraordinary session, giving twenty days notice. This act applies only to such cabinet officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate and are eligible under the Constitution to the Presidency.

Name.	Birthplace.	Year.	Paternal Ancestry.	Residence.	Inaugurated.		Place and Time of Death.	Year.	Age.
					Year.	Age.			
George Washington	Westmoreland Co., Va.	1732	English	Va.	1789	57	F. Mt. Vernon, Va.	1799	67
John Adams	Quincy, Mass.	1735	English	Mass	1797	62	F. Quincy, Mass.	1826	90
Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va.	1743	Welsh	Va.	1801	58	R. Monticello, Va.	1826	83
James Madison	Port Conway, Va.	1751	English	Va.	1809	58	R. Montpelier, Va.	1836	85
James Monroe	Westmoreland Co., Va.	1758	Scotch.	Va.	1817	59	R. New York City.	1831	73
John Quincy Adams	Quincy, Mass.	1767	English	Mass	1825	58	R. Washington, D. C.	1848	80
Andrew Jackson	Union Co., N. C.	1767	Scot.-Irish	Tenn	1829	62	D. Hermitage, Tenn.	1845	78
Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1782	Dutch	N. Y.	1837	55	D. Lindenwood, N. Y.	1862	79
William H. Harrison	Herkeley, Va.	1773	English	O.	1841	68	W. Washington, D. C.	1841	68
John Tyler	Greenway, Va.	1790	English	Va.	1841	51	D. Richmond, Va.	1862	72
James K. Polk	Mecklenburg Co., N. C.	1795	Scot.-Irish	Tenn	1845	50	D. Nashville, Tenn.	1849	53
Zachary Taylor	Orange Co., Va.	1784	English	La.	1849	65	W. Washington, D. C.	1850	65
Millard Fillmore	Summer Hill, N. Y.	1800	English	N. Y.	1850	50	W. Buffalo, N. Y.	1874	74
Franklin Pierce	Hillsboro, N. H.	1804	English	N. H.	1853	49	D. Concord, N. H.	1869	64
James Buchanan	Cove Gap, Pa.	1791	Scot.-Irish	Pa.	1857	66	D. Wheatland, Pa.	1868	77
Abraham Lincoln	Larue Co., Ky.	1809	English	Ill.	1861	52	R. Washington, D. C.	1865	56
Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C.	1808	English	Tenn	1865	57	R. Carter's Depot, Tenn.	1875	66
Ulysses S. Grant	Point Pleasant, O.	1822	Scotch.	D. C.	1869	47	R. Mt. McGregor, N. Y.	1885	63
Rutherford B. Hayes	Delaware, O.	1822	Scotch.	O.	1877	54	R. Fremont, O.	1893	70
James A. Garfield	Cuyahoga Co., O.	1831	English	O.	1881	51	R. Long Branch, N. J.	1881	49
Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, Vt.	1830	Scot.-Irish	N. Y.	1881	51	R. New York City.	1886	56
Grover Cleveland	Caldwell, N. J.	1837	English	N. Y.	1885	48			
Benjamin Harrison	North Bend, O.	1833	English	Ind.	1889	55	R.		
Grover Cleveland	Caldwell, N. J.	1837	English	N. Y.	1893	56	D.		
William McKinley	Niles, O.	1843	Scot.-Irish	O.	1897	54	R.		

## VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Name.	Birthplace.	Year.	Paternal Ancestry.	Residence.	Qualified.	Politics.	Year of Dth.	Age at Dth.
John Adams	Quincy, Mass.	1735	English	Mass.	1789	Fed	1826	91
Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va.	1743	Welsh	Va.	1797	Rep.	1826	83
Aaron Burr	Newark, N. J.	1753	English	N. Y.	1801	Rep.	1836	80
George Clinton	Ulster Co., N. Y.	1739	English	N. Y.	1805	Rep.	1812	73
Elbridge Gerry	Marblehead, Mass.	1744	English	Mass.	1813	Rep.	1814	70
Daniel D. Tompkins	Scarsdale, N. Y.	1774	English	N. Y.	1817	Rep.	1825	51
John C. Calhoun	Abbeville, S. C.	1768	Scotch-Irish	S. C.	1825	Rep.	1850	82
Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1782	Dutch	N. Y.	1833	Dem.	1862	80
Richard M. Johnson	Louisville, Ky.	1780	English	Ky.	1837	Dem.	1850	70
John Tyler	Greenway, Va.	1790	English	Va.	1841	Dem.	1862	72
George M. Dallas	Philadelphia, Pa.	1792	English	Pa.	1845	Dem.	1864	72
Millard Fillmore	Summer Hill, N. Y.	1800	English	N. Y.	1849	Whig.	1874	74
William R. King	Sampson Co., N. C.	1796	English	Ala.	1853	Dem.	1853	67
John C. Breckinridge	Lexington, Ky.	1821	Scotch	Ky.	1857	Dem.	1875	54
Hannibal Hamlin	Paris, Me.	1809	English	Me.	1861	Rep.	1891	81
Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C.	1808	English	Tenn.	1865	Rep.	1875	67
Schuyler Colfax	New York City, N. Y.	1823	English	Ind.	1869	Rep.	1885	62
Henry Wilson	Farmington, N. H.	1812	English	Mass.	1873	Rep.	1875	63
William A. Wheeler	Malone, N. Y.	1819	English	N. Y.	1877	Rep.	1887	68
Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, Vt.	1830	Scotch-Irish	N. Y.	1881	Rep.	1898	56
Thomas A. Hendricks	Muskingum Co., O.	1819	Scotch-Irish	Ind.	1885	Dem.	1885	66
Levi P. Morton	Shoreham, Vt.	1824	Scotch	N. Y.	1889	Rep.	.....	..
Adlai E. Stevenson	Christian Co., Ky.	1835	Scotch-Irish	Ill.	1893	Dem.	.....	..
Garret A. Hobart	Long Branch, N. J.	1844	English	N. J.	1897	Rep.	.....	..

\* F, Federal; R, Republican; D, Democrat; W, Whig.

## CHIEF JUSTICES AND JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Chief Justices in Italics.)

Service					Service				
Name.	Term.	Yrs.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Term.	Yrs.	Born.	Died.
John Jay, N. Y.	1789-1795	6	1745	1829	John McKinley, Ala.	1837-1862	15	1780	1868
John Rutledge, S. C.	1789-1791	2	1739	1800	Peter V. Daniel, Va.	1841-1860	19	1785	1860
William Cushing, Mass.	1789-1810	21	1738	1810	Samuel Nelson, N. Y.	1845-1872	27	1768	1873
James Wilson, Pa.	1789-1798	9	1742	1798	Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1845-1861	6	1789	1861
John Blair, Va.	1789-1796	7	1732	1800	Robert C. Grier, Pa.	1846-1870	23	1794	1870
Robert H. Harrison, Md.	1789-1790	1	1745	1790	Benj. R. Curtis, Mass.	1851-1867	6	1800	1874
James Iredell, N. C.	1790-1799	9	1751	1799	John A. Campbell, Ala.	1853-1861	8	1811	1869
Thomas Johnson, Md.	1791-1798	2	1732	1819	Nathan Clifford, Maine.	1858-1881	23	1808	1881
William Patterson, N. J.	1798-1806	13	1745	1806	Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.	1861-1881	20	1804	1884
John Rutledge, S. C.	1798-1795	..	1739	1800	Samuel F. Miller, Iowa.	1862-1890	28	1816	1890
Samuel Chase, Md.	1798-1811	15	1741	1811	David Davis, Ill.	1862-1877	15	1815	1885
Oliver Ellsworth, Ct.	1798-1800	5	1745	1807	Stephen J. Field, Cal.	1863-.....	..	1816	.....
Bushrod Washington, Va.	1798-1829	31	1762	1829	Salmon P. Chase, Ohio.	1864-1873	9	1806	1873
Alfred Moore, N. C.	1799-1804	5	1755	1810	William Strong, Pa.	1870-1880	10	1806	1895
John Marshall, Va.	1801-1835	34	1755	1835	Joseph P. Bradley, N. J.	1870-1892	22	1813	1892
William Johnson, S. C.	1804-1834	30	1771	1834	Ward Hunt, N. Y.	1872-1882	10	1811	1886
Brock Livingston, N. Y.	1806-1823	17	1757	1823	Morrison R. Waite, O.	1874-1888	14	1816	1888
Thomas Todd, Ky.	1807-1826	19	1765	1826	John M. Harlan, Ky.	1877-.....	..	1833	.....
Joseph Story, Mass.	1811-1845	34	1779	1845	William B. Woods, Ga.	1880-1887	7	1824	1887
Gabriel Duval, Md.	1811-1836	25	1752	1844	Stanley Matthews, Ohio.	1881-1889	8	1824	1889
Smith Thompson, N. Y.	1823-1843	20	1767	1843	Horace Gray, Mass.	1881-.....	..	1823	.....
Robert Trimble, Ky.	1826-1828	2	1777	1828	Sam'l Blatchford, N. Y.	1882-1896	11	1820	1893
John McLean, Ohio.	1829-1861	32	1785	1861	Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss.	1888-1896	5	1825	1896
Henry Baldwin, Pa.	1830-1844	16	1779	1844	Melville W. Fuller, Ill.	1888-.....	..	1833	.....
James M. Wayne, Ga.	1835-1867	32	1790	1867	David J. Brewer, Kan.	1890-.....	..	1837	.....
Roger B. Taney, Md.	1836-1864	28	1777	1864	Henry B. Brown, Mich.	1890-.....	..	1836	.....
Philip P. Barbour, Va.	1836-1841	5	1788	1841	George Shiras, Jr., Pa.	1892-.....	..	1832	.....
John Catron, Tenn.	1837-1865	28	1786	1865	Howell E. Jackson, Tenn.	1893-1896	2	1832	1896
					Edward D. White, La.	1893-.....	..	1845	.....

Rufus W. Peckham, N. Y.; term, 1895; born, 1837.

## SPEAKERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Congress.					Congress.				
Years.	Name.	Born.	Died		Years.	Name.	Born.	Died	
1 1789-91	F. A. Muhlenburg, Pa.	1750	1801		27 1841-43	John White, Ky.	1805	1845	
2 1791-93	Jonathan Trumbull, Ct.	1740	1809		28 1843-45	John W. Jones, Va.	1805	1848	
3 1793-95	F. A. Muhlenburg, Pa.	1750	1801		29 1845-47	John W. Davis, Ind.	1799	1850	
4, 5 1795-99	Jonathan Dayton, N. J.	1760	1824		30 1847-49	Rob't C. Winthrop, Mass.	1809	1894	
6 1799-1801	Theo. Sedgwick, Mass.	1748	1818		31 1849-51	Howell Cobb, Ga.	1815	1868	
7-9 1801-07	Nathaniel Macon, N. C.	1757	1837		32, 33 1851-55	Linn Boyd, Ky.	1800	1859	
10, 11 1807-11	Joseph B. Varnum, Mass.	1750	1821		34 1855-57	Nathaniel P. Banks, Mass.	1816	1894	
12, 13 1811-14	Henry Clay, Ky.	1777	1852		35 1857-59	James L. Orr, S. C.	1822	1873	
13 1814-15	Langdon Cheeves, S. C.	1773	1857		36 1859-61	Wm. Pennington, N. J.	1796	1862	
14-16 1815-20	Henry Clay, Ky.	1777	1852		37 1861-63	Galusha A. Grow, Pa.	1823	.....	
16 1820-21	John W. Taylor, N. Y.	1784	1854		38-40 1863-69	Schuyler Colfax, Ind.	1823	1885	
17 1821-23	Philip P. Barbour, Va.	1783	1841		41-43 1869-75	James G. Blaine, Me.	1830	1893	
18 1823-25	Henry Clay, Ky.	1777	1852		44 1875-76	Michael C. Kerr, Ind.	1827	1876	
19 1825-27	John W. Taylor, N. Y.	1784	1854		44-46 1876-81	Samuel J. Randall, Pa.	1828	1890	
20-23 1827-34	Andrew Stevenson, Va.	1784	1857		47 1881-83	John W. Kierle, Ohio.	1836	.....	
23 1834-35	John Bell, Tenn.	1797	1869		48-50 1883-89	John G. Carlisle, Ky.	1835	.....	
24, 25 1835-39	James K. Polk, Tenn.	1795	1849		51 1889-91	Thomas B. Reed, Me.	1839	.....	
26 1839-41	R. M. T. Hunter, Va.	1809	1887		52, 53 1891-95	Charles F. Crisp, Ga.	1845	1896	

Congress, 54-55; year, 1895; Thomas B. Reed, Me.; born 1839.

## SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Date of Appointment.		Date of Appointment.	
Name.		Name.	
Thomas Jefferson, Va.	1789	James Buchanan, Pa.	1845
Edmund Randolph, Va.	1794	John M. Clayton, Del.	1849
Timothy Pickering, Mass.	1795	Daniel Webster, Mass.	1850
Timothy Pickering, Mass.	1797	Edward Everett, Mass.	1852
John Marshall, Va.	1800	William L. Marcy, N. Y.	1853
James Madison, Va.	1801	Lewis Cass, Mich.	1857
Robert Smith, Md.	1809	Jeremiah S. Black, Pa.	1860
James Monroe, Va.	1811	William H. Seward, N. Y.	1861
John Quincy Adams, Mass.	1817	William H. Seward, N. Y.	1865
Henry Clay, Ky.	1825	Elihu B. Washburn, Ill.	1869
Martin Van Buren, N. Y.	1829	Hamilton Fish, N. Y.	1869
Edward Livingston, La.	1841	William M. Evarts, N. Y.	1877
Louis McLane, Del.	1853	James G. Blaine, Me.	1881
John Forsyth, Ga.	1854	F. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.	1881
John Forsyth, Ga.	1857	Thomas F. Bayard, Del.	1885
Daniel Webster, Mass.	1841	James G. Blaine, Me.	1889
Daniel Webster, Mass.	1841	John W. Foster, Ind.	1892
Hugh S. Legaré, S. C.	1843	Walter Q. Gresham, Ill.	1893
Abel P. Upshur, Va.	1843	Richard Olney, Mass.	1894
John C. Calhoun, S. C.	1844	John Sherman, Ohio.	1897

## SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Alexander Hamilton, N. Y.	1789	William M. Meredith, Pa.	1849
Oliver Wolcott, Ct.	1795	Thomas Corwin, Ohio.	1850
Oliver Wolcott, Ct.	1797	James Guthrie, Ky.	1853
Samuel Dexter, Mass.	1801	Howell Cobb, Ga.	1857
Samuel Dexter, Mass.	1801	Philip F. Thomas, Md.	1860
Albert Gallatin, Pa.	1801	John A. Dix, N. Y.	1861
Albert Gallatin, Pa.	1809	Salmon P. Chase, Ohio.	1861
George W. Campbell, Tenn.	1814	William P. Fessenden, Me.	1864
Alexander J. Dallas, Pa.	1814	Hugh McCulloch, Ind.	1865
William H. Crawford, Ga.	1816	Hugh McCulloch, Ind.	1865
William H. Crawford, Ga.	1817	George S. Boutwell, Mass.	1869
Richard Bush, Pa.	1825	Wm. A. Richardson, Mass.	1873
Samuel D. Ingham, Pa.	1829	Benjamin H. Bristow, Ky.	1874
Louis McLane, Del.	1831	Lot M. Morrill, Me.	1876
William J. Duane, Pa.	1833	John Sherman, Ohio.	1877
Roger B. Taney, Md.	1833	William Windom, Minn.	1881
Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1834	Charles J. Folger, N. Y.	1881
Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1837	Walter Q. Gresham, Ind.	1884
Thomas Ewing, Ohio.	1841	Hugh McCulloch, Ind.	1884
Thomas Ewing, Ohio.	1841	Daniel Manning, N. Y.	1885
Walter Forward, N. Y.	1841	Charles S. Fairchild, N. Y.	1887
John C. Spencer, N. Y.	1843	William Windom, Minn.	1889
George M. Hibb, Ky.	1844	Charles Foster, Ohio.	1891
Robert J. Walker, Miss.	1845	John G. Carlisle, Ky.	1893
Lyman J. Gage, Ohio.	1867		

## THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The Electoral Apportionment Act of 1891 distributed the electoral vote among the several States as follows:

States.	Electoral Votes.	States.	Electoral Votes.
Alabama	11	Nevada	3
Arkansas	8	New Hampshire	4
California	9	New Jersey	10
Colorado	4	New York	36
Connecticut	6	North Carolina	11
Delaware	3	North Dakota	3
Florida	4	Ohio	23
Georgia	13	Oregon	4
Idaho	3	Pennsylvania	33
Illinois	24	Rhode Island	4
Indiana	15	South Carolina	9
Iowa	13	South Dakota	4
Kansas	10	Tennessee	12
Kentucky	13	Texas	15
Louisiana	8	Utah	3
Maine	6	Vermont	4
Maryland	8	Virginia	12
Massachusetts	15	Washington	4
Michigan	14	West Virginia	6
Minnesota	9	Wisconsin	12
Mississippi	9	Wyoming	3
Missouri	17		
Montana	3	Total	447
Nebraska	8	Necessary to a choice	224

## DEFENSE.

## LAND FORCES.

The strength of the army of the United States, as fixed by statute or in pursuance thereof, is:

Arm.	Officers	Staff	Enlisted Men— Companies and Regiments.	Staff.
Cavalry	447	...	6,170	...
Artillery	288	...	4,025	...
Infantry	884	...	13,125	...
Engineers	...	...	500	...
Hospital corps	...	...	...	710
Staff	...	528	...	1,180
	1,619	528	23,820	1,890
Total	2,147		25,710	

The distribution of the troops by geographical departments, according to the latest returns, is as follows:

Department.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
California	118	1,455	1,573
Colorado	250	3,179	3,429
Columbia	124	3,501	3,625
Dakota	194	2,433	2,627
East	522	6,670	7,192
Missouri	334	4,203	4,537
Platte	201	2,517	2,718
Texas	142	1,771	1,913
Total	1,885	23,729	25,614

The Union is divided into the eight military departments following:

**DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.**—New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and the District of Columbia.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.**—Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

**DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.**—California and Nevada.

**DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.**—Minnesota, South Dakota (excepting so much as lies south of the 44th parallel), North Dakota, Montana, and the post of Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

**DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.**—State of Texas.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.**—Iowa, Nebraska, and Wyoming (excepting the post of Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.), so much of Idaho as lies east of a line formed by the extension of the western boundary of Utah to the northeastern boundary of Idaho, and so much of South Dakota as lies south of the 44th parallel.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.**—Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.**—Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Alaska, excepting so much of Idaho as is embraced in the department of the Platte.

The condition and efficiency of the organized militia of the United States in the year 1896 are shown below, being compiled from a publication of the War Department:

Official Designation.	Authorized Strength.	Generals and Gen'l Staff.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	* Aggregate.	Liable to Military Duty.	Appropriations. State. Federal.
Alabama..... Ala. State Troops.....	6,333	13	201	173	2,130	2,552	165,000	24,000 9,489
Alaska..... No organized militia.....								
Arizona..... The Nat. Guard of Ariz.....	863	9			433	442	8,050	2,300 2,000
Arkansas..... Ark. State Guard.....	15,200	23	40	60	769	961	205,000	None 6,900
California..... Nat. Guard of Cal.....	7,578	71	272		3,408	3,836	200,000	111,800 7,764
Colorado..... The Nat. Guard of Col.....	2,861	9	109	42	730	890	87,000	62,689 3,450
Connecticut..... Nat. Guard of Conn.....	3,720	16		81	2,500	2,779	105,638	140,000 5,178
Delaware..... Nat. G'd of State of Del.....	1,128	16			373	380	28,080	3,000 2,588
D. of Columbia..... Nat. Guard of the D. C.....	3,320	14	57	40	1,048	1,339	42,000	27,525 8,000
Florida..... Fla. State Troops.....	1,474	10		61	1,017	1,088	60,000	12,000 3,450
Georgia..... Ga. Vol's & Ga. Vol. c'd.....	12,345	28	532	80	2,472	3,193	284,021	15,000 11,214
Idaho..... Idaho Nat. Guard.....	+.....	13			581	594	24,678	255 2,588
Indian Ter'ty..... No organized militia.....								
Illinois..... Ill. Nat. Guard.....	10,223	60	154	125	5,828	6,223	700,000	90,000 20,708
Indiana..... Ind. Nat. Guard.....	4,601	11		172	2,592	2,821	500,000	45,000 12,999
Iowa..... Ia. Nat. Guard.....	5,000	29			2,408	2,441	274,414	50,200 11,214
Kansas..... Kan. Nat. Guard.....	2,127	7		60	1,439	1,508	100,000	34,150 8,626
Kentucky..... Ky. State Guard.....	3,500	17			1,580	1,597	361,337	7,000 11,214
Louisiana..... La. State Nat. Guard.....	+.....	66		596	1,332	1,994	128,439	21,000 6,901
Maine..... Nat. G'd of State of Me.....	2,414	11			1,312	1,367	163,387	32,448 6,176
Maryland..... Md. Nat. Guard.....	2,615	25			1,700	1,732	205,816	45,000 6,901
Massachusetts..... Mass. Vol. Militia.....	6,334		248	239	4,157	5,227	419,210	264,000 12,939
Michigan..... Mich. Nat. Guard.....	3,644	19			2,479	2,524	250,000	73,226 12,077
Minnesota..... Nat. G'd State of Minn.....	2,412	8		127	1,660	1,935	150,000	50,000 7,763
Mississippi..... Miss. Nat. Guard.....	1,800	19	80	240	1,400	1,769	233,480	4,400 7,763
Missouri..... Nat. Guard of Mo.....	2,500	7		120	2,090	2,219	450,000	10,000 14,664
Montana..... Nat. Guard of Mont.....	1,699	13			375	406	250,000	22,400 2,588
Nebraska..... Neb. Nat. Guard.....	2,000	7	49	65	1,076	1,199	101,928	15,000 6,901
Nevada..... Nev. Nat. Guard.....	+.....			60	340	400	6,600	None 2,588
N. Hampshire..... N. H. Nat. Guard.....	1,709	20	67	83	1,208	1,390	34,000	30,000 8,450
New Jersey..... The Nat. Guard of N. J.....	6,223	58	133		4,027	4,258	385,273	171,654 8,626
New Mexico..... N. Mex. Militia.....	1,000	19	192		218	429		1,600 3,000
New York..... Nat. Guard N. Y.....	15,000	85	239	421	12,338	13,242	560,000	448,000 31,064
N. Carolina..... N. C. State Guard.....	5,000	153			1,257	1,410	240,000	6,000 9,499
N. Dakota..... N. D. Nat. Guard.....	938	7	83	54	340	530	20,000	11,000 2,588
Ohio..... Ohio Nat. Guard.....	9,488	5	69	412	5,484	6,229	645,000	817,235 19,840
Oklahoma..... Okla. Nat. Guard.....	500				450	550	45,000	None 1,412
Oregon..... Oreg. Nat. Guard.....	2,164	22	100	60	1,213	1,540	57,188	30,000 8,450
Pennsylvania..... The Nat. Guard of Pa.....	11,103	64	189	223	7,746	8,250	836,568	350,000 27,604
R. Island..... Brigade of R. I. Militia.....	1,400	14	109	151	968	1,268	85,874	87,074 3,450
S. Carolina..... S. C. State Vol. Troops.....	+.....	4	1,070	69	2,391	3,530	152,780	10,000 7,764
S. Dakota..... S. D. Nat. Guard.....	3,057	9		40	731	795	79,219	300 3,450
Tennessee..... Nat. G'd State of Tenn.....	+.....	9	80	125	2,100	2,379	190,000	8,000 10,351
Texas..... Tex. Vol. Guard.....	3,000	42	383	165	2,410	3,000	300,000	5,000 12,939
Utah..... Nat. Guard of Utah.....	2,676	16	97	105	728	974	42,000	3,500 2,583
Vermont..... Nat. Guard of Vt.....	800	25		80	637	800	44,164	18,000 3,450
Virginia..... Va. Volunteers.....	5,176	10	219	188	2,589	3,006	295,340	1,733 10,351
Washington..... Nat. Guard of Wash.....	1,879	32	128	64	912	1,051	86,156	20,000 3,450
W. Virginia..... W. Va. Nat. Guard.....	1,439	20			857	892	122,475	15,000 5,176
Wisconsin..... Wis. Nat. Guard.....	3,104	40	47	65	2,478	2,620	374,665	110,000 10,351
Wyoming..... Wyo. Nat. Guard.....	1,035	10		40	460	510	8,000	5,000 2,588
Total.....	.....	1,185	4,945	4,716	98,849	112,082	10,037,578	2,799,549 400,000

\* Includes non-commissioned staff with a total of 610, and special corps with a total of 1,777.

† Not limited.

## SEA FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a list of the vessels in the United States Navy on June 30, 1897:

ARMORED STEEL VESSELS. Class.	Keel laid.	Dis- tona.	Sp'd. p. h'r.	Max. Kn'ts indc. H.P.	Batteries			Torpedo Tubes.
					Main.	Secondary.		
Ajax.....Mon. 1t.	1862	2,100	5 to 6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	None.		.....
Alabama....B.S. 2 13-in. b.t.	1896	*11,525	+16	+10,000	4 13-in. B.L.R., 14 6-in. R.F.	16 6 pdr. R.F., 4 1 pdr. R.F., 1 Colt, 2 field.	4 Long W'head.	
Amphitrite. Mon. C.D. 2 b.t.	1874	3,990	10.5	1,800	4 10-in. B.L.R., 2 4-in. R.F.	2 6 pdr. R.F., 2 3 pdr. R.F., 237mm. H.R.C., 2 6 pdr. R. F.G.	.....	
Brooklyn.....Cr. 4 8-in. b.t.	1893	9,215	21.9	13,760	8 8-in. B.L.R., 12 5-in. R.F.	12 6 pdr. R.F., 4 1 pdr. R.F., 4 Colts, 2 field.	4 White- head.	
Canonicus.....Mon. 1t.	1862	2,100	6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	2 12 pdr. H.	.....	
Catskill.....Mon. 1t.	1862	1,875	6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	None.	.....	
Comanche.....Mon. 1t.	1862	1,875	5 to 6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	None.	.....	
Illinois.....B.S. 2 13-in. b.t.	1897	*11,525	+16	+10,000	4 13-in. B.L.R., 14 6-in. R.F.	16 6 pdr. R.F., 4 1 pdr. R.F., 1 Colt, 2 field.	4 Long White- head.	
Indiana.....B.S. 2 13-in. b.t. 4 8-in. b.t.	1891	10,288	15.5	9,738	4 13-in. B.L.R., 8 8-in. B.L.R., 4 6-in. B. L. R.	20 6 pdr. R.F., 6 1 pdr. R.F., 4 Gat.	2 White- head.	
Iowa.....B.S. 2 12-in. b.t. 4 8-in. b.t.	1893	11,340	17.1	12,105	8 8-in. B.L.R., 6 4- in. R.F.	20 6 pdr. R.F., 4 1 pdr. R.F., 4 Colts, 2 field.	4 How'l.	
Jason.....Mon. 1t.	1862	1,875	5 to 6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	None.	.....	
Katahdin...Ram. H'bor def.	1891	2,155	16.1	5,068	4 6 pdr. R.F.	.....	.....	
Kearsage....B.S. 2 13 b.t. 2 8-in. t. sup.	1896	11,525	+16	+10,000	4 13-in. B.L.R., 4 8-in. B.L.R., 14 5-in. R.F.	20 6 pdr. R.F., 6 1 pdr. R.F., 4 Colts, 2 field.	4 Long White- head.	
Kentucky...B.S. 2 13-in b.t. 2 8-in. t. sup.	1896	11,525	+16	+10,000	4 13-in. B.L.R., 4 8-in. B.L.R., 14 5-in. R.F.	20 6 pdr. R.F., 6 1 pdr. R.F., 4 Colts, 2 field.	4 Long White- head.	
Lehigh.....Mon. 1t.	1862	1,875	5 to 6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	None.	.....	
Mahopac.....Mon. 1t.	1862	2,100	6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	None.	.....	
Maine.....B.S. 2d class, 2 10-in. b.t.	1888	6,682	17.4	9,293	4 10-in. B.L.R., 6 6- in. B.L.R.	7 6 pdr. R.F., 8 1 pdr. R.F., 4 Gat.	4 White- head.	
Manhattan.....Mon. 1t.	1862	2,100	6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	None.	.....	
Massachusetts...B.S. 2 13-in. b.t., 4 8-in. b.t.	1891	10,288	16.2	10,403	4 13-in. B.L.R., 8 8- in. B.L.R., 4 6- in. B.L.R.	20 6 pdr. R.F., 4 1 pdr. R.F., 4 Gat., 2 field.	3 White- head.	
Miantonomoh..Mon. C.D. 2t.	1874	3,990	10.5	1,428	4 10-in. B.L.R.	2 6 pdr. R.F.G., 2 3 pdr. R.F.G., 2 1 pdr. R.F.G.	.....	
Monadnock..Mon. C.D. 2 b.t.	1875	3,990	12	3,000	4 10-in. B.L.R., 2 4-in. R.F.	2 6 pdr. R.F., 2 3 pdr. R. F., 2 37 mm. H.R.C., 2 1 pdr. R.F.G.	.....	
Montauk.....Mon. 1t.	1862	1,875	5 to 6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	None.	.....	
Monterey.....Mon. 2 b.t.	1891	4,084	13.6	5,244	2 12-in. B.L.R., 2 10-in. B.L.R.	6 6 pdr. R.F., 4 1 pdr. R.F., 2 Gat.	.....	
Nahant.....Mon. 1t.	1862	1,875	5 to 6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	None.	.....	
Nantucket.....Mon. 1t.	1862	1,875	5 to 6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	None.	.....	
New York.....Cr. 2 8-in b.t.	1890	8,200	21	17,401	6 8-in. B.L.R., 12 4-in. R.F.	8 6 pdr. R.F., 2 1 pdr. R.F., 4 Gat., 2 field.	2 White- head.	
Oregon.....B.S. 2 13-in. b.t. 4 8-in. b.t.	1891	10,288	16.8	11,111	4 13-in. B.L.R., 8 8-in. B.L.R., 4 6- in. B.L.R.	20 6 pdr. R.F., 6 1 pdr. R.F., 4 Gat., 2 field.	3 White- head.	
Passaic.....Mon. 1t.	1862	1,875	5 to 6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	None.	.....	
Puritan.....Mon. C.D. 2t.	1875	6,060	12.4	3,700	4 12-in. B.L.R., 6 4-in. R.F.	6 6 pdr. R.F., 2 37 mm. H.R.C., 2 1 pdr. R.F.	.....	
Terror.....Mon. C.D. 2t.	1874	3,990	10.5	1,800	4 10-in. B.L.R.	2 6 pdr. R.F., 2 3 pdr. R.F., 2 37mm. H. R.C., 2 1 pdr. R.F., 2 Gat.	.....	

ARMORED STEEL VESSELS.		Class.	Keel laid.	Dis- Tons.	Sp'd. p'l'mt. Kn'ts p. h'r.	Max. indc. H.P.	Batteries		Torpedo Tubes.	
							Main.	Secondary.		
Texas..	B.S.	2d cl's,	212-in. t.	1899	6,815	17.8	8,610	212-in. B.L.R., 66- in. B.L.R.	12 6 pdr. R.F., 6 1 pdr. R.F., 437mm. H.R.C., 2 Gat.	2 White- head.
Wisconsin...	B.S.	2	18-in. b.t.	1897	*11,525	+16	+10,000	4 18-in. B.L.R., 14 6-in. R.F.	16 6 pdr. R.F., 4 1 pdr. R.F., 1 Colt, 2 field.	4 Long White- head.
Wyandotte.....	Mon. lt.			1882	2,100	6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	None.	.....
UNARMORED STEEL VESSELS.										
Annapolis.....	Com.	G.B.		1896	1,000	13.2	1,227	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6 pdr. R.F.G., 2 1 pdr. R.F.G., 1 C't, 1 field.	.....
Atlanta.....		P. Cr.		1888	3,000	15.6	4,080	6 6-in. R.F., 28-in. B.L.R.	26 pdr. R.F., 23 pdr. R.F., 61 pdr. R.F., 2 Colts.	.....
Baltimore.....		P. Cr.		1887	4,413	20.1	10,064	4 8-in. B.L.R., 66- in. B.L.R.	46 pdr. R.F., 23 pdr. R.F., 2 1 pdr. R. F., 4 37mm. H.R. C., 2 Colts, 1 field.	.....
Bancroft.....		G.B.		1891	839	14.4	1,213	4 4-in. R.F.	2 6 pdr. R.F., 2 8 pdr. R.F., 11 pdr. R.F., 1 Gat.	1 White- head.
Bennington.....		G.B.		1888	1,710	17.5	3,436	6 6-in. B.L.R.	26 pdr. R.F., 23 pdr. R.F., 2 37mm. H. R.C., 2 Gat.	.....
Boston.....		P. Cr.		1888	3,000	15.6	4,080	6 6-in. B.L.R., 28- in. B.L.R.	26 pdr. R.F., 23 pdr. R.F., 21 pdr. R.F., 2 47mm. H.R.C., 2 37mm. H.R.C., 2 Gat.	.....
Castine.....		G.B.		1891	1,177	16	2,199	8 4-in. R.F.	4 6 pdr. R.F.G., 2 1 pdr. R.F.G.	.....
Charleston.....		P. Cr.		1887	3,730	18.2	6,606	2 8-in. B.L.R., 66- in. B.L.R.,	46 pdr. R.F., 23 pdr. R.F., 2 1 pdr. R. F., 4 37mm. H.R. C., 2 Colts, 1 field.	.....
Chicago.....		P. Cr.		1883	4,500	+18	+9,000	4 8-in. B.L.R., 14 5-in. R.F.	76 pdr. R.F., 21 pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 field.	.....
Cincinnati.....		P. Cr.		1890	3,213	+19	+10,000	10 5-in. R.F., 16- in. B.L.R.	8 6 pdr. R.F., 2 1 pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 field.	2 White- head.
Columbia.....		P. Cr.		1890	7,375	22.8	18,509	1 8-in. B.L.R., 26- in. B.L.R., 8 4- in. R.F.	12 6 pdr. R.F., 4 1 pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 field.	4 White- head.
Concord.....		G.B.		1888	1,710	16.8	3,405	6 6-in. B.L.R.	2 6 pdr. R.F., 2 8 pdr. R.F., 237mm. H.R.C., 2 Gat.	.....
Detroit.....		Unp. Cr.		1890	2,089	18.7	5,227	10 5-in. R.F.	6 6 pdr. R.F., 2 1 pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 field.	2 White- head.
SPECIAL CLASS.										
Dolphin.....		Dis. B.		1883	1,846	15.5	2,253	2 4-in. R.F.	2 6 pdr. R.F., 2 47 mm. H. R. C., 2 Gat.	.....
Helena.....		G.B.		1894	1,392	15.5	1,968	8 4-in. R.F.	4 6 pdr. R.F.G., 4 1 pdr. R. F. G., 2 Colts, 1 field.	.....
Machias.....		G.B.		1891	1,777	15.5	2,046	8 4-in. R.F.	46 pdr. R.F., 21 pdr. R.F.	.....
Marblehead.....		Unp. Cr.		1890	2,089	18.4	5,451	10 5-in. R.F.	66 pdr. R.F., 21 pdr. R.F., 2 Gat., 1 field.	2 White- head.
Marietta.....		Com. G.B.		1896	1,000	13	1,054	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6 pdr. R.F.G., 2 1 pdr. R. F. G., 1 Colt, 1 field.	.....
Minneapolis.....		P. Cr.		1891	7,375	23.1	20,862	1 8-in. B.L.R., 26- in. B.L.R., 8 4- in. R.F.	12 6 pdr. R.F., 4 1 pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 field.	4 White- head.
Montgomery.....		Unp. Cr.		1890	2,089	19.1	5,580	10 5-in. R.F.	6 6 pdr. R.F., 2 1 pdr. R.F., 2 Gat., 1 field.	2 White- head.
Nashville.....		G.B.		1894	1,371	16.3	2,536	8 4-in. R.F.	4 6 pdr. R.F.G., 2 1 pdr. R. F. G., 2 Colts, 1 field.	.....



ARMORED STEEL VESSELS.	Class.	Keel laid.	Dis- tons.	Sp'd. p. h'r.	Max. Kn'ts H.P.	Batteries			Torpedo Tubes.
						Main.	Secondary.		
Newark.....	P. Cr.	1888	4,098	19	8,869	12 6-in. R.F.	8 6 pdr. R.F., 41 pdr. R.F., 4 Colts, 1 field.		
Newport.....	Com. G.B.	1896	1,000	12.3	1,008	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6 pdr. R.F.G., 2 1 pdr. R.F.G., 1 Colt, 1 field.		
Olympia.....	P. Cr. b. t's.	1891	5,870	21.7	17,313	10 5-in. R.F., 4 8-in. B.L.R., in b. t.	14 6 pdr. R.F., 7 1 pdr. R.F., 4 Gat., 1 field.		6 White-head.
Petrel.....	G.B.	1887	892	11.8	1,095	4 6-in. B.L.R.	23 pdr. R.F., 11 pdr. R.F., 2 37mm. H. R.C., 2 Gat.		
Philadelphia.....	P. Cr.	1888	4,324	19.8	8,815	12 6-in. B.L.R.	4 6 pdr. R.F., 43 pdr. R.F., 2 1 pdr. R. F., 3 37mm. H.R. C., 4 Gat., 1 field.		
Princeton.....	Com. G.B.	1896	1,000	+12	+800	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6 pdr. R.F.G., 2 1 pdr. R. F. G., 1 Colt, 1 field.		
Raleigh.....	P. Cr.	1860	3,213	+19	+10,000	10 5-in. R.F., 1 6-in. B.L.R.	8 6 pdr. R.F., 41 pdr. R. F., 2 Gat., 1 field.		2 White-head.
San Francisco.....	P. Cr.	1888	4,098	19.5	9,913	12 6-in. B.L.R.	4 6 pdr. R.F., 43 pdr. R.F., 2 1 pdr. R. F., 3 37mm. H.R. C., 4 Gat., 1 field.		4 White-head.
Vesuvius.....	Dyn. G.B.	1887	929	21.4	3,785	3 dyn. guns, 15-in. cal.	3 3 pdr. R.F.		
Vicksburg.....	Com. G.B.	1896	1,000	12.7	1,118	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6 pdr. R.F.G., 2 1 pdr. R. F. G., 1 Colt, 1 field.		
Wheeling.....	Com. G.B.	1896	1,000	12.9	1,061	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6 pdr. R.F.G., 2 1 pdr. R. F. G., 1 Colt, 1 field.		
Wilmington.....	G.B.	1894	1,392	15.1	1,894	8 4-in. R.F.	4 6 pdr. R.F.G., 4 1 pdr. R. F. G., 4 Colts, 1 field.		
Yorktown.....	G.B.	1887	1,710	16.1	3,392	6 6-in. B.L.R.	2 6 pdr. R.F., 2 3 pdr. R.F., 2 1 pdr. R.F., 2 37mm. H. R.C., 2 Gat.		
IRON AND WOODEN STEEL VESSELS. (Iron.)									
Alert.....		1873	1,020	10	500	2 9-in. S. B., 1 60 pdr. B.L.R.	2 6 pdr., 2 37mm., 2 Gat.		
Michigan.....		1844	685	10.5	365		6 6 pdr. R.F., 21 pdr. R.F., 2 Gat.		
Monocacy.....		1863	1,370	11.2	850	2 8-in. S.B., 2 60 pdr. B.L.R.	1 3-in. B.L.H., 1 12 pdr. S.B.H., 4 37 mm. H.R.C., 2 47 mm. H. R. C., 2 Gat.		
Pinta.....		1865	550	8.5	310	2 12 pdr. S.B.H.	1 Gat., 1 1 pdr. R.F.		
Ranger.....		1873	1,020	10	500	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6 pdr. R.F., 1 field, 1 Colt mach.		
(Wood.)									
Adams.....	T.S.	1874	1,375	9.8	800	1 8-in. M.L.R., 4 9-in., 1 60 pdr. B. L.R.	1 3-in. B. L. H., 1 Gat., 2 37mm. R. C.		
Alliance.....	T.S.	1873	1,375	9.9	800	6 4-in. R.F.G.	4 6 pdr. R.F.G., 2 1 pdr. R.F.G.		
Enterprise.....	M.Sc.	1873	1,375	11.4	800	1 3-in. B.L.H.			
Essex.....	T.S.	1874	1,375	10.4	800	6 4-in. R.F.G.	4 6 pdr. R.F.G., 2 1 pdr. R.F.G.		
Fern.....	Trans.	1871	840	9	300	1 6 pdr. R.F.			
Hartford.....		1858	2,790	12	2,000	13 5-in. R.F.G.	4 6 pdr. R.F.G.		
Lancaster.....		1858	3,250	9.6	1,000	10 5-in. R.F.G., 2 5-in. B.L.R.	2 6 pdr. R.F., 21 pdr. R.F., 2 37mm. H. R.C., 1 Gat.		
Marion.....		1871	1,900	11.25	1,100	6 9-in. S.B., 1 8-in. M.L.R., 1 60 pdr. B.L.R.	1 3-in. B.L.R., 2 20 pdr. B.L.R., 2 37 mm. H. R. C., 1 Gat.		
Mohican.....		1872	1,900	10.65	1,100	Battery landed.	Battery landed.		
Thetis.....			1,250	7.55	530	1 53mm. H.R.C.			
Yantic.....	N.M.H.	1894	900	8.30	310	Battery landed.	Battery landed.		

TORPEDO BOATS.	Keel laid.	Dis- Sp'd. Max- pl'mt. Kn'ts indc. Tons. p. h'r. H.P.			Torpedo Tubes.	Guns.
Bailey.....	.....	225	†30	+5,800	2 18-inch Whitehead.	46 pdr. R.F.
Cushing.....	1888	105	22.5	1,730	3 18-inch Whitehead.	31 pdr. R.F.
Dahlgren.....	.....	146	†30.5	+4,200	2 18-in. Whitehead, long.	41 pdr. R.F.
Davis.....	1897	132	†22.5	+1,750	3 18-in. Whitehead, long.	31 pdr. R.F.
Dupont.....	.....	....	†27.5	....	3 18-inch Whitehead.	41 pdr. R.F.
Ericsson.....	1892	120	†24	+1,800	3 18-inch Whitehead.	41 pdr. R.F.
Farragut.....	.....	273	†30	+5,800	2 18-inch Whitehead.	46 pdr. R.F.
Foote.....	1896	142	24.5	....	3 18-inch Whitehead.	31 pdr. R.F.
Fox.....	1897	132	†22.5	+1,750	3 18-in. Whitehead, long.	31 pdr. R.F.
Goldsborough.....	.....	247	†30	....	2 18-inch Whitehead.	46 pdr. R.F.
Gwin.....	1897	46.5	†20	+850	2 18-inch Whitehead.	11 pdr. R.F.
Mackenzie.....	1897	65	†20	+850	2 18-inch Whitehead.	11 pdr. R.F.
McKee.....	.....	65	†20	+850	2 18-inch Whitehead.	11 pdr. R.F.
Morris.....	.....	103	†22.5	+1,750	3 18-inch Whitehead.	31 pdr. R.F.
Plunger.....	1896	168	†8	+1,200	2 18-inch Whitehead.	.....
Porter.....	.....	....	28.6	....	3 18-inch Whitehead.	41 pdr. R.F.
Rodgers.....	1896	142	†24.5	+2,000	3 18-inch Whitehead.	31 pdr. R.F.
Rowan.....	1896	132	†26	+3,200	3 18-inch Whitehead.	41 pdr. R.F.
Stiletto.....	Sub. Mar.	....	18.2	359	2 Howell.	.....
Stringham.....	.....	340	†30	+7,200	2 18-inch Whitehead.	76 pdr. R.F.
Talbot.....	1897	46.5	†20	+850	2 18-inch Whitehead.	11 pdr. R.F.
T. A. M. Craven.....	.....	146	†30.5	+4,200	2 18-in. Whitehead, long.	41 pdr. R.F.
Winslow.....	1896	142	†24.5	+2,000	3 18-inch Whitehead.	31 pdr. R.F.

**WOODEN SAILING VESSELS.**—Constellation, training ship, 17 guns; Jamestown, hospital ship; Monongahela, practice ship, 11 guns; Portsmouth, naval militia, 12 guns; Saratoga and St. Mary's, public marine schools.

**TUGS.**—Fortune (iron), Iwana (steel), Leyden (iron), Narkeeta (steel), Nina (iron), Rocket (wood), Standish (iron), Traffic (wood), Triton (steel), Unadilla (steel), Wahneta (steel), Samoset (steel), No. 6 (steel), No. 7 (steel).

**UNFIT FOR SEA SERVICE.**—Steam Vessels.—Franklin, receiving ship, 5 guns; Iroquois, marine hospital service; Minnesota, naval militia, 16 guns; Omaha, marine hospital service; Nipsic, naval station, 4 guns; Pensacola, training ship; Richmond, receiving ship, 2 guns; Wabash, receiving ship, 4 guns.

**Wooden Sailing Vessels.**—Constitution, 5 guns; Dale, naval militia; Independence, receiving ship, 11 guns; New Hampshire, naval militia, 8 guns; St. Louis, naval militia; Vermont, receiving ship, 5 guns.

## SUMMARY.

First-class battle ships.....	9	Special class.....	3
Second-class battle ships.....	2	Steel torpedo boats.....	22
Armored cruisers.....	2	Wood torpedo boat.....	1
Armored ram.....	1	Iron cruising vessels.....	5
Double-turreted monitors.....	6	Wood cruising vessels.....	11
Single-turreted monitors.....	13	Sailing vessels.....	6
Protected cruisers.....	13	Tugs.....	14
Unprotected cruisers.....	3	Wooden steam vessels unfit for sea service..	8
Gunboats.....	10	Wooden sailing vessels unfit for sea service..	6
Composite gunboats.....	6		
Total.....			141

**ABBREVIATIONS.**—B.L.R., breech-loading rifle; B.L.H., breech-loading howitzer; B.S., battle ship; b.t., barrette turret; C.D., coast defense; Cr., cruiser; Com. G.B., composite unboat; Dis. B., dispatch boat; Dyn. G.B., dynamite gunboat; Gat., gatling; G.B., gunboat; H.R.C., Hotchkiss revolving cannon; Mon., monitor; mm., millimetres; M.L.R., muzzle-loading rifle; M. Sc., marine school; N. Mil., naval militia; pdr., pounder; P.Cr., protected cruiser; R.F., rapid fire; R.F.G., rapid-fire gun; S.B., smooth bore; S.B.H., smooth-bore howitzer; t., turret; T.S., training ship; Trans., transport; Unp. Cr., unprotected cruiser.

\* With two-thirds of ammunition and two-thirds of stores.

† Estimated.

## AGRICULTURE.

The United States is the largest agricultural country in the world. The following data, taken from census records, will show the progress of agriculture from 1850 to 1890:

	1850.	1860.	*1870.	1880.	1890.
Number of farms.....	1,449,073	2,044,077	2,559,985	4,008,907	4,564,641
Total acreage.....	293,560,614	407,212,538	407,735,041	536,061,835	623,218,619
Average size (acres).....	203	199	153	134	137
Improved acreage.....	113,082,614	163,110,720	188,921,099	284,771,042	357,616,755
Unimproved acreage.....	180,528,000	244,101,818	218,813,942	251,310,793	265,601,864
Unimproved acreage, per cent.....	61.5	59.9	53.7	46.9	42.6
Farms under 50 acres.....				1,175,564	1,318,521
Farms 50 and under 100.....				1,032,310	1,121,455
Farms 100 and under 500.....				1,095,983	2,006,694
Farms 500 and under 1,000.....				75,972	84,395
Farms 1,000 and over.....				28,573	81,546
Land, fences, and buildings (dollars). 3,271,575,426		6,645,045,007	9,282,803,861	10,197,096,776	13,279,252,649
Implements and machinery.....	151,587,638	246,118,141	336,878,429	408,520,055	494,247,497
Live stock on hand June 1.....	544,180,518	1,089,329,915	1,525,276,457	1,500,384,707	2,206,787,573
Farm products (estimated).....			+2,477,538,658	2,212,540,927	2,480,107,454
Fertilizers purchased (cost),.....				28,596,397	38,499,598
Horses..... No.	4,338,719	6,249,174	7,145,370	10,357,488	14,999,497
Mules and asses..... No.	559,331	1,151,148	1,125,415	1,812,306	2,295,532
Working oxen..... No.	1,700,744	2,254,911	1,819,271	993,841	1,117,494
Milch cows..... No.	6,386,094	8,585,735	8,935,332	12,443,120	16,511,950
Other cattle..... No.	9,993,099	14,779,373	13,568,005	22,488,550	33,734,128
Swine..... No.	30,354,213	33,512,957	25,124,569	47,681,700	57,499,538
Sheep, spring lambs excluded..... No.	21,723,220	23,471,275	28,477,951	35,192,074	36,935,394
± Wool, shorn..... lbs.	52,516,959	60,264,913	100,102,387	155,681,751	165,449,229
Milk..... gals.			\$235,500,599	\$530,129,755	\$5,210,125,597
** Butter..... lbs.	313,345,306	459,681,372	514,092,683	777,250,287	1,024,232,498
** Cheese..... lbs.	105,535,898	103,663,927	53,492,153	27,272,490	18,728,818
Domestic fowls (chickens).....				102,372,135	258,871,125
All other fowl.....				23,235,197	26,738,315
Eggs..... doz.				456,910,916	819,722,916
Barley..... bush.	5,167,015	15,835,398	29,761,305	43,997,495	73,832,976
Barley..... acreage.				1,997,727	3,220,334
Buckwheat..... bush.	8,966,912	17,571,818	9,381,721	11,817,327	12,110,349
Buckwheat..... acreage.				848,389	837,164
Indian corn..... bush.	592,071,104	838,732,742	790,944,549	1,754,591,676	2,122,327,547
Indian corn..... acreage.				62,968,504	72,067,752
Oats..... bush.	146,584,179	172,643,185	232,107,157	407,858,999	809,250,665
Oats..... acreage.				16,144,593	25,320,677
Rye..... bush.	14,188,813	21,101,380	16,918,795	19,331,595	23,421,396
Rye..... acreage.				1,842,233	2,171,004
Wheat..... bush.	100,435,944	173,104,924	297,745,636	459,483,137	668,373,998
Wheat..... acreage.				35,430,333	33,579,514
Cotton..... bales.	2,469,068	5,337,052	3,011,996	5,755,359	7,472,511
Cotton..... acreage.				14,490,019	20,175,270
Flax..... lbs. fiber.	7,709,676	4,720,145	27,133,034	1,565,546	241,339
Flax..... bush. seed.	562,312	568,867	1,730,444	7,170,961	10,250,410
Hemp..... tons.	34,371	74,498	12,746	5,025	11,511
Sugar, cane..... lbs.	297,032,400	277,178,400	104,451,600	214,646,400	301,234,395
Sugar, maple..... lbs.	34,253,436	40,120,205	23,443,645	36,573,061	32,952,927
Molasses, cane..... gals.		14,963,996	6,593,323	16,573,273	25,409,228
Molasses, sorghum..... gals.		6,749,123	16,050,099	23,444,202	24,236,219
Molasses, maple..... gals.±		1,597,589	921,057	1,799,043	2,258,376
Hay..... tons.	13,838,642	19,063,396	27,316,048	35,150,711	66,831,430
Hay..... acres mown.				30,631,054	52,943,797
Rice..... lbs.	215,313,497	137,187,032	73,635,021	110,181,373	123,580,934
Rice..... acreage.				174,173	161,312
Tobacco..... lbs.	199,752,855	434,209,461	282,735,341	472,661,157	488,258,646
Tobacco..... acreage.				638,841	695,301
Potatoes, Irish..... bush.	65,797,396	111,143,987	143,337,473	169,458,539	217,546,333
Potatoes, sweet..... bush.	38,268,143	42,035,026	21,709,324	33,373,993	43,950,231
Apples..... bush.					143,105,639
Apricots..... bush.					1,001,432
Cherries..... bush.					1,476,719
Peaches..... bush.					36,387,747
Pears..... bush.					3,064,375
Plums and prunes..... bush.					2,554,392

\* Values for 1870 are expressed in currency which was at a discount in gold. For purposes of comparison they should be reduced by one-fifth.

± Includes betterments and addition to stock.

± Not including estimated pulled wool or wool clipped on ranges.

§ Milk sold.

! Milk sold or sent to butter and cheese factories.

† Includes all milk produced on farms.

\*\* Made on farms only.

## PUBLIC LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

## AREA SURVEYED AND UNSURVEYED.

(Prepared by the General Land Office.)

Statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the following land States and Territories up to June 30, 1896, during the past fiscal year, and the total of public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1897; also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same:

Land States and Territories.	In Acres.	In Square Miles.	Up to June 30, 1896.	Under Contracts Made Prior to June 30, '96, and not H'tofore Reported, because Accepted Since June 30, 1896.	Under Contr'ts Made for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897.	Total up to June 30, 1897.	Total Area of Public & Indian L'ds Remaining Unsurvey'd, Includ'g the Area of Private Land Claims Surveyed up to June 30, 1897.
Alabama.....	32,462,115	50,722	32,462,115	.....	.....	32,462,115	.....
Arkansas.....	33,410,063	52,208	33,410,063	.....	.....	33,410,063	.....
California.....	100,962,640	157,801	74,964,988	1,296,355	.....	76,268,293	24,723,347
Colorado.....	66,880,000	104,500	61,215,381	176,116	.....	61,391,497	488,508
Florida.....	37,961,520	59,288	30,831,129	1,356	.....	30,832,485	699,085
Illinois.....	35,465,098	55,414	35,465,098	.....	.....	35,465,098	.....
Indiana.....	21,637,760	33,809	21,637,760	*81	.....	21,637,760	.....
Iowa.....	35,228,800	55,045	35,228,800	.....	.....	35,228,800	.....
Idaho.....	55,228,160	86,294	14,540,903	906,728	.....	15,447,631	39,780, 9
Kansas.....	51,770,240	80,991	51,770,005	*28	.....	51,770,240	.....
Louisiana.....	28,731,090	44,893	27,174,005	.....	.....	27,174,005	1,557,085
Michigan.....	36,128,640	56,451	36,128,640	*45	.....	36,128,640	.....
Minnesota.....	53,459,840	83,531	46,149,429	325,325	30,974	46,505,728	6,954,112
Mississippi.....	30,179,840	47,156	30,179,840	.....	.....	30,179,840	.....
Missouri.....	41,896,981	65,870	41,896,981	.....	.....	41,896,981	.....
Montana.....	92,016,640	143,776	27,343,671	1,587,026	14,759	28,945,456	63,071,184
Nebraska.....	47,468,800	74,170	47,256,762	111,642	.....	47,368,404	100,396
Nevada.....	71,737,600	112,090	35,733,965	224,582	213,667	36,172,204	35,565,396
North Dakota..	45,561,600	71,190	31,650,624	229,802	.....	31,880,426	13,681,174
Ohio.....	25,581,976	39,972	25,581,976	.....	.....	25,581,976	.....
Oregon.....	60,975,960	95,274	43,218,341	648,891	.....	43,867,232	17,108,128
South Dakota..	50,643,200	79,130	38,724,323	968,623	.....	39,692,951	10,950,249
Wisconsin.....	34,511,360	53,924	34,511,360	*29	.....	34,511,360	.....
Washington.....	44,796,160	66,994	24,802,766	708,831	.....	25,511,597	19,284,563
Wyoming.....	62,645,120	97,883	51,317,388	572,618	.....	51,890,201	10,754,919
Alaska.....	369,529,600	577,390	985	.....	180	1,145	369,528,455
Arizona.....	72,906,240	113,916	16,989,446	309,443	.....	17,248,889	55,657,351
Indian Terr't'y.	19,575,040	30,586	10,800,640	.....	.....	+10,800,640	+8,774,400
New Mexico.....	77,568,640	121,201	50,083,665	294,454	.....	50,378,119	27,190,521
Oklahoma.....	24,569,680	38,437	24,569,680	.....	.....	24,569,680	.....
Utah.....	54,064,640	84,476	16,291,988	599,254	.....	16,891,242	37,173,398
Totals..	1,815,424,388	2,536,757	1,061,852,842	8,963,251	259,550	1,081,075,643	754,448,745

\* This area appears to have been counted in former reports, and is therefore not added in this column.

† These figures are given the same as in last report. Surveys are being made under the direction of the Geological Survey, and the amount of surveys executed and number of acres remaining unsurveyed have not been furnished this office.

‡ This estimate is of a very general nature and affords no index to the disposable volume of land remaining, nor of the amount available for agricultural purposes. It includes Indian and other public reservations, unsurveyed private land claims, as well as surveyed private land claims in the districts of Arizona, California, Colorado, and New Mexico; the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections reserved for common schools; unsurveyed lands embraced in railroads, swamp land, and other grants; the great mountain area; the areas of unsurveyed rivers and lakes, and large areas wholly unproductive and unavailable for ordinary purposes. The area of land in the unsurveyed portion of the public domain, suitable for homes and subject to settlement under the laws of the United States, is of comparatively small proportions.

**STATEMENT OF VACANT LANDS AND SUBJECT TO ENTRY IN THE PUBLIC LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES, JUNE 30, 1897.**

States and Territories.	Surveyed Land.	Unsurveyed Land.	Total Area.
Alabama.....	532,339	.....	532,339
Arizona.....	11,932,225	42,467,986	54,400,211
Arkansas.....	3,922,042	.....	3,922,042
California.....	3,217,527	8,623,517	43,841,044
Colorado.....	35,480,832	4,556,369	40,037,201
Florida.....	1,633,230	164,382	1,797,612
Idaho.....	10,041,366	35,921,519	45,962,885
Iowa*.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	1,046,589	.....	1,046,589
Louisiana.....	730,002	65,018	845,020
Michigan.....	522,431	.....	522,431
Minnesota.....	3,402,981	2,837,823	6,240,809
Mississippi.....	441,220	.....	441,220
Missouri.....	497,764	.....	497,764
Montana.....	17,688,116	53,744,801	71,432,917
Nebraska.....	10,669,353	.....	10,669,353
Nevada.....	29,399,457	32,179,129	61,578,586
New Mexico.....	42,958,292	14,024,755	56,983,047
North Dakota.....	11,966,433	9,424,890	21,391,323
Oklahoma.....	8,100,778	4,480	8,105,258
Oregon.....	23,682,023	12,210,295	35,892,318
South Dakota.....	11,153,430	2,097,288	13,250,718
Utah.....	9,838,581	34,396,489	44,235,070
Washington.....	5,520,856	12,437,690	17,958,546
Wisconsin.....	454,107	.....	454,107
Wyoming.....	42,173,839	7,167,744	49,341,583
Grand total.....	319,049,833	272,294,120	591,343,953

This aggregate is exclusive of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in which, if any public land remains, it consists of a few small, isolated tracts. It is exclusive of Alaska, containing 577,390 square miles, or 369,529,600 acres. It is also exclusive of military and Indian reservations, reservoir site, and timber reservations, and tracts covered by selections, filings, railroad grants, and claims as yet unadjudicated, a part of which may in the future be added to the public domain.

**STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF ACRES ENTERED ANNUALLY UNDER THE HOMESTEAD AND TIMBER CULTURE ACTS FROM JULY 1, 1866, TO JUNE 30, 1897, INCLUSIVE.**

Year Ending June 30.	Original Homestead Entries. Acres.	Original Timber Culture. Acres.	Year Ending June 30.	Original Homestead Entries. Acres.	Original Timber Culture. Acres.	Year Ending June 30.	Original Homestead Entries. Acres.	Original Timber Culture. Acres.
1866.....	1,890,848	.....	1877.....	2,176,257	524,552	1888.....	6,670,616	3,735,305
1867.....	1,834,513	.....	1878.....	4,496,855	1,902,038	1889.....	6,029,230	2,551,069
1868.....	2,332,151	.....	1879.....	5,267,385	2,775,563	1890.....	3,531,678	1,787,408
1869.....	2,698,482	.....	1880.....	6,045,571	2,169,484	1891.....	5,040,368	960,006
1870.....	3,754,203	.....	1881.....	5,028,101	1,763,799	1892.....	7,716,062	41,375
1871.....	4,657,355	.....	1882.....	6,348,045	2,546,688	1893.....	6,898,791	10,989
1872.....	4,595,435	.....	1883.....	8,171,914	3,110,630	1894.....	8,046,968	4,219
1873.....	3,769,200	50,246	1884.....	7,831,510	4,084,464	1895.....	5,009,491	3,589
1874.....	3,499,570	851,266	1885.....	7,415,898	4,755,006	1896.....	4,830,915	1,226
1875.....	2,349,782	473,694	1886.....	9,145,136	5,391,309	1897.....	4,432,289	646
1876.....	2,867,814	599,918	1887.....	7,594,350	4,224,397			

Lands patented by the United States up to June 30, 1896: To States for wagon roads, 1,945,045.25 acres; to States for canal purposes, 4,433,073.06 acres; to States and corporations for railroad purposes, 81,962,628.22 acres; under river improvement grants, 1,406,210.80 acres; total, 89,746,957.33 acres.

\* No vacant land.

## UNITED STATES LOCAL LAND OFFICES.

October 16, 1897.

ALABAMA.	FLORIDA.	MONTANA.	OREGON.
Huntsville. Montgomery.	Gainesville.	Bozeman. Helena. Kalispell. Leviestown. Miles City. Missoula.	Burns. La Grande. Lakeview. Oregon City. Roseburg. The Dalles.
ALASKA.	IDAHO.	NEBRASKA.	SOUTH DAKOTA.
Sitka.	Blackfoot. Boisé City. Cœur d'Alene. Haily. Lewiston.	Alliance. Broken Bow. Lincoln. McCook. North Platte. O'Neill. Sidney. Valentine.	Aberdeen. Chamberlain. Huron. Mitchell. Pierre. Rapid City. Watertown.
ARIZONA.	IOWA.	NEVADA.	UTAH.
Prescott. Tucson.	Des Moines.	Carson City.	Salt Lake City.
ARKANSAS.	KANSAS.	NEW MEXICO.	WASHINGTON.
Camden. Dardanelle. Harrison. Little Rock.	Colby. Dodge City. Topeka. Wa-Keeney.	Clayton. Las Cruces. Roswell. Santa Fé.	North Yakima. Olympia. Seattle. Spokane Falls. Vancouver. Walla Walla. Waterville.
CALIFORNIA.	LOUISIANA.	NORTH DAKOTA.	WISCONSIN.
Humboldt, P.O. Eureka Independence. Los Angeles. Marysville. Redding. Sacramento. San Francisco. Stockton. Susanville. Visalia.	Natchitoches. New Orleans.	Bismarck. Devil's Lake. Fargo. Grand Forks. Minot.	Ashland. Eau Claire. Wausau.
COLORADO.	MICHIGAN.	OKLAHOMA.	WYOMING.
Akron. Del Norte. Denver. Durango. Glenwood Springs. Gunnison. Hugo. Lamar. Leadville. Montrose. Pueblo. Sterling.	Grayling. Marquette.	Alva. Enid. Guthrie. Kingfisher. Mancum. Okmulgee. Perry. Woodward.	Buffalo. Cheyenne. Douglas. Evanston. Lander. Sundance.
	MINNESOTA.		
	Crookston. Duluth. Marshall. St. Cloud.		
	MISSISSIPPI.		
	Jackson.		
	MISSOURI.		
	Boonville. Ironton. Springfield.		

## MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the absence of any means of getting complete information as to the present condition of the manufacturing industries, the census of 1890 must be accepted as affording the only available data. In compiling the last census, new methods of inquiry were employed in collecting the returns, with the result of showing increases, as compared with the census of 1880, which the facts do not warrant. Besides, many industries were reported in the last census which were not included in the previous one; and the retail business was much more fully reported in 1890 than in 1880. It is from these causes that many of the comparisons between the two censuses will appear dubious; and that the total industrial capital of the nation is shown to have made the incredible advance from \$2,780,766,895 in 1880 to \$6,129,397,785 in 1890—an increase of 120.73 per cent., and that the value of product shows a gain of 69.31 per cent. Whether the returns of 1880 were deficient, or those of 1890 were excessive, or whether there is reason for both suppositions, it is not easy to decide; but there is unquestionably a more or less general discrepancy which materially lessens the value of the vast compilation. The Superintendent of Census remarks on this aspect of the census of 1890: "Owing to the changes in both the form and the scope of the inquiry at the census of 1890, as compared with that of 1880, the totals as reported at the two census periods should not be used to compute the percentages of increase. In the following comparative statement (the subjoined totals of manufactures), showing

the percentage of increase, the statistics for 1890 do not include the data for the industries previously enumerated as not being included in the reports of the tenth census" (1890).

The following comparative summary of totals for the United States, with percentage of increase, 1880 and 1890, is from the census of 1890:

	1890.	1880.	Per Cent. of In- crease.
Number of establishments reporting.....	322,638	253,502	27.27
Capital.....	\$6,139,397,785	\$2,780,766,895	120.78
Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$613,337,620	(b)	.....
Average number of employes (aggregate).....	4,476,884	2,700,732	65.77
Total wages.....	\$2,171,750,183	\$939,462,252	131.17
Officers, firm members, and clerks:			
Average number.....	426,009	(c)	.....
Total wages.....	\$372,078,691	(c)	.....
All other employes:			
Average number.....	4,050,785	(c)	.....
Total wages.....	\$1,799,671,492	(c)	.....
Cost of materials used.....	\$5,021,458,326	\$3,395,925,123	47.87
Value of products.....	\$9,050,764,996	\$5,349,191,458	69.31

b This item was not reported at the census of 1880.

c Not reported separately at the census of 1880.

The following table exhibits the distribution of manufactures as between the several States and Territories:

#### MANUFACTURES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1880 AND 1890.

States and Ter- ritories.	Year.	Num- ber of Estab- lish- ments Report- ing.	Capital.	Em- ployes.	Wages.	Cost of Materials Used.	Value of Products, Including Receipts from Custom Work and Repairing.
United States....	1890	355,415	\$6,525,156,486	4,712,622	\$2,283,216,529	\$5,162,044,076	\$9,372,437,283
	1880	253,932	2,791,272,906	2,732,595	947,953,795	3,390,823,549	5,369,579,191
Alabama.....	1890	2,977	46,122,571	33,821	12,676,029	28,432,281	51,226,605
	1880	2,070	9,668,008	10,019	2,500,504	8,545,520	13,545,504
Alaska *.....	1890	10	105,727	86	22,173	30,198	58,440
Arizona.....	1890	76	616,629	526	358,127	353,814	917,547
	1880	66	272,600	220	111,180	380,023	618,365
Arkansas.....	1890	2,073	14,971,614	15,972	5,749,888	12,397,261	22,659,179
	1880	1,202	2,953,130	4,557	925,358	4,392,080	6,756,159
California.....	1890	7,923	146,797,102	83,642	51,538,780	120,243,683	213,408,996
	1880	5,885	61,243,784	43,683	21,065,905	72,607,709	116,218,973
Colorado.....	1890	1,618	26,651,840	17,067	12,285,734	20,848,516	42,480,205
	1880	599	4,311,714	5,074	2,314,427	8,806,762	14,280,159
Connecticut.....	1890	6,822	227,004,496	149,939	75,990,606	123,183,080	248,336,394
	1880	4,488	120,480,275	112,915	43,501,518	102,183,341	185,697,211
Dakota *.....	1890	881	6,102,349	4,269	2,101,299	6,611,001	10,710,855
	1880	251	771,428	868	339,375	1,523,781	2,373,970
Delaware.....	1890	1,008	33,695,400	21,906	9,892,387	21,161,752	37,571,848
	1880	746	15,655,822	12,638	4,267,349	12,629,461	20,514,438
District Columbia.	1890	2,295	28,965,089	23,404	14,622,284	17,194,666	39,331,437
	1880	971	5,552,523	7,146	3,924,612	5,365,400	11,832,316
Florida.....	1890	905	11,110,304	13,927	6,513,068	8,021,854	18,222,890
	1880	426	3,210,680	5,504	1,270,875	3,040,119	5,546,448
Georgia.....	1890	4,285	56,921,580	56,383	17,312,196	35,774,490	68,917,020
	1880	3,568	20,672,410	24,875	5,266,152	24,143,939	36,440,948
Idaho.....	1890	140	1,048,916	774	324,202	638,673	1,306,096
	1880	162	677,215	338	136,326	844,874	1,271,317
Illinois.....	1890	20,482	502,004,512	312,196	171,523,579	529,019,089	906,640,280
	1880	14,549	140,632,086	144,727	57,429,085	289,843,907	414,864,673
Indiana.....	1890	12,354	131,005,366	124,349	51,749,976	130,119,106	226,325,082
	1880	11,198	65,742,962	69,508	21,990,888	100,282,917	148,006,411
Indian Ter.*.....	1890	20	204,329	175	79,630	127,864	248,962
Iowa.....	1890	7,440	77,513,097	59,174	25,878,997	79,292,407	125,049,183
	1880	6,921	33,987,886	28,372	9,725,962	48,704,311	71,045,926
Kansas.....	1890	4,471	43,936,002	32,843	16,328,485	78,545,167	110,219,805
	1880	2,846	11,192,315	12,062	8,995,010	21,453,141	30,843,777
Kentucky.....	1890	7,745	79,811,980	65,579	27,781,746	63,677,583	129,719,867
	1880	5,328	45,813,039	37,391	11,657,844	47,461,890	75,483,377
Louisiana.....	1890	2,613	34,754,121	31,901	13,159,564	33,292,724	57,806,713
	1880	1,553	11,462,468	12,167	4,360,371	14,442,506	24,206,168
Maine.....	1890	5,010	80,419,949	75,780	26,526,217	51,570,589	95,689,500
	1880	4,481	49,988,171	52,954	18,623,318	51,120,708	79,329,798
Maryland.....	1890	7,485	119,667,316	107,064	41,626,882	92,059,390	171,842,593
	1880	6,787	58,742,984	74,945	18,904,965	66,837,846	106,780,563
Massachusetts.....	1890	26,923	630,032,341	485,182	236,670,509	473,196,434	888,180,408
	1880	14,352	303,806,186	352,255	123,315,362	389,972,655	681,135,294

\* No report received in 1880.

\* North Dakota and South Dakota combined for 1890, to compare with Dakota Territory for 1880.

States and Territories.	Year.	Number of Establishments Report- ing.	Capital.	Average Number of Employees and Total Wages.		Cost of Materials Used.	Value of Products, Including Receipts from Custom Work and Repairing.
				Em- ployés.	Wages.		
Michigan .....	1890	12,127	\$282,412,240	183,941	\$66,347,798	\$154,521,918	\$277,996,706
	1890	8,873	92,930,959	77,591	25,313,682	92,900,299	150,716,025
Minnesota .....	1890	7,505	127,686,618	79,629	38,189,239	118,481,941	192,032,478
	1890	3,493	31,004,811	21,347	8,618,094	55,660,681	76,065,198
Mississippi .....	1890	1,698	14,898,894	15,817	4,913,863	10,064,897	18,705,524
	1890	1,479	4,727,900	5,327	1,192,645	4,667,183	7,518,302
Missouri .....	1890	14,052	189,558,546	143,139	76,417,364	177,582,382	324,561,963
	1890	8,562	72,507,844	63,995	24,309,716	110,798,382	165,386,205
Montana .....	1890	299	4,293,794	2,696	1,948,213	2,375,093	5,507,573
	1890	196	999,390	578	318,756	1,096,442	1,835,867
Nebraska .....	1890	3,014	37,569,508	23,878	12,984,571	67,334,532	93,037,794
	1890	1,403	4,891,150	4,793	1,742,311	8,208,478	12,627,336
Nevada .....	1890	95	1,211,269	620	445,503	439,058	1,105,063
	1890	184	1,323,300	577	461,807	1,049,794	2,179,628
New Hampshire...	1890	2,299	79,375,180	63,361	24,248,054	47,754,152	85,770,549
	1890	3,181	51,112,263	48,931	11,814,793	43,552,462	73,978,028
New Jersey .....	1890	9,225	250,905,745	187,998	98,773,736	189,261,740	354,573,571
	1890	7,128	106,226,593	126,038	46,083,045	165,285,779	254,380,236
New Mexico .....	1890	127	965,988	944	632,727	681,420	1,518,195
	1890	144	463,275	557	218,731	871,352	1,284,846
New York .....	1890	65,840	1,130,181,195	850,084	466,846,642	871,264,085	1,711,577,671
	1890	42,739	514,246,575	531,533	198,634,029	679,612,545	1,080,696,596
North Carolina...	1890	3,667	32,745,905	36,214	7,830,536	22,789,187	40,375,450
	1890	3,802	13,045,639	18,109	2,740,768	13,090,937	20,95,087
North Dakota*...	1890	332	2,894,553	1,847	1,002,881	3,087,161	5,028,107
Ohio .....	1890	28,673	402,793,019	381,548	153,768,883	341,016,464	641,688,084
	1890	20,699	188,939,614	183,909	62,103,800	215,334,258	348,298,380
Oklahoma† .....	1890	72	95,519	195	71,918	56,518	180,445
Oregon .....	1890	1,523	32,122,061	18,798	11,535,229	21,798,578	41,432,174
	1890	1,080	6,312,056	3,473	1,667,046	6,954,436	10,931,232
Pennsylvania .....	1890	39,339	991,243,115	620,562	305,591,008	773,734,637	1,381,794,901
	1890	31,232	474,510,988	387,072	134,055,904	485,120,563	744,818,445
Rhode Island .....	1890	3,377	126,483,401	85,978	37,927,921	76,253,023	142,500,625
	1890	2,205	75,575,943	62,873	21,355,619	58,103,443	104,163,621
South Carolina...	1890	2,382	20,276,261	24,662	6,590,983	18,873,666	31,928,681
	1890	2,078	11,205,984	15,823	2,896,289	9,885,538	16,738,008
South Dakota*...	1890	499	3,207,796	2,422	1,098,418	8,523,540	5,682,748
Tennessee .....	1890	4,559	51,475,002	42,759	16,899,351	40,463,782	72,355,286
	1890	4,326	20,092,845	22,445	5,254,775	23,634,262	37,074,886
Texas .....	1890	5,968	46,815,181	39,475	18,596,338	36,152,308	70,483,551
	1890	2,998	9,245,561	12,159	3,343,087	12,956,209	20,719,529
Utah .....	1890	581	6,583,022	4,980	2,715,805	4,252,030	8,911,047
	1890	640	2,656,657	2,495	858,868	2,561,737	4,324,998
Vermont .....	1890	3,081	32,763,291	24,894	10,096,549	20,433,174	38,340,068
	1890	2,874	23,295,224	17,540	5,164,479	18,330,677	31,354,866
Virginia .....	1890	5,915	63,456,799	59,691	19,644,850	50,148,285	88,363,524
	1890	5,710	26,968,960	40,184	7,425,261	32,883,983	51,780,992
Washington .....	1890	1,543	34,339,735	20,396	12,658,614	19,917,057	41,768,022
	1890	261	3,262,497	1,147	532,226	1,907,489	3,250,134
West Virginia. ...	1890	2,376	28,118,080	21,969	8,390,997	23,729,069	39,702,125
	1890	2,375	13,983,360	14,311	4,813,965	14,127,338	22,867,126
Wisconsin .....	1890	10,417	246,515,404	132,081	51,843,708	145,437,016	248,546,164
	1890	7,674	73,821,802	57,103	18,814,917	85,791,178	128,265,480
Wyoming .....	1890	190	1,411,184	1,144	878,646	1,064,432	2,367,601
	1890	57	364,673	391	187,798	601,214	896,494

\* See Dakota.

† Part of Indian Territory in 1890.



The tabulation following gives a statement of manufactures by specified industries, not including those whose total capital employed is below \$5,000,000:

## MANUFACTURES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, 1880 AND 1890.

[The classifications of industries in 1880 and 1890 are not identical, some classes shown in 1880 being subdivided, some consolidated, and the phraseology of others changed in 1890. In this table, when possible, the necessary combinations and changes have been made so as to compare similar classes.]

Mechanical and Manufacturing Industries.*	Year.	Number of Establishments—Reports.	Capital.	Average Number—of Employes, and Total Wages.		Cost of Materials Used.	Value of Products, Including Receipts from Custom Work and Repairing.
				Em-ployes.	Wages.		
Agricultural implements.....	1880	910	\$145,313,997	42,544	\$21,811,761	\$31,003,265	\$31,271,651
	1880	943	62,109,668	39,580	15,359,610	31,531,170	68,640,486
Ammunition.....	1880	85	4,368,529	2,267	1,116,482	2,759,782	6,539,959
	1880	4	824,000	1,066	361,778	1,223,452	1,904,966
Bags, other than paper.....	1880	64	6,015,685	3,769	1,462,011	12,657,270	16,355,365
	1880	37	2,425,900	2,242	776,026	6,027,707	9,741,600
Belting and hose, leather.....	1880	96	4,973,420	1,621	1,114,754	6,132,704	8,633,624
	1880	96	2,743,799	1,227	606,067	5,019,853	6,623,737
Belting and hose, rubber.....	1880	17	5,270,068	1,945	1,043,768	3,479,538	5,512,440
	1880	2	265,000	364	131,721	163,000	1,065,000
Blacksmithing & wheelwrighting	1880	28,000	34,500,139	50,867	26,796,927	14,645,096	54,304,639
	1880	38,902	30,259,932	50,634	16,200,900	21,276,040	62,667,129
Bookbinding and blank-book making.....	1880	805	10,062,094	13,815	6,903,351	6,007,417	17,067,780
	1880	558	5,798,671	10,612	3,927,349	5,196,771	11,976,764
Boots & shoes, factory product..	1880	2,062	95,282,311	139,353	66,375,076	118,785,581	220,649,358
	1880	1,969	42,991,028	111,152	43,001,438	102,442,442	166,050,354
Boots and shoes, rubber.....	1880	11	17,790,970	9,264	3,906,875	11,650,787	18,632,060
	1880	9	2,425,000	4,662	1,469,038	6,023,053	9,705,724
Bottling.....	1880	716	5,666,705	3,929	2,271,355	7,987,001	13,583,418
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	1880	588	9,277,973	19,964	6,999,900	7,893,941	18,905,390
	1880	399	2,496,496	9,678	2,873,918	3,673,627	7,666,558
Boxes, wooden packing.....	1880	636	13,018,456	13,922	6,477,125	14,244,503	25,518,190
	1880	602	5,304,212	7,722	2,769,135	7,674,921	12,687,068
Brass and copper, rolled.....	1880	16	8,041,593	2,801	1,577,778	5,493,231	8,391,472
	1880	26	9,067,600	5,082	2,524,169	9,523,157	14,220,731
Brass castings & brass finishing..	1880	453	18,663,286	11,903	6,922,489	12,249,097	24,344,434
	1880	396	5,740,237	6,237	2,729,794	5,891,452	10,806,742
Brassware.....	1880	113	10,863,001	7,518	4,037,068	7,089,202	13,616,172
	1880	20	594,582	1,142	411,329	948,118	1,523,068
Bread & other bakery products..	1880	10,484	45,758,489	52,763	28,789,047	72,507,579	128,421,536
	1880	6,396	19,155,286	22,498	9,411,328	42,612,027	66,824,896
Brick and tile.....	1880	5,828	82,578,566	109,151	32,695,189	12,639,597	67,770,696
	1880	5,031	27,673,616	66,355	13,443,532	9,774,334	32,833,587
Bridges.....	1880	137	10,960,218	8,921	5,681,364	12,770,146	21,968,068
	1880	75	4,068,649	4,293	1,832,179	5,669,793	8,978,122
Brooms and brushes.....	1880	1,235	7,743,832	10,964	4,317,026	6,900,555	14,156,368
	1880	960	4,186,897	8,773	2,424,040	5,694,855	10,680,865
Carpentering.....	1880	16,917	81,542,845	140,021	94,524,197	137,847,022	281,195,162
	1880	9,184	19,541,358	54,136	24,562,077	51,621,120	94,152,139
Carpets and rugs, other than rag.	1880	173	38,208,842	29,121	11,633,116	28,644,905	47,770,193
	1880	195	21,468,587	20,371	6,835,218	18,984,877	31,792,802
Carriage and wagon materials...	1880	539	13,028,161	10,928	5,208,427	7,987,904	16,262,293
	1880	412	7,034,718	7,502	2,731,004	4,781,095	10,114,352
Carriages and wagons, including custom work and repairing....	1880	8,614	104,210,002	73,453	40,198,522	49,899,173	114,551,907
	1880	3,841	37,973,493	45,394	18,968,615	30,697,096	64,961,617
Cars, railroad, street, and repairs, not including establishments operated by steam railroad companies.....	1880	166	48,460,687	31,929	19,445,098	47,528,561	76,352,199
	1880	130	9,272,080	14,232	5,507,753	19,780,271	27,997,591
Cheese, butter, and condensed milk.....	1880	4,712	16,624,163	14,921	5,390,705	51,364,574	62,696,043
	1880	3,932	9,604,893	7,903	1,546,495	18,963,579	25,742,510
Chemicals.....	1880	563	55,032,452	16,962	9,691,843	33,694,827	50,353,548
	1880	592	28,598,458	9,545	4,157,163	24,690,566	38,173,656
Clay and pottery products.....	1880	707	26,127,104	20,293	10,138,143	5,618,401	22,057,090
	1880	752	7,366,323	10,221	3,600,737	2,919,063	8,977,398
Clocks.....	1880	27	5,727,232	3,585	1,935,525	1,457,773	4,228,846
	1880	22	2,474,900	3,940	1,622,693	1,918,411	4,710,297
Clothing, men's.....	1880	18,658	162,552,998	243,857	111,389,072	179,425,661	378,022,815
	1880	6,166	79,861,096	100,818	45,940,353	131,863,282	209,548,460
Clothing, women's, dressmaking	1880	19,587	12,866,079	67,698	22,373,636	23,396,829	57,071,726
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* The totals for "All industries" for 1880 and 1890 are the same as for "United States."

+ No inquiry respecting this industry in 1880.

	Year.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Capital.	Average Number of Employees.	Total Wages.	Cost of Materials Used.	Value of Products Including Receipts from Custom Work and Repairing.
Mechanical and Manufacturing Industries.							
Clothing, women's, factory product.	1890	1,224	\$21,250,528	42,008	\$18,812,787	\$34,277,219	\$68,164,019
	1880	562	8,207,273	25,182	6,661,006	19,559,227	32,004,794
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.	1890	358	16,908,040	5,122	3,293,019	65,961,465	75,042,010
	1880	300	6,360,362	2,716	1,370,990	18,201,302	22,924,394
Coffins and burial cases, trimming and finishing*.	1890	1,368	6,016,385	3,234	1,999,153	3,656,859	7,783,140
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.	1890	194	11,097,736	6,424	3,555,256	5,547,082	12,230,554
	1880	719	5,735,392	4,415	1,985,905	3,776,222	8,157,790
Coke.	1890	218	17,462,729	9,159	4,186,264	11,509,737	16,438,345
	1880	149	5,545,058	3,142	1,196,954	2,995,441	5,359,489
Confectionery.	1890	2,621	23,326,799	27,211	11,631,448	31,116,629	55,997,101
	1880	1,450	8,436,874	9,801	3,242,852	17,125,775	25,687,033
Cooperage.	1890	2,652	17,806,554	24,652	11,665,266	20,636,911	38,617,936
	1880	3,398	12,178,726	25,973	8,962,803	18,441,064	33,714,770
Cordage and twine.	1890	150	23,351,883	12,799	4,584,671	24,051,686	35,312,559
	1880	185	7,140,475	5,435	1,558,676	9,334,281	12,492,171
Corsets.	1890	205	6,640,056	11,370	1,062,815	5,662,140	12,401,575
	1880	113	1,611,695	6,802	1,745,969	3,698,321	6,494,035
Cotton, compressing.	1890	52	7,864,373	3,000	1,226,619	254,309	2,624,027
	1880	29	3,243,800	1,008	573,005	326,808	1,271,700
Cotton goods.	1890	905	354,020,843	221,585	69,489,272	154,912,979	267,981,724
	1880	1,005	219,504,794	118,473	45,614,419	113,767,537	210,950,393
Cutlery and edge tools.	1890	474	12,082,638	9,687	4,918,152	3,465,124	11,110,614
	1880	429	9,859,885	10,519	4,447,349	4,382,222	11,661,370
Dyeing and finishing textiles....	1890	248	38,450,800	20,267	9,717,011	12,385,220	28,900,560
	1880	191	26,223,981	16,696	6,474,364	13,664,295	32,297,420
Dyestuffs and extracts.	1890	63	8,645,458	2,302	1,289,987	6,500,028	9,232,514
	1880	41	2,363,700	962	512,097	3,918,741	5,253,038
Electrical apparatus & supplies.	1890	189	18,997,337	9,485	5,396,184	8,819,498	19,114,714
	1880	78	1,509,758	1,271	683,184	1,116,470	2,635,036
Electric light and power †.	1890	144	33,838,549	2,004	1,559,623	1,155,789	4,783,224
	1880	3	425,000	229	117,500	150,650	458,004
Fertilizers.	1890	390	40,594,168	10,158	4,671,931	25,113,874	39,180,844
	1880	264	17,913,660	8,598	2,648,422	15,595,078	23,530,795
Fire-arms.	1890	84	4,672,424	2,759	1,700,205	438,946	2,622,514
	1880	89	8,115,489	4,863	2,700,281	1,859,026	5,736,936
Flouring & grist-mill products..	1890	18,470	208,473,500	63,481	27,085,742	434,152,290	513,971,474
	1880	24,338	177,361,878	58,407	17,452,316	441,545,225	506,185,712
Food preparations.	1890	302	6,715,535	4,152	1,816,835	8,129,925	14,105,485
	1880	109	1,293,905	1,383	318,253	1,604,690	2,493,224
Foundry & machine shop prod'ts.	1890	6,475	382,798,337	247,754	148,389,063	171,145,156	412,701,872
	1880	4,968	154,519,484	145,361	65,982,133	103,345,083	214,378,468
Fruits, fish, oysters, and vegetables, canning and preserving...	1890	1,012	19,600,122	59,597	7,204,604	25,464,739	40,095,450
	1880	411	8,247,488	31,905	2,679,960	12,051,293	17,599,576
Fur goods ‡.	1890	484	11,115,840	8,075	4,749,191	11,742,508	20,526,968
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furnishing goods, men's.	1890	586	12,209,011	22,211	7,589,349	18,320,572	29,870,946
	1880	161	3,724,664	11,174	2,644,155	5,509,164	11,506,857
Furniture, chairs.	1890	840	14,397,075	13,837	5,737,810	6,572,296	16,966,353
	1880	384	6,276,364	10,575	3,311,266	4,443,438	9,907,823
Furniture, including cabinet-making, repairing, and upholstering.	1890	5,683	79,255,072	78,667	43,054,042	48,553,581	118,760,974
	1880	5,621	41,555,165	62,067	21,737,128	36,567,652	75,196,795
Gas and lamp fixtures.	1890	108	7,218,964	5,530	3,592,512	2,208,124	7,825,672
	1880	85	3,248,400	3,069	1,469,267	1,675,875	4,329,630
Gas, illuminating and heating*.	1890	742	258,771,795	14,860	10,642,794	14,087,067	56,967,290
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass.	1890	294	40,066,850	45,987	22,118,522	12,140,995	21,151,004
	1880	211	19,844,690	24,177	9,144,100	8,029,621	21,154,571
Gloves and mittens...	1890	324	5,977,820	8,669	3,109,008	5,021,144	10,103,821
	1880	300	3,379,648	7,697	1,655,696	4,351,469	7,379,606
Gold and silver reducing and refining, not from the ore.	1890	38	4,763,397	966	771,030	30,005,096	32,035,520
	1880	28	817,100	304	178,696	9,128,811	9,548,188
Gunpowder.	1890	37	9,609,975	1,730	1,002,694	3,279,004	6,732,343
	1880	33	4,983,560	1,011	510,550	2,053,488	3,348,341
Hardware.	1890	850	26,271,840	19,671	9,911,496	10,186,442	26,726,463
	1880	492	15,303,551	16,801	6,846,913	10,097,577	22,653,693

\* No inquiry respecting this industry in 1880.

† Excludes 2,115 officers and clerks for whom salaries were not reported.

‡ The data for "Electric Light and Power" in 1890 are confined to the State of New York, the District of Columbia, and the city of St. Louis, Mo.

§ Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

Mechanical and Manufacturing Industries.	Year.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Capital.	Average Number of Employees and Total Wages.		Cost of Materials Used.	Value of Products, Including Receipts from Custom Work and Repairing.
				Em- ployés.	Wages.		
Hats and caps, not including wool hats.....	1880	705	\$13,724,002	27,193	\$14,111,747	\$13,180,802	\$67,811,599
	1880	489	5,455,468	17,241	6,635,522	9,841,352	21,308,107
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1880	796	50,807,733	61,209	18,263,272	35,861,585	67,341,018
	1880	859	15,579,591	28,885	6,701,475	15,210,951	29,167,227
Ice, artificial.....	1880	222	9,846,468	3,265	1,441,187	940,099	4,900,963
	1880	35	1,251,200	447	140,885	153,112	544,763
Iron and steel.....	1880	645	372,678,018	152,585	84,665,506	285,777,845	430,954,348
	1880	1,006	230,971,884	140,978	55,476,786	191,271,150	296,557,685
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, wash- ers and rivets.....	1880	82	10,789,821	7,341	3,472,202	6,746,804	12,373,031
	1880	100	4,953,019	5,064	1,861,300	6,097,011	10,073,330
Iron and steel, forgings.....	1880	90	7,162,145	4,448	2,634,641	4,875,697	9,042,551
	1880	91	3,598,241	3,210	1,329,151	3,900,780	6,462,028
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails.....	1880	138	24,334,549	17,118	7,816,994	22,900,787	34,227,517
	1880	62	3,877,845	2,910	1,255,171	3,812,032	5,529,240
Iron and steel, pipe, wrought....	1880	22	22,622,367	12,064	5,945,462	26,968,796	37,906,841
	1880	35	6,129,505	5,210	1,738,268	9,490,049	18,222,162
Iron-work, architectural and or- namental.....	1880	724	21,968,172	18,672	11,951,457	18,620,510	37,745,294
	1880	220	1,400,197	1,064	844,614	1,699,465	3,411,096
Jewelry.....	1880	783	22,249,508	15,761	10,270,383	16,110,219	34,761,453
	1880	734	11,431,164	12,687	6,441,688	10,324,930	22,201,621
Leather, morocco*.....	1880	121	12,283,793	8,267	4,569,599	18,174,452	26,279,105
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, tanned and curried.....	1880	1,596	81,261,696	34,345	17,825,005	100,114,506	138,285,004
	1880	15,424	67,100,574	34,895	14,049,656	145,255,716	184,699,693
Lime and cement.....	1880	373	18,752,346	13,710	5,473,222	5,667,865	15,741,801
	1880	615	6,352,538	5,069	1,579,813	2,648,188	5,772,813
Liquors, distilled.....	1880	440	31,003,176	5,845	2,814,839	14,909,173	104,187,899
	1880	944	24,247,595	6,542	2,663,967	27,744,245	41,063,663
Liquors, malt.....	1880	1,243	232,471,230	34,800	26,382,544	64,008,347	132,731,622
	1880	2,101	91,208,224	20,220	12,188,068	56,596,500	101,063,355
Liquors, vinous.....	1880	326	5,762,763	1,252	4,808,733	5,824,300	5,846,148
	1880	117	2,351,910	1,037	216,559	1,940,629	2,169,193
Lithographing and engraving....	1880	219	15,480,157	10,590	7,147,174	6,266,464	17,928,157
	1880	167	4,601,825	4,322	2,307,302	2,755,294	6,142,335
Looking-glass and picture frames	1880	1,290	8,554,985	9,064	5,267,553	7,089,115	16,376,173
	1880	645	4,437,666	6,133	2,471,105	4,361,248	9,566,219
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.....	1880	21,011	496,339,968	286,197	87,784,433	231,555,618	408,667,575
	1880	25,708	181,186,122	147,936	31,845,974	146,155,385	239,268,729
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, & blinds.	1880	3,670	12,271,440	86,888	48,970,080	104,698,934	183,681,552
	1880	2,491	38,070,593	37,187	14,431,654	45,263,462	73,421,631
Malt.....	1880	202	24,293,864	8,694	2,103,200	17,100,074	23,442,559
	1880	216	14,380,441	2,342	1,004,548	14,321,423	18,773,032
Marble and stone work.....	1880	3,373	37,115,193	35,989	25,363,521	23,939,904	62,595,762
	1880	2,446	16,498,221	21,471	10,238,885	12,743,345	31,415,150
Masonry, brick and stone.....	1880	7,715	54,989,408	119,299	77,627,287	98,207,162	204,163,642
	1880	1,591	3,990,706	16,020	6,880,886	10,124,478	20,598,553
Mattresses and spring beds.....	1880	696	6,682,029	7,347	3,680,297	8,727,380	15,633,932
	1880	357	1,749,750	2,304	898,325	3,116,471	5,298,234
Millinery and lace goods.....	1880	278	6,630,210	11,827	5,452,429	6,583,342	18,047,067
	1880	247	2,678,880	6,555	1,661,044	6,142,091	9,577,840
Mineral and soda waters.....	1880	1,377	10,781,817	7,717	4,203,868	4,562,808	14,353,745
	1880	512	2,569,561	2,726	1,065,633	2,117,764	4,741,709
Mixed textiles.....	1880	470	37,966,057	43,373	13,316,763	37,227,771	66,221,706
Musical instruments, organs and materials.....	1880	145	9,890,283	4,969	3,066,477	3,454,720	9,213,183
	1880	171	3,922,333	4,202	2,142,539	2,692,332	6,136,472
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.....	1880	236	18,430,872	13,057	9,347,729	10,470,779	26,766,363
	1880	174	9,869,577	6,575	4,633,133	5,263,119	12,264,521
Oil, cottonseed and cake.....	1880	119	12,808,096	6,301	1,907,827	14,363,126	19,335,947
	1880	45	3,862,300	3,319	880,436	5,091,251	7,691,021
Oil, linseed.....	1880	62	14,003,358	2,073	1,286,082	19,374,543	23,534,306
	1880	81	5,872,750	1,416	681,677	12,874,294	15,343,812
Ordnance and ordnance stores..	1880	4	7,639,991	1,459	1,069,306	743,348	2,424,662
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* In 1880, included with "Leather, Dressed Skins."

+ In 1880, an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry, and was counted twice. In 1890, but one report was received for each establishment.

‡ Included in other classifications in 1890.

§ Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

		Num- ber of Estab- lish- ments		Average Number— of Employes, and Total Wages.	Cost of Materials Used.	Value of Products, Including Receipts from Cus- tom Work and Repairing.
Mechanical and Manufacturing Industries.	Year.	ing.	Capital.	Em- ployes.	Wages.	
Painting and paper-hanging.....	1880	10,043	\$23,135,781	56,281	\$37,722,550	\$23,110,350
	1880	3,968	5,645,950	17,711	7,920,806	8,762,780
Paints.....	1880	382	34,009,203	8,787	5,606,629	24,930,532
	1880	244	13,555,202	4,458	2,134,255	17,032,552
Paper.....	1880	567	82,374,099	29,598	13,746,584	42,223,314
	1880	682	46,241,202	24,422	8,525,355	33,951,297
Paper-hangings.....	1880	27	5,709,909	2,814	1,474,788	3,672,027
	1880	25	3,590,500	2,487	874,621	3,629,222
Patent medicines & compounds..	1880	1,127	18,598,823	9,360	5,094,202	11,030,916
	1880	563	10,620,880	4,025	1,651,596	6,704,729
Paving and paving materials.....	1880	704	12,648,093	23,730	10,450,970	18,891,005
	1880	46	745,750	757	244,339	576,301
Petroleum, refining*.....	1880	94	77,416,296	12,471	6,989,478	67,918,723
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Photography.....	1880	3,105	7,804,532	10,432	6,405,871	3,892,196
	1880	1,287	3,131,895	3,977	1,671,118	1,671,455
Pickles, preserves, and sauces....	1880	316	4,913,459	4,252	1,787,819	5,623,541
	1880	109	841,023	990	259,454	1,472,599
Plated and britannia ware.....	1880	68	13,150,990	6,919	3,775,305	4,647,890
	1880	55	5,862,025	4,675	2,453,361	4,100,116
Plumbing and gas-fitting.....	1880	5,327	29,335,247	42,518	23,762,611	37,735,671
	1880	2,161	5,950,512	9,694	4,770,399	9,085,308
Printing and publishing.....	1880	16,596	185,397,445	195,227	105,093,075	69,853,915
	1880	3,467	62,963,704	58,478	30,531,657	32,400,985
Pulp, wood.....	1880	82	7,455,449	2,830	1,223,941	2,005,166
	1880	50	1,898,450	1,209	444,778	910,836
Roofing and roofing materials....	1880	2,140	13,303,597	13,393	8,568,026	14,712,379
	1880	493	2,329,277	3,062	1,411,183	3,382,364
Rubber and elastic goods.....	1880	139	13,303,787	9,902	4,516,289	11,113,528
	1880	90	6,067,987	6,298	2,286,972	9,249,367
Saddlery and harness.....	1880	7,931	35,346,620	30,326	16,080,815	24,674,225
	1880	7,999	16,508,019	21,446	7,997,752	19,968,716
Salt.....	1880	200	13,437,749	4,455	1,732,491	1,629,770
	1880	208	8,225,740	4,289	1,260,023	2,074,049
Saws.....	1880	95	6,313,373	2,943	1,869,694	2,946,401
	1880	89	3,231,135	2,566	1,226,370	1,744,063
Screws.....	1880	27	7,244,680	2,764	1,160,406	1,232,377
	1880	20	4,265,000	1,555	456,542	935,300
Sewing-machines & attachments.	1880	59	16,043,126	9,121	5,170,555	8,502,173
	1880	106	12,501,830	9,553	4,636,099	4,829,106
Shipbuilding.....	1880	1,010	53,393,074	25,994	16,023,847	16,925,109
	1880	2,188	20,979,874	21,345	19,713,813	19,736,358
Shirts.....	1880	969	14,273,611	32,750	10,704,606	15,704,353
	1880	549	6,841,778	25,687	5,408,096	11,306,444
Silk and silk goods.....	1880	472	51,007,537	50,913	19,630,318	51,004,425
	1880	382	19,126,300	61,337	9,146,705	22,467,701
Slaughtering and meat-packing, not including retail butchering establishments.....	1880	1,867	118,016,096	49,052	29,403,249	482,897,381
	1880	872	49,419,213	27,297	10,508,530	267,738,902
Soap and candles.....	1880	578	24,821,099	9,305	4,951,048	26,687,412
	1880	629	14,541,294	5,289	2,219,513	19,807,444
Stamped ware.....	1880	99	9,692,868	7,075	3,062,872	5,229,586
	1880	26	2,175,940	2,382	868,043	2,104,141
Steam fittings and heating appa- ratus.....	1880	217	17,017,364	11,779	7,594,395	10,628,814
	1880	95	3,075,751	2,474	1,305,739	2,857,000
Sugar and molasses, refining.....	1880	393	24,013,008	7,529	2,815,275	107,758,811
	1880	49	27,432,500	5,857	2,873,032	144,008,499
Timber products, not manufac- tured at mill†.....	1880	1,906	61,541,086	46,142	11,353,608	11,006,878
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet-iron working.....	1880	7,002	38,434,900	38,442	21,036,375	31,217,522
	1880	7,993	23,167,392	27,116	11,243,270	26,460,226
Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff.....	1880	395	30,841,316	31,287	8,568,071	29,192,249
	1880	477	17,207,401	32,756	6,419,024	34,397,072
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	1880	10,956	59,517,827	98,156	44,767,989	50,298,900
	1880	7,145	21,698,549	53,297	18,464,562	29,577,536
Tools, not elsewhere specified....	1880	462	11,376,622	7,095	4,144,898	3,517,208
	1880	145	4,384,109	3,151	1,489,531	1,236,556
Trunks and valises.....	1880	395	6,900,756	6,785	3,513,749	4,703,982
	1880	265	2,732,256	4,534	1,736,586	3,910,153
Type-founding.....	1880	38	4,968,309	2,172	1,401,749	1,494,062
	1880	48	2,772,690	1,966	959,693	690,743

\* In 1880, "Petroleum, refining," formed part of a separate report, and was not included in the general statistics of manufactures.

† Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

Mechanical and Manufacturing Industries.	Year.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Average Number of Employees, and Total Wages.			Cost of Materials Used.	Value of Products, Including Receipts from Custom Work and Repairing.
			Capital.	Em- ployés.	Wages.		
Umbrellas and canes.....	1880	435	\$5,848,289	6,863	\$3,204,797	\$7,562,921	\$13,771,987
	1880	172	2,658,725	3,608	1,158,682	4,502,777	6,917,468
Varnish.....	1880	140	11,308,943	1,851	1,749,061	7,805,683	13,795,510
	1880	81	3,778,100	573	390,716	3,699,684	5,721,174
Vinegar and cider.....	1880	694	5,858,395	3,388	1,149,069	3,208,455	6,649,300
	1880	306	2,151,766	1,257	413,451	1,888,173	3,418,038
Watches.....	1880	19	10,106,114	6,675	3,688,927	965,740	6,051,066
	1880	11	4,144,327	3,346	1,712,276	982,224	3,271,244
Wire.....	1880	24	11,607,685	7,804	4,183,802	15,038,541	22,012,804
	1880	40	4,230,071	6,169	1,982,731	7,084,065	10,836,805
Wire-work, including wire rope and cable.....	1880	569	11,757,902	7,917	3,983,209	8,325,435	15,562,857
	1880	306	3,681,893	4,459	1,708,165	6,410,084	9,127,818
Wood, turned and carved.....	1880	872	7,825,668	8,430	4,226,922	3,947,227	10,939,647
	1880	916	4,482,800	7,240	2,585,578	3,637,950	8,436,817
Woolen goods.....	1880	1,311	130,939,940	79,351	28,478,961	82,270,335	133,577,977
	1880	1,990	93,095,564	86,504	25,836,382	100,845,611	160,606,721
Worsted goods.....	1880	143	68,085,116	42,593	15,890,183	50,706,769	79,194,652
	1880	76	20,374,043	18,803	5,663,027	22,013,628	38,549,942

#### MINERAL PRODUCTS.

For information on this class of products reference is made to another part of this volume, under the head of "Mineral Industries."

#### FISHERIES.

FISHERIES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1880 AND 1889, SHOWING PERSONS EMPLOYED, APPARATUS AND CAPITAL INVESTED, VALUE OF PRODUCTS, ETC.

See Commercial Year Book, Volume II, Pages 164 to 168.

## UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

(Revised by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.)

The Civil Service Act "To Regulate and Improve the Civil Service of the United States" was passed on January 16, 1893. It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, a Chief Examiner, a Secretary, and other employees, and makes it the duty of the Commission to aid the President, as he may request, in preparing suitable rules for carrying the Act into effect, to make regulations to govern all examinations held under the provisions of the Act, and to control such examinations. The main purpose of the Act is to establish a system of examinations for ascertaining the fitness of applicants for performance of the public work. In place of the machinery of patronage, largely based on official favor and social and political influence, it substitutes a merit system of competitive examinations for appointment and promotion in the Civil Service, open to all citizens alike, and forbids discrimination for political or religious reasons.

The Civil Service of the United States, by whose labors the executive and administrative business of the Federal Government is carried on, is five times more extensive than the whole force of the army and navy combined. The whole number of persons regularly employed in the Civil Service is about 179,000, of whom 75,515 are classified subject to competitive examination under the Civil Service Act and rules. The classified service does not extend to unskilled workmen or mere laborers, or to persons whose appointments are subject to confirmation by the Senate.

The total number of persons in the Executive Civil Service classified by compensation is 75,515; the number classified under the regulations of the Navy Department approved by the Commission and sanctioned by the President is 5,063; the number classified and appointed by the President solely is 26; and the number classified but required to pass merely a non-competitive examination, or who are excepted from examination (2,061 of the latter class being Indians), is 3,308; in all, 83,907, or the number to which the rules apply for competition or registration.

The Classified Civil Service (by which is meant all that part of the Executive Civil Service included within the provisions of the Civil Service Act and rules) is arranged in branches as follows: The Departmental Service, with 41,749 positions, of which 2,181 are excepted (2,061 being filled by Indians); the Post-Office Service, with 25,974 positions, of which 522 are excepted; the Government Printing Service, with 2,816 positions; the Custom-House Service, with 1,404 positions, of which 816 are excepted; and the Internal Revenue Service, with 3,108 positions, of which 217 are excepted. Excepted positions in the Custom-House Service and the Internal Revenue Service are subject to a non-competitive examination.

The examinations cover a wide range of subjects, and are practical in character, adapted to the duties of the places to be filled. Examinations are held twice a year in every State and Territory at fixed times and places. Persons desiring information respecting the Postal, Customs, or Internal Revenue Service should make application to the local board of examiners at the classified office at which service is sought. For all other branches of the service, application should be made to the Civil Service Commission at Washington.

Few women are appointed under the clerk-copyist examination in the departments at Washington. A few receive appointments as stenographers and typewriters. In the Customs Service women are employed only as inspectors. Women have the best chance for appointment as teachers and matrons in the Indian Service, the salaries of which are from \$50 to \$720 a year. Men have the best chance for appointment as stenographers and typewriters, draftsmen, meat inspectors, patent examiners, pension examiners, fish-culturists, civil engineers, etc.

No applicant is admitted to an examination in any one of the different trades, such as those in the Government Printing Office, unless he has had five years' experience in his trade, one year of which must have been as a journeyman. This information is brought out by personal questions relating to the applicant's experience at his trade, and the certificates of persons who have employed him. For ordinary clerical places the examination is confined to orthography, penmanship, copying, letter-writing and simple arithmetic. Patent examiners are examined in physics, technics, mathematics, chemistry, and mechanical drawing. Meat inspectors are examined in letter-writing, veterinary anatomy and physiology, veterinary pathology, and meat inspection. One of the practical tests for post-office clerks and railway mail clerks is an exercise in reading manuscript addresses. Specimen sets of questions will be furnished by the Commission on request. Examinations for the Consular Service are non-competitive and are conducted by a board of the State Department.

Persons who served in the military or naval service of the United States, and were discharged by reason of disabilities resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, are given certain preferences in the classified Civil Service. They are released from all maximum age limitations, are eligible for appointment at a grade of 65, while others are obliged to obtain a grade of 70, and are certified to appointing officers before all others. Subject to the other conditions of the rules, any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States in the late war of the rebellion, and was honorably discharged therefrom, or the widow of any such person, or any army nurse of said war, may be reinstated without regard to the length of time he or she has been separated from the service.

Appointments in the departments at Washington are required to be apportioned among the States upon the basis of population. Upon the occurrence of a vacancy, the appointment to fill it, if not made by promotion, transfer, or reinstatement, must be made by selection from the three eligibles of highest grade in the appropriate register.

Provision is made in the rules for transfers from one department or office to another; for reinstatement to the service within a period of one year from the date of separation, where there has been no misconduct on the part of the person separated (no limitation as to time being recognized in the cases of the soldiers, sailors, army nurses, and widows of the late war), and for examinations for promotion.

The following provisions have been adopted for the protection of employees:

"Any person in the Executive Civil Service of the United States who shall wilfully violate any of the provisions of the Civil Service Act, or of these rules, shall be dismissed from office."

"No person in the Executive Civil Service shall use his official authority or official influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or controlling the result thereof."

"No person in the Executive Civil Service shall dismiss, or cause to be dismissed, or make any attempt to procure the dismissal of, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of, any other person therein, because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations."

"No removal shall be made from any position subject to competitive examination except for just cause, and upon written charges filed with the head of the department or other appointing officer, and of which the accused shall have full notice and an opportunity to make defense."

The Civil Service Act also provides that when rules shall have been promulgated "it shall be the duty of all officers of the United States in the departments and offices to which any such rules may relate, to aid, in all proper ways, in carrying said rules, and any modification thereof, into effect."

For information relating to examinations for the service of the State of New York, application should be made to the Civil Service Commission at Albany, N. Y., and for the service of New York City, to the Municipal Supervisory Board at Cooper Union.

## NATIONAL WEALTH.

It is not possible to give a trustworthy estimate of the present wealth of the United States, for the reason that the true data for such a computation does not exist in any available form. The only way in which a general approximation to a valuation could be made would be to add to the last census estimate an amount proportioned to the increase in population. The growth in population since 1890 may perhaps be safely estimated at 12½ per cent. The valuation of the national wealth in the last census was \$85,037,091,197, 12½ per cent. of which would amount to \$8,129,636,396. Adding this amount to the figures for 1890, we should have a total of \$73,167,727,595 for 1896. This, however, could only be regarded as a probable approximation to the truth. The census of 1890 gives the following explanation of the method in which the national valuation was reached:

"The total true valuation of all tangible property\* in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, at the census of 1890 amounted to \$85,037,091,197, of which amount \$39,544,544,333 represents the value of real estate and improvements thereon and \$25,492,546,864 that of personal property, including railroads, mines, and quarries. At the same time the total assessed value of real and personal property taxed was \$25,473,173,418, of which amount \$18,956,556,675 represents real estate and improvements thereon, and \$6,516,616,743 personal property.

"The true valuation is what would be deemed a fair selling price for the property at the date of the census, and is thus termed in distinction from the assessed valuation, which is a value placed upon certain taxable property for taxation purposes only.

"The true valuation of real estate includes all improvements thereon, and is based on reports of local officers or of private individuals believed to be familiar with real estate values in their respective localities, but does not include the value of railroads or mines and quarries. In every case a statement showing such true valuation of the State by counties has been submitted to the Governor of the State for his approval or correction, and all changes suggested by him have been made.

"The true value of personal property in most cases is that placed upon it by its owners and given to the enumerators and other census officials, as required by law.

"The value given to railroads and equipments, however, represents the cost of construction and equipment of the roads in question, and is distributed among the several States, according to mileage.

"The gold and silver coin and bullion is the amount reported by the Director of the Mint as in the country at the close of the fiscal year 1890.

"The value of merchandise in stock and of cattle not on farms is based upon the value of such property assessed for taxation; that of furniture and personal belongings upon their insured values, as shown by an examination of 8,000 policies upon contents of houses not in large cities; that of libraries and other exempt property upon returns received from nearly every municipality in the country; that of foreign goods in bond upon the report of the Treasury Department, and that of agricultural products on hand upon the report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1890. These values are included as miscellaneous, and represent, it is believed, substantially all the wealth of the country not elsewhere classified.

"The true and assessed valuations for 1890, compared with like valuations of the previous decade, are as follows:

Year.	—True Valuation of all Real and— Personal Property.			—Assessed Valuation of Real and— Personal Property Taxed.		
	Total.	Per Capita.	Per Cent. of Increase.	Total.	Per Capita.	Per Cent. of Increase.
1890.....	\$85,037,091,197	\$1,036	49.02	\$25,473,173,418	\$407	48.62
1880.....	43,642,000,000	870	....	17,139,903,495	342	....

"The assessed valuation of 1890 has been somewhat increased above the amount reported by the Tenth Census by the inclusion of railroad values omitted, but on which ad valorem taxes were levied.

"The total true value in 1890 includes \$941,031,378, the value of vacant national lands and Indian reservations not embraced in the figures for 1890. Omitting this amount, the percentage of increase of true valuation was substantially the same for the decade as that of the assessed valuation.

"The valuation given to real estate and personal property throughout the country for purposes of taxation is termed 'assessed valuation.' It covers but a portion of the property in existence, a considerable amount of both real and personal being specially exempt from taxation by law, and of the latter class it is known that an additional portion escapes taxation by fraudulent evasion."

\*"Bonds, notes, mortgages, and various forms of securities are not included, nor are corporation stocks reckoned as part of the wealth, nor are stocks, bonds, and corporate property computed. Paper representations are not treated at all; only actual, tangible property entered into the estimate and that was credited to the place where located. It was found wholly impracticable to attempt to locate property by ownership."

**TRUE VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA,  
BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.\* 1880 AND 1890.**

States and Territories.	True Valuation of Real and Personal Property			
	Total		Per Capita	
	1880.	1880.	1880.	1880.
The United States.....	\$85,037,091,197	\$43,642,000,000	+\$1,086	\$870
North Atlantic division.....	21,435,491,864	17,583,000,000	1,232	1,200
Maine.....	480,134,128	511,000,000	740	787
New Hampshire.....	325,128,740	363,000,000	863	1,046
Vermont.....	265,507,323	302,000,000	799	909
Massachusetts.....	2,808,045,447	2,623,000,000	1,252	1,471
Rhode Island.....	804,162,352	400,000,000	1,459	1,447
Connecticut.....	835,120,219	779,000,000	1,119	1,251
New York.....	8,576,701,991	6,308,000,000	1,430	1,241
New Jersey.....	1,445,295,114	1,305,000,000	1,000	1,154
Pennsylvania.....	6,180,740,550	4,942,000,000	1,177	1,154
South Atlantic division.....	5,132,280,666	3,752,000,000	579	495
Delaware.....	175,678,795	136,000,000	1,043	928
Maryland.....	1,083,473,048	897,000,000	1,041	995
District of Columbia.....	345,506,733	220,000,000	1,491	1,259
Virginia.....	862,318,070	707,000,000	521	467
West Virginia.....	438,054,681	350,000,000	575	566
North Carolina.....	584,145,969	461,000,000	361	329
South Carolina.....	404,911,308	322,000,000	348	323
Georgia.....	852,408,449	606,000,000	464	393
Florida.....	389,489,388	120,000,000	995	445
North Central division.....	25,255,915,549	16,188,000,000	1,129	932
Ohio.....	3,951,382,384	3,238,000,000	1,076	1,012
Indiana.....	2,095,176,626	1,681,000,000	956	830
Illinois.....	5,066,751,719	3,210,000,000	1,324	1,043
Michigan.....	2,095,016,272	1,580,000,000	1,001	965
Wisconsin.....	1,833,308,533	1,189,000,000	1,087	866
Minnesota.....	1,691,851,927	792,000,000	1,300	1,014
Iowa.....	2,287,348,333	1,721,000,000	1,196	1,059
Missouri.....	2,397,942,945	1,562,000,000	995	720
North Dakota.....	337,006,706	\$118,000,000	{ 1,844 }	{ 2873 }
South Dakota.....	425,141,299		{ 1,293 }	
Nebraska.....	1,275,685,514	685,000,000	1,206	851
Kansas.....	1,799,343,501	760,000,000	1,261	763
South Central division.....	6,401,281,019	3,882,000,000	769	435
Kentucky.....	1,172,232,313	902,000,000	681	547
Tennessee.....	887,956,143	705,000,000	502	451
Alabama.....	622,773,504	428,000,000	412	339
Mississippi.....	454,242,688	354,000,000	352	313
Louisiana.....	495,911,597	382,000,000	443	406
Texas.....	2,105,576,766	825,000,000	942	518
Oklahoma.....	48,285,124	.....	781	.....
Arkansas.....	455,147,422	286,000,000	408	366
Indian Territory.....	159,765,462	.....	.....	.....
Western division.....	6,811,422,099	2,282,000,000	2,250	1,291
Montana.....	453,135,209	40,000,000	3,429	1,022
Wyoming.....	199,773,710	54,000,000	2,797	2,591
Colorado.....	1,145,712,367	240,000,000	2,780	1,235
New Mexico.....	231,459,897	49,000,000	1,507	410
Arizona.....	188,890,976	41,000,000	3,168	1,014
Utah.....	349,411,234	114,000,000	1,681	782
Nevada.....	180,323,693	156,000,000	3,941	2,506
Idaho.....	207,696,581	29,000,000	2,464	890
Washington.....	780,668,726	62,000,000	2,177	825
Oregon.....	590,396,194	154,000,000	1,882	882
California.....	2,533,733,627	1,343,000,000	2,097	1,553

The following statement exhibits the distribution of the national wealth as among the several States and Territories:

\* Exclusive of Alaska.

† In computing these per capita the true valuation of Indian Territory is excluded.

‡ Dakota Territory.



## TRUE VALUATION (\*) OF REAL AND PERSONAL

States and Territories.	Total.	Real estate with improve- ments there- on.	Live stock on farms, farm implements, and ma- chinery.
The United States.....	\$65,037,091,197	\$39,544,541,333	\$2,703,015,040
North Atlantic division.....	21,435,491,864	13,905,274,304	430,770,756
Maine.....	489,134,128	254,060,559	23,779,553
New Hampshire.....	325,128,740	176,131,000	14,044,975
Vermont.....	265,567,323	138,378,194	21,377,889
Massachusetts.....	2,803,645,447	1,898,637,794	20,137,118
Rhode Island.....	504,162,352	394,740,002	3,360,000
Connecticut.....	835,120,219	543,421,891	13,050,113
New York.....	8,576,701,991	5,817,704,987	171,183,439
New Jersey.....	1,445,785,114	961,013,972	23,197,074
Pennsylvania.....	6,190,746,550	3,781,177,285	140,009,613
South Atlantic division.....	5,132,980,666	2,923,418,932	198,075,819
Delaware.....	175,678,795	105,720,519	6,634,389
Maryland.....	1,085,176,626	745,307,917	25,734,410
District of Columbia.....	343,593,733	286,593,006	28,880
Virginia.....	862,318,070	470,642,533	39,967,989
West Virginia.....	438,854,881	248,727,477	27,081,030
North Carolina.....	584,148,999	278,975,226	32,730,490
South Carolina.....	400,911,303	176,528,452	20,744,672
Georgia.....	852,469,449	415,339,394	37,242,968
Florida.....	389,489,383	195,614,398	8,301,120
North Central division.....	25,255,915,540	15,125,481,180	1,447,471,577
Ohio.....	3,951,382,384	2,530,255,018	145,657,036
Indiana.....	2,095,176,626	1,288,163,737	114,333,677
Illinois.....	5,066,751,719	3,294,642,440	214,848,000
Michigan.....	2,095,016,272	1,149,290,454	91,747,583
Wisconsin.....	1,833,308,523	1,098,350,591	82,951,367
Minnesota.....	1,691,851,927	1,034,163,155	74,442,156
Iowa.....	2,289,348,333	1,261,701,010	243,101,537
Missouri.....	2,397,902,945	1,438,731,201	190,531,802
North Dakota.....	337,066,506	175,917,069	25,435,474
South Dakota.....	425,141,299	206,923,201	37,063,221
Nebraska.....	1,275,685,514	708,413,098	109,440,877
Kansas.....	1,792,343,501	939,530,176	146,137,095
South Central division.....	6,401,281,019	3,538,805,433	409,372,600
Kentucky.....	1,172,232,313	711,793,385	81,830,906
Tennessee.....	887,956,143	483,761,510	70,191,110
Alabama.....	622,773,504	271,363,944	35,283,375
Mississippi.....	454,242,688	208,393,024	39,005,300
Louisiana.....	495,301,597	271,961,846	25,065,735
Texas.....	2,105,576,766	1,220,417,771	117,006,044
Oklahoma.....	48,285,124	34,037,571	3,639,850
Arkansas.....	455,147,422	233,855,131	31,445,280
Indian Territory.....	159,765,482	103,221,251	.....
Western division.....	6,811,422,099	4,051,564,424	217,324,288
Montana.....	453,135,209	207,770,797	22,976,697
Wyoming.....	109,773,710	92,493,357	15,870,581
Colorado.....	1,145,712,267	603,326,165	25,322,800
New Mexico.....	231,450,897	113,729,183	7,538,329
Arizona.....	188,880,976	95,644,280	3,454,240
Utah.....	349,411,234	183,117,253	7,978,490
Nevada.....	180,323,668	92,222,975	6,539,300
Idaho.....	207,896,591	91,603,807	8,425,950
Washington.....	760,098,726	516,365,149	17,263,310
Oregon.....	590,396,194	340,174,803	27,205,600
California.....	2,533,733,627	1,671,113,655	74,948,940

\* True valuation is what would be deemed a fair selling price for the property at the date of the census.

## PROPERTY, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES (†) 1890:

Mines and quar- ries, including product on hand.	Gold and sil- ver coin and bullion.	Machinery of mill- and product on hand, raw and manu- factured.	Railroads and equipments, includ'g street railroads.	Telegraphs, telephones, and canals.	Miscellaneous.
\$1,291,291,579	\$1,158,774,948	\$3,058,593,441	\$8,685,407,323	\$701,755,712	\$7,843,708,821
424,071,491	380,431,535	1,739,752,192	1,445,910,383	311,238,23	2,747,193,117
5,806,910	10,655,666	27,400,727	69,524,389	43,175,048	54,722,248
1,188,089	6,039,898	30,964,364	58,782,551	2,143,867	35,814,204
11,841,193	5,380,723	8,223,289	49,349,395	1,716,604	29,300,045
3,363,965	48,476,225	309,098,895	110,793,408	51,655,136	361,477,876
316,055	5,996,129	74,946,062	13,433,793	5,103,956	65,860,445
3,106,787	13,456,492	86,624,237	54,530,504	14,753,310	106,154,885
30,513,948	176,941,588	594,476,039	534,671,937	129,098,710	1,122,111,672
5,543,997	23,764,541	121,173,974	99,357,820	16,225,600	195,015,136
361,888,490	99,700,483	486,944,603	455,446,676	87,347,794	777,541,606
61,415,252	140,731,530	180,991,025	942,510,386	76,132,083	608,705,689
282,082	2,824,336	15,359,670	16,599,418	6,581,088	22,278,322
20,771,825	19,335,876	58,727,020	68,738,915	18,551,361	130,311,694
.....	5,266,300	13,958,068	4,489,963	2,023,844	31,086,682
6,512,817	21,389,094	28,162,089	109,867,928	11,990,333	109,784,507
14,457,319	11,776,054	11,278,084	65,609,822	3,539,626	56,485,519
4,298,904	34,358,230	12,044,428	152,160,420	8,132,644	71,433,657
7,297,518	17,512,403	11,502,673	114,063,428	5,792,545	47,449,612
7,618,745	28,298,648	26,196,591	227,397,970	11,671,918	98,648,186
186,042	5,980,549	3,782,472	126,557,482	3,792,714	41,207,711
220,544,444	387,040,555	873,977,334	3,937,237,117	160,425,970	3,103,737,392
53,637,259	60,430,088	182,610,892	424,107,906	35,698,555	518,935,630
15,102,469	35,640,877	54,920,942	310,172,144	9,117,196	287,525,614
22,044,593	77,690,591	245,552,306	521,464,517	23,344,205	687,324,404
77,006,518	34,418,789	86,490,821	375,484,296	38,723,361	241,252,428
8,368,551	27,934,449	81,874,031	294,269,054	14,738,945	124,801,515
10,380,329	23,036,530	55,655,545	281,641,105	5,574,588	26,748,121
7,676,126	30,981,525	29,938,530	442,694,783	8,218,284	263,036,718
12,480,754	46,436,377	100,566,607	322,668,487	12,964,196	36,523,441
66,580	3,041,965	943,450	102,937,257	739,876	27,934,805
6,822,622	5,263,014	1,329,023	127,245,237	1,315,232	38,639,759
2,080,177	18,961,494	14,944,683	272,129,695	4,292,140	146,412,337
4,287,466	23,006,063	19,118,444	462,422,646	5,708,394	198,362,220
40,916,904	170,363,078	138,558,243	1,288,746,449	53,994,196	760,494,116
9,919,417	29,192,063	36,023,060	142,262,792	8,470,490	152,737,221
7,344,009	27,372,514	25,681,003	152,683,677	7,874,072	113,047,598
18,277,597	23,203,293	23,124,013	174,557,142	8,294,253	64,722,864
5,000	19,365,960	5,535,904	119,889,776	6,499,749	54,648,075
.....	17,785,914	19,244,378	91,673,064	8,319,098	61,251,562
1,255,970	35,537,610	22,047,604	443,577,639	9,834,462	252,844,647
.....	937,774	51,114	8,629,471	247,336	742,008
2,622,902	16,975,521	6,732,986	97,552,745	4,512,716	56,450,141
1,492,006	27,509	114,549	54,910,144	.....	.....
544,343,485	70,178,250	125,314,647	1,070,003,038	59,920,490	672,773,507
81,426,288	3,111,659	1,197,893	112,602,661	528,660	23,520,488
5,020,496	1,216,666	455,748	48,466,975	242,820	6,007,067
161,471,917	8,606,736	14,507,433	222,229,424	1,648,792	108,598,940
21,692,388	2,524,943	471,948	75,469,393	614,372	9,419,410
26,090,504	1,013,002	282,930	56,348,380	238,480	5,849,151
67,432,123	3,961,485	2,793,974	55,974,079	831,120	27,302,210
27,130,047	1,054,488	296,977	47,513,454	183,044	5,583,383
46,987,265	1,410,142	398,892	48,078,479	337,540	6,680,516
7,622,793	7,576,766	11,712,975	9,724,845	9,947,920	97,493,998
16,836,577	7,007,914	12,984,620	74,978,844	6,450,099	64,757,728
82,652,997	32,674,449	80,219,258	235,616,555	38,897,137	317,610,638

## STATE AND LOCAL DEBTS AND TAXATION.

Statements of the State and local obligations and taxation, according to the census of 1890, will be found at pages 236 to 245 of Volume I of the "Year Book."

## Statistics of

COMMERCE,  
BANKING,  
MONEY,

## OTHER STATISTICS.

PRECIOUS METALS,  
RAILROADS,  
SHIPPING,

TELEGRAPH,  
POSTAL SERVICE,  
CONSULAR SERVICE,

will be found under appropriate headings in other parts of this volume.

† Exclusive of Alaska.

# TARIFF OF 1897.

FROM THE OFFICIAL TEXT.

## AN ACT TO PROVIDE REVENUE FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND TO ENCOURAGE THE INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That on and after the passage of this Act, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles imported from foreign countries, and mentioned in the schedules herein contained, the rates of duty which are, by the schedules and paragraphs, respectively prescribed, namely:

### SCHEDULE A.

#### CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

1. ACIDS: Acetic or pyroligneous acid, not exceeding the specific gravity of one and forty-seven one-thousandths, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; exceeding the specific gravity of one and forty-seven one-thousandths, 2 cents per pound; boracic acid, 5 cents per pound; chromic acid and lactic acid, 3 cents per pound; citric acid, 7 cents per pound; salicylic acid, 10 cents per pound; sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol not specially provided for in this Act, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound; tannic acid or tannin, 50 cents per pound; gallic acid, 10 cents per pound; tartaric acid, 7 cents per pound; all other acids not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

2. All alcoholic perfumery, including cologne water and other toilet waters and toilet preparations of all kinds, containing alcohol or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, and alcoholic compounds not specially provided for in this Act, 60 cents per pound and 45 per centum ad valorem.

3. Alkalies, alkaloids, distilled oils, essential oils, expressed oils, rendered oils, and all combinations of the foregoing, and all chemical compounds and salts not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

4. Alumina, hydrate of, or refined bauxite, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound; alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, and alum in crystals or ground, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

5. Ammonia, carbonate of, 1½ cents per pound; muriate of, or sal ammoniac, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; sulphate of, three-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

6. Argols or crude tartar or wine lees crude, containing not more than 40 per centum of bitartrate of potash, 1 cent per pound; containing more than 40 per centum of bitartrate of potash, 1½ cents per pound; tartars and lees crystals, or partly refined argols, containing not more than 90 per centum of bitartrate of potash, and tartrate of soda or potassa, or Rochelle salts, 4 cents per pound; containing more than 90 per centum of bitartrate of potash, 5 cents per pound; cream of tartar and patent tartar, 6 cents per pound.

7. Blacking of all kinds, 25 per centum ad valorem.

8. Bleaching powder, or chloride of lime, one-fifth of 1 cent per pound.

9. Blue vitriol or sulphate of copper, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

10. Bone char, suitable for use in decolorizing sugars, 20 per centum ad valorem.

11. Borax, 5 cents per pound; borates of lime or soda, or other borate material not otherwise provided for, containing more than 36 per centum of anhydrous boracic acid, 4 cents per pound; borates of lime or soda, or other borate material not otherwise provided for, containing not more than 36 per centum of anhydrous boracic acid, 3 cents per pound.

12. Camphor, refined, 6 cents per pound.

13. Chalk (not medicinal nor prepared for toilet purposes), when ground, precipitated naturally or artificially, or otherwise prepared, whether in the form of cubes, blocks, sticks, or disks, or otherwise, including tallors', billiard, red, or French chalk, 1 cent per pound. Manufactures of chalk not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

14. Chloroform, 20 cents per pound.

15. Coal-tar dyes or colors, not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem; all other products or preparations of coal tar, not colors or dyes and not medicinal, not specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem.

16. Cobalt, oxide of, 25 cents per pound.

17. Collodion and all compounds of pyroxylin, whether known as celluloid or by any other name, 50 cents per pound; rolled or in sheets, unpolished, and not made up into articles, 60 cents per pound; if in finished or partly finished articles, and articles of which collodion or any compound of pyroxylin is the component material of chief value, 65 cents per pound and 25 per centum ad valorem.

18. Coloring for brandy, wine, beer, or other liquors, 50 per centum ad valorem.

19. Coppers or sulphate of iron, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

20. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, dried insects, grains, gums and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, nutgalls, roots, stems, spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing; any of the foregoing which are drugs and not edible, but which are advanced in value or condition by refining, grinding, or other process, and not specially provided for in this Act, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound, and in addition thereto 10 per centum ad valorem.

21. Ethers: Sulphuric, 40 cents per pound; spirits of nitrous ether, 25 cents per pound; fruit ethers, oils, or essences, 32 per pound; ethers of

all kinds not specially provided for in this Act, \$1 per pound. *Provided*, That no article of this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than 25 per centum ad valorem.

22. Extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods, and extracts of barks, such as are commonly used for dyeing or tanning, not specially provided for in this Act, seven-eighths of 1 cent per pound; extracts of quebracho and of hemlock bark, one-half of 1 cent per pound; extracts of sumac, and of woods other than dyewoods, not specially provided for in this Act, five-eighths of 1 cent per pound.

23. Gelatine, glue, isinglass, or fish glue, and prepared fish bladders or fish sounds, valued at not above 10 cents per pound, 2½ cents per pound; valued at above 10 cents per pound and not above 35 cents per pound, 25 per centum ad valorem; valued above 35 cents per pound, 15 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem.

24. Glycerine, crude, not purified, 1 cent per pound; refined, 3 cents per pound.

25. Indigo, extracts or pastes of, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; carmined, 10 cents per pound.

26. Ink and ink powders, 25 per centum ad valorem.

27. Iodine, resublimed, 20 cents per pound.

28. Iodoform, \$1 per pound.

29. Licorice, extracts of, in paste, rolls, or other forms, 4½ cents per pound.

30. Chicla, 10 cents per pound.

31. Magnesia, carbonate of, medicinal, 3 cents per pound; calcined, medicinal, 7 cents per pound; sulphate of, or Epsom salts, one-fifth of 1 cent per pound.

32. Oils: Alizarin assistant, sulpho-ricinoleic acid, and ricinoleic acid, by whatever name known, whether liquid, solid, or in paste, in the manufacture of which 50 per centum or more of castor oil is used, 30 cents per gallon; in the manufacture of which less than 50 per centum of castor oil is used, 15 cents per gallon; all other alizarin assistant, not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

33. Castor oil, 35 cents per gallon.

34. Cod-liver oil, 15 cents per gallon.

35. Cotton-seed oil, 4 cents per gallon of 7½ pounds weight.

36. Croton oil, 20 cents per pound.

37. Flaxseed, linseed, and poppy-seed oil, raw, boiled, or oxidized, 20 cents per gallon of 7½ pounds weight.

38. Fusel oil, or amylic alcohol, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

39. Hemp-seed oil and rape-seed oil, 10 cents per gallon.

40. Olive oil, not specially provided for in this Act, 40 cents per gallon; in bottles, jars, tins, or similar packages, 50 cents per gallon.

41. Peppermint oil, 50 cents per pound.

42. Seal, herring, whale, and other fish oil, not specially provided for in this Act, 8 cents per gallon.

43. Opium, crude or unmanufactured, and not adulterated, containing 9 per centum and over of morphia, \$1 per pound; morphia or morphine, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of opium, \$1 per ounce; aqueous extract of opium, for medicinal uses, and tincture of, as laudanum, and other liquid preparations of opium, not specially provided for in this Act, 40 per centum ad valorem; opium containing less than 9 per centum of morphia, and opium prepared for smoking, \$6 per pound; but opium prepared for smoking and other preparations of opium deposited in bonded warehouses shall not be removed therefrom without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded.

44. PAINTS, COLORS, AND VARNISHES: Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, including barytes earth, unmanufactured, 75 cents per ton; manufactured, \$5.25 per ton.

45. Blues, such as Berlin, Prussian, Chinese, and all others, containing ferrocyanide of iron, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, 8 cents per pound.

46. Blanc-fixe, or artificial sulphate of barytes, and satin white, or artificial sulphate of lime, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

47. Black, made from bone, ivory, or vegetable

substance, by whatever name known, including bone-black and lamp-black, dry, or ground in oil or water, 25 per centum ad valorem.

48. Chrome yellow, chrome green, and all other chromium colors in the manufacture of which lead and bichromate of potash or soda are used, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, 4½ cents per pound.

49. Ocher and ochery earths, sienna and sienna earths, and umber and umber earths, not specially provided for, when crude or not powdered, washed, or pulverized, one-eighth of 1 cent per pound; if powdered, washed, or pulverized, three-eighths of 1 cent per pound; if ground in oil or water, 1½ cents per pound.

50. Orange mineral, 3½ cents per pound.

51. Red lead, 2½ cents per pound.

52. Ultramarine blue, whether dry, in pulp, or mixed with water, and wash blue containing ultramarine, 3½ cents per pound.

53. Varnishes, including so-called gold size or japan, 35 per centum ad valorem; spirit varnishes, \$1.32 per gallon and 35 per centum ad valorem.

54. Vermilion red, and other colors containing quicksilver, dry, or ground in oil or water, 10 cents per pound; when not containing quicksilver but made of lead or containing lead, 5 cents per pound.

55. White lead, white paint and pigment containing lead, dry or in pulp, or ground or mixed with oil, 2½ cents per pound.

56. Whiting and Paris white, dry, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound; ground in oil or putty, 1 cent per pound.

57. Zinc, oxide of, and white paint or pigment containing zinc, but not containing lead, dry, 1 cent per pound; ground in oil, 1½ cents per pound; sulphid of zinc white, or white sulphid of zinc, 1¼ cents per pound; chloride of zinc and sulphate of zinc, 1 cent per pound.

58. All paints, colors, pigments, lakes, crayons, smalts, and frostings, whether crude or dry or mixed, or ground with water or oil or with solutions other than oil, not otherwise specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem; all paints, colors, and pigments commonly known as artists' paints or colors, whether in tubes, pans, cakes, or other forms, 30 per centum ad valorem.

59. Paris green and London purple, 15 per centum ad valorem.

60. Lead: Acetate of, white, 3¼ cents per pound; brown, gray, or yellow, 2¼ cents per pound; nitrate of, 2½ cents per pound; litharge, 2¼ cents per pound.

61. Phosphorus, 18 cents per pound.

62. POTASH: Bichromate and chromate of, 3 cents per pound.

63. Caustic or hydrate of, refined, in sticks or rolls, 1 cent per pound; chlorate of, 2¼ cents per pound.

64. Hydriodate, iodide, and iodate of, 25 cents per pound.

65. Nitrate of, or saltpeter, refined, one-half cent per pound.

66. Potassium of, red, 8 cents per pound; yellow, 4 cents per pound; cyanide of potassium, 12½ cents per pound.

67. PREPARATIONS: Medicinal preparations containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, not specially provided for in this Act, 55 cents per pound; but in no case shall the same pay less than 25 per centum ad valorem.

68. Medicinal preparations not containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is not used, not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem; calomel and other mercurial medicinal preparations, 35 per centum ad valorem.

69. Plasters, healing or curative, of all kinds, and court-plaster, 35 per centum ad valorem.

70. Preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, pastes, pomades, powders, and other toilet articles, and articles of perfumery, whether in sachets or otherwise, not containing alcohol, or in the manufacture of which alcohol is not used, and not specially provided for in this Act, 50 per centum ad valorem.

71. Santonin, and all salts thereof containing 80 per centum or over of santonin, \$1 per pound.

72. SOAP: Castile soap, 1½ cents per pound; fancy, perfumed, and all descriptions of toilet soap, including so-called medicinal or medicated soaps, 15 cents per pound; all other soaps not specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem.

73. SODA: Bicarbonate of soda, or supercarbonate of soda, or saleratus, and other alkalies containing 50 per centum or more of bicarbonate of soda, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound.

74. Bichromate and chromate of soda, 2 cents per pound.

75. Crystal carbonate of soda, or concentrated soda crystals, or monohydrate, or sesquicarbonate of soda, three-tenths of 1 cent per pound; chlorate of soda, 2 cents per pound.

76. Hydrate of, or caustic soda, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; nitrite of soda, 2½ cents per pound; hypo-sulphite and sulphide of soda, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

77. Sal soda, or soda crystals, not concentrated, two-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

78. Soda ash, three-eighths of 1 cent per pound; arseniate of soda, 1¼ cents per pound.

79. Silicate of soda, or other alkaline silicate, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

80. Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, or niter cake, \$1.25 per ton.

81. Sea moss, 10 per centum ad valorem.

82. Sponges, 20 per centum ad valorem; manufactures of sponges, or of which sponge is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, 40 per centum ad valorem.

83. Strychnia, or strychnine, and all salts thereof, 30 cents per ounce.

84. Sulphur, refined or sublimed, or flowers of, \$8 per ton.

85. Sumac, ground, three-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

86. Vanillin, 80 cents per ounce.

### SCHEDULE B.

#### EARTH, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE.

87. FRICK AND TILE: Fire-brick, weighing not more than 10 pounds each, not glazed, enameled, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, \$1.25 per ton; glazed, enameled, ornamented, or decorated, 45 per centum ad valorem; brick, other than fire-brick, not glazed, enameled, painted, vitrified, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, 25 per centum ad valorem; if glazed, enameled, painted, vitrified, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, 45 per centum ad valorem.

88. Tiles, plain unglazed, one color, exceeding two square inches in size, 4 cents per square foot; glazed, encaustic, ceramic mosaic, vitrified, semi-vitrified, flint, spar, embossed, enameled, ornamental, hand-painted, gold-decorated, and all other earthenware tiles, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per square foot, 8 cents per square foot; exceeding 40 cents per square foot, 10 cents per square foot and 25 per centum ad valorem.

89. CEMENT, LIME, AND PLASTER: Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cement, in barrels, sacks, or other packages, 8 cents per 100 pounds, including weight of barrel or package; in bulk, 7 cents per 100 pounds; other cement, 20 per centum ad valorem.

90. Lime, 5 cents per 100 pounds, including weight of barrel or package.

91. Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, 50 cents per ton; if ground or calcined, \$2.25 per ton; pearl hardening for paper-makers' use, 20 per centum ad valorem.

92. Pumice stone, wholly or partially manufactured, \$8 per ton; unmanufactured, 15 per centum ad valorem.

93. CLAYS OR EARTHS: Clays or earths, unwrought or unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, \$1 per ton; wrought or manufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, \$2 per ton; china clay or kaolin, \$2.50 per ton; limestone rock asphalt containing not more than 15 per centum of bitumen, 50 cents per ton; asphaltum and bitumen, not specially provided for in this Act, crude, if not dried, or otherwise advanced in any manner, \$1.50 per ton; if dried or otherwise

advanced in any manner, \$3 per ton; bauxite, or beauxite, crude, not refined or otherwise advanced in condition from its natural state, \$1 per ton; fullers' earth, unwrought and unmanufactured, \$1.50 per ton; wrought or manufactured, \$3 per ton.

94. E-RTHEWARE AND CHINA: Common yellow, brown, or gray earthenware, plain, embossed, or salt-glazed common stoneware, and crucibles, all the foregoing not decorated in any manner, 25 per centum ad valorem; Rockingham earthenware not decorated, 40 per centum ad valorem.

95. China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, including clock cases with or without movements, plaques, ornaments, toys, toy tea sets, charms, vases, and statuettes, painted, tinted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, 60 per centum ad valorem; if plain white and without superadded ornamentation of any kind, 55 per centum ad valorem.

96. All other china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, and manufactures thereof, or of which the same is the component material of chief value, by whatever name known, not specially provided for in this Act, if painted, tinted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, 60 per centum ad valorem; if not ornamented or decorated, 55 per centum ad valorem.

97. Articles and wares composed wholly or in chief value of earthy or mineral substances, or carbon, not specially provided for in this Act, if not decorated in any manner, 35 per centum ad valorem; if decorated, 45 per centum ad valorem.

98. Gas retorts, \$3 each; lava tips for burners, 10 cents per gross and 15 per centum ad valorem; carbons for electric lighting, 90 cents per 100; filter tubes, 45 per centum ad valorem; porous carbon pots for electric batteries, without metallic connections, 20 per centum ad valorem.

99. GLASS AND GLASSWARE: Plain green or colored, molded or pressed, and flint, lime, or lead glass bottles, vials, jars, and covered or uncovered demijohns and carboys, any of the foregoing, filled or unfilled, not otherwise specially provided for, and whether their contents be dutiable or free (except such as contain merchandise subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, or to a rate of duty based in whole or in part upon the value thereof, which shall be dutiable at the rate applicable to their contents), shall pay duty as follows: If holding more than one pint, 1 cent per pound; if holding not more than one pint and not less than one-fourth of a pint, 1½ cents per pound; if holding less than one-fourth of a pint, 50 cents per gross: *Provided*, That none of the above articles shall pay a less rate of duty than 40 per centum ad valorem.

100. Glass bottles, decanters, or other vessels or articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, stained, silvered, gilded, etched, frosted, painted in any manner, or otherwise ornamented, decorated, or ground (except such grinding as is necessary for fitting stoppers), and any articles of which such glass is the component material of chief value, and porcelain, opal, and other blown glassware; all the foregoing, filled or unfilled, and whether their contents be dutiable or free, 60 per centum ad valorem.

101. Unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window glass, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square, 1½ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 1¾ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 2½ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 36 inches square, 2¾ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 30 by 40 inches square, 3½ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 40 by 60 inches square, 3½ cents per pound; above that, 4½ cents per pound: *Provided*, That unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window glass, imported in boxes, shall contain 50 square feet, as nearly as sizes will permit, and the duty shall be computed thereon according to the actual weight of glass.

102. Cylinder and crown glass, polished, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 4 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 6 cents per square foot; above

that, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 1 cent per square foot; above that, 20 cents per square foot.

103. Fluted, rolled, ribbed, or rough plate glass, or the same containing a wire netting within itself, not including crown, cylinder, or common window glass, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, three-fourths of 1 cent per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 1½ cents per square foot; all above that, 1½ cents per square foot; and all fluted, rolled, ribbed, or rough plate glass, weighing over 100 pounds per 100 square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates herein imposed: *Provided*, That all of the above plate glass, when ground, smoothed, or otherwise obscured, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as cast polished plate glass unsilvered.

104. Cast polished plate glass, finished or unfinished and unsilvered, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 8 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 10 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 22½ cents per square foot; all above that, 35 cents per square foot.

105. Cast polished plate glass, silvered, cylinder and crown glass, silvered, and looking-glass plates, exceeding in size 144 square inches and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 11 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 13 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 25 cents per square foot; all above that, 38 cents per square foot.

106. But no looking-glass plates or plate glass, silvered, when framed, shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon similar glass of like description not framed, but shall pay in addition thereto upon such frames the rate of duty applicable thereto when imported separate.

107. Cast polished plate glass, silvered or unsilvered, and cylinder, crown, or common window glass, silvered or unsilvered, when bent, ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, shall be subject to a duty of 5 per centum ad valorem in addition to the rates otherwise chargeable thereon.

108. Spectacles, eyeglasses, and goggles, and frames for the same, or parts thereof, finished or unfinished, valued at not over 40 cents per dozen, 20 cents per dozen and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at over 40 cents per dozen and not over \$1.50 per dozen, 45 cents per dozen and 20 per centum ad valorem; valued at over \$1.50 per dozen, 50 per centum ad valorem.

109. Lenses of glass or pebble, ground and polished to aspherical, cylindrical, or prismatic form, and ground and polished plano or coquill glasses, wholly or partly manufactured, with the edges unground, 45 per centum ad valorem; if with their edges ground or beveled, 10 cents per dozen pairs and 45 per centum ad valorem.

110. Strips of glass not more than 3 inches wide, ground or polished on one or both sides to a cylindrical or prismatic form, and glass slides for magic lanterns, 45 per centum ad valorem.

111. Opera and field glasses, telescopes, microscopes, photographic and projecting lenses and optical instruments, and frames or mountings for the same; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act, 45 per centum ad valorem.

112. Stained or painted glass windows, or parts thereof, and all mirrors, not exceeding in size 144 square inches, with or without frames or cases, and all glass or manufactures of glass or paste, or of which glass or paste is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, 45 per centum ad valorem.

113. Fusible enamel, 25 per centum ad valorem.

114. MARBLE AND STONE, AND MANUFACTURES OF: Marble in block, rough or squared only, 65 cents per cubic foot; onyx in block, rough or squared, \$1.50 per cubic foot; marble or onyx, sawed or dressed, over 2 inches in thickness, \$1.10 per cubic foot; slabs or paving tiles of marble or onyx, containing not less than 4 superficial inches, if not more than 1 inch in thickness, 12 cents per superficial foot; if more than 1 inch and not more

than 1½ inches in thickness, 15 cents per superficial foot; if more than 1½ inches and not more than 2 inches in thickness, 18 cents per superficial foot; if rubbed in whole or in part, 3 cents per superficial foot in addition; mosaic cubes of marble, onyx, or stone, not exceeding 2 cubic inches in size, if loose, 1 cent per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; if attached to paper or other material, 20 cents per superficial foot and 35 per centum ad valorem.

115. Manufactures of agate, alabaster, chalcedony, chrysolite, coral, carnelian, garnet, jasper, jet, malachite, marble, onyx, rock crystal, or spar, including clock cases with or without movements, not specially provided for in this Act, 50 per centum ad valorem.

116. Stone: Burrstones, manufactured or bound up into millstones, 15 per centum ad valorem.

117. Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and other building or monumental stone, except marble and onyx, unmanufactured or undressed, not specially provided for in this Act, 12 cents per cubic foot.

118. Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and other building or monumental stone, except marble and onyx, not specially provided for in this Act, hewn, dressed, or polished, 50 per centum ad valorem.

119. Grindstones, finished or unfinished, \$1.75 per ton.

120. Slate: Slates, slate chimney-pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, roofing slates, and all other manufactures of slate not specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem.

## SCHEDULE C.

### METALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

121. Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, and the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, 40 cents per ton: *Provided*, That in levying and collecting the duty on iron ore no deduction shall be made from the weight of the ore on account of moisture which may be chemically or physically combined therewith; basic slag, ground or unground, \$1 per ton.

122. Iron in pigs, iron kettledge, spiegeleisen, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, wrought and cast scrap iron, and scrap steel, \$4 per ton; but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel fit only to be remanufactured.

123. Bar iron, square iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than 1 inch wide nor less than three-eighths of 1 inch thick, round iron not less than seven-sixteenths of 1 inch in diameter, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

124. Round iron, in coils or rods, less than seven-sixteenths of 1 inch in diameter, and bars or shapes of rolled or hammered iron, not specially provided for in this Act, eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound: *Provided*, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be subject to a duty of five-tenths of 1 cent per pound: *Provided further*, That all iron bars, blooms, billets, or sizes or shapes of any kind, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, shall be subject to a duty of \$12 per ton.

125. Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, T columns and posts, or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams, and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, whether plain or punched, or fitted for use, five-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

126. Boiler or other plate iron or steel, except crucible plate steel and saw plates hereinafter provided for, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, sheared or unsheared, and kelp iron or steel sheared or rolled in grooves, valued at 1 cent per pound or less, five-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 1 cent and not above 2 cents per pound, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 2 cents and not above 4 cents per pound, 1 cent per pound; valued at over 4 cents per pound, 25 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all sheets or plates of iron or steel thinner than No.

10 wire gauge shall pay duty as iron or steel sheets.

127. Iron or steel anchors, or parts thereof,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound; forgings of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel, of whatever shape or whatever degree or stage of manufacture, not specially provided for in this Act, 85 per centum ad valorem; anti-friction ball forgings of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel, 45 per centum ad valorem.

128. Hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel, not otherwise provided for in this Act, valued at 3 cents per pound or less, 8 inches or less in width, and less than three-eighths of 1 inch thick and not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, five-tenths of 1 cent per pound; thinner than No. 10 wire gauge and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound; thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound: *Provided*, That barrel hoops of iron or steel, and hoop or band iron or hoop or band steel, flared, splayed, or punched, with or without buckles or fastenings, shall pay one-tenth of 1 cent per pound more duty than that imposed on the hoop or band iron or steel from which they are made; steel bands or strips, untempered, suitable for making band saws, 3 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; if tempered, or tempered and polished, 6 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem.

129. Hoop or band iron, or hoop or band steel, cut to lengths, or wholly or partly manufactured into hoops or ties, coated or not coated with paint or any other preparation, with or without buckles or fastenings, for baling cotton or any other commodity, five-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

130. Railway bars, made of iron or steel, and railway bars made in part of steel, T rails, and punched iron or steel flat rails, seven-twentieths of 1 cent per pound; railway fish-plates or splice-bars, made of iron or steel, four-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

131. Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, of whatever dimensions, and skelp iron or steel, valued at 3 cents per pound or less, thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, seven-tenths of 1 cent per pound; thinner than No. 20 wire gauge and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge, eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound; thinner than No. 25 wire gauge and not thinner than No. 32 wire gauge, 11-10 cents per pound; thinner than No. 32 wire gauge, 12-10 cents per pound; corrugated or crimped, 11-10 cents per pound: *Provided*, That all sheets of common or black iron or steel not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge shall pay duty as plate iron or plate steel.

132. All iron or steel sheets or plates, and all hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel, excepting what are known commercially as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, and hereinafter provided for, when galvanized or coated with zinc, spelter, or other metals, or any alloy of those metals, shall pay two-tenths of 1 cent per pound more duty than if the same were not so galvanized or coated.

133. Sheets of iron or steel, polished, planished, or glanced, by whatever name designated, 2 cents per pound: *Provided*, That plates or sheets of iron or steel, by whatever name designated, other than the polished, planished, or glanced herein provided for, which have been pickled or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process, or which are cold rolled, smoothed only, not polished, shall pay two-tenths of 1 cent per pound more duty than the corresponding gauges of common or black sheet iron or steel.

134. Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers iron or steel, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals, or either of them, is a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.

135. Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars and tapered or beveled bars; mill shafting; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes; saw plates, wholly or partially manufactured; hammer molds or swaged steel; gun-barrel molds not in bars; alloys used as substitutes for steel in the manufacture of tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam, or iron-molded steel castings; sheets and plates and steel in all forms

and shapes not specially provided for in this Act, all of the above valued at 1 cent per pound or less, three-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 1 cent and not above 14-10 cents per pound, four-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 14-10 cents and not above 18-10 cents per pound, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 18-10 cents and not above 22-10 cents per pound, seven-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 22-10 cents and not above 3 cents per pound, nine-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 3 cents per pound and not above 4 cents per pound, 12-10 cents per pound; valued above 4 cents and not above 7 cents per pound, 13-10 cents per pound; valued above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound, 2 cents per pound; valued above 10 cents and not above 13 cents per pound, 24-10 cents per pound; valued above 13 cents and not above 16 cents per pound, 28-10 cents per pound; valued above 16 cents per pound, 47-10 cents per pound.

136. WIRE: Wire rods: Rivet, screw, fence, and other iron or steel wire rods, whether round, oval, flat, or square, or in any other shape, and nail rods, in coils or otherwise, valued at 4 cents or less per pound, four-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued over 4 cents per pound, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound: *Provided*, That all round iron or steel rods smaller than No. 6 wire gauge shall be classed and dutiable as wire: *Provided further*, That all iron or steel wire rods which have been tempered or treated in any manner or partly manufactured shall pay an additional duty of one-half of 1 cent per pound.

137. Round iron or steel wire, not smaller than No. 13 wire gauge,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pound; smaller than No. 13 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound; smaller than No. 16 wire gauge, 2 cents per pound: *Provided*, That all the foregoing valued at more than 4 cents per pound shall pay 40 per centum ad valorem. Iron or steel or other wire not specially provided for in this Act, including such as is commonly known as hat wire, or bonnet wire, crinoline wire, corset wire, needle wire, piano wire, clock wire, and watch wire, whether flat or otherwise, and corset clasps, corset steels and dress steels, and sheet steel in strips, twenty-five one-thousandths of an inch thick or thinner, any of the foregoing, whether uncovered, or covered with cotton, silk, metal, or other material, valued at more than 4 cents per pound, 45 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That articles manufactured from iron, steel, brass, or copper wire shall pay the rate of duty imposed upon the wire used in the manufacture of such articles, and in addition thereto  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pound, except that wire rope and wire strand shall pay the maximum rate of duty which would be imposed upon any wire used in the manufacture thereof, and in addition thereto 1 cent per pound; and on iron or steel wire coated with zinc, tin, or any other metal, two-tenths of 1 cent per pound in addition to the rate imposed on the wire from which it is made.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS.

138. No allowance or reduction of duties for partial loss or damage in consequence of rust or of discoloration shall be made upon any description of iron or steel, or upon any article wholly or partly manufactured of iron or steel, or upon any manufacture of iron or steel.

139. All metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted, cast, or made from iron or its ores, by the crucible, Bessemer, Clapp-Griffith, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilchrist, basic, Siemens-Martin, or open-hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by a combination of two or more of the processes, or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal, either granular or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, excepting what are known as malleable-iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel.

140. No article not specially provided for in this Act, which is wholly or partly manufactured from tin plate, terne plate, or the sheet, plate, hoop,

band, or scroll iron or steel herein provided for, or of which such tin plate,terne plate, sheet, plate, hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel shall be the material of chief value, shall pay a lower rate of duty than that imposed on the tin plate,terne plate, or sheet, plate, hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel from which it is made, or of which it shall be the component thereof of chief value.

141. On all iron or steel bars or rods of whatever shape or section which are cold rolled, cold drawn, cold hammered, or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, there shall be paid one-fourth of 1 cent per pound in addition to the rates provided in this Act on bars or rods of whatever section or shape which are hot rolled; and on all strips, plates, or sheets of iron or steel of whatever shape, other than the polished, planished, or glanced sheet-iron or sheet steel hereinbefore provided for, which are cold rolled, cold hammered, blued, brightened, tempered, or polished by any process to such perfected surface finish or polish better than the grade of cold rolled, smoothed only, hereinbefore provided for, there shall be paid 1 cent per pound in addition to the rates provided in this Act upon plates, strips, or sheets of iron or steel of common or black finish; and on steel circular saw plates there shall be paid one-half of 1 cent per pound in addition to the rate provided in this Act for steel saw plates.

#### MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND STEEL.

142. Anvils of iron or steel, or of iron and steel combined, by whatever process made, or in whatever stage of manufacture, 1½ cents per pound.

143. Axles, or parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks, or forgings for axles, whether of iron or steel, without reference to the stage or state of manufacture, valued at not more than 6 cents per pound, 1 cent per pound: *Provided*, That when iron or steel axles are imported fitted in wheels, or parts of wheels, of iron or steel, they shall be dutiable at the same rate as the wheels in which they are fitted.

144. Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, track tools, wedges, and crowbars, whether of iron or steel, 1½ cents per pound.

145. Bolts, with or without threads or nuts, or bolt blanks, and finished hinges or hinge blanks, whether of iron or steel, 1½ cents per pound.

146. Card-clothing manufactured from tempered steel wire, 45 cents per square foot; all other, 20 cents per square foot.

147. Cast-iron pipe of every description, four-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

148. Cast-iron vessels, plates, stove-plates, and irons, sadirons, tallors' irons, hatters' irons, and castings of iron, not specially provided for in this Act, eight tenths of 1 cent per pound.

149. Castings of malleable iron not specially provided for in this Act, nine-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

150. Cast hollow-ware, coated, glazed, or tinned, 2 cents per pound.

151. Chain or chains of all kinds, made of iron or steel, not less than three-fourths of 1 inch in diameter, 1½ cents per pound; less than three-fourths of 1 inch and not less than three-eighths of 1 inch in diameter, 1½ cents per pound; less than three-eighths of 1 inch in diameter and not less than five-sixteenths of 1 inch in diameter, 1½ cents per pound; less than five-sixteenths of 1 inch in diameter, 3 cents per pound; but no chain or chains of any description shall pay a lower rate of duty than 45¢ per centum ad valorem.

152. Lap-welded, butt-welded, seamed, or jointed iron or steel boiler tubes, pipes, flues, or stays, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, 2 cents per pound; welded cylindrical furnaces made from plate metal, 2½ cents per pound; all other iron or steel tubes, finished, not specially provided for in this Act, 35 per centum ad valorem.

153. CUTLERY: Penknives or pocket-knives, clasp-knives, pruning-knives, and budding-knives of all kinds, or parts thereof, and erasers or manicule knives, or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, valued at not more than 40 cents per dozen, 40 per centum ad valorem; valued at

more than 40 cents per dozen and not exceeding 50 cents per dozen, 1 cent per piece and 40 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than 50 cents per dozen and not exceeding \$1.25 per dozen, 5 cents per piece and 40 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than \$1.25 per dozen and not exceeding \$3 per dozen, 10 cents per piece and 40 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than \$3 per dozen, 20 cents per piece and 40 per centum ad valorem:

*Provided*, That blades, handles, or other parts of either or any of the foregoing articles, imported in any other manner than assembled in finished knives or erasers, shall be subject to no less rate of duty than herein provided for penknives, pocket-knives, clasp-knives, pruning-knives, manicule knives, and erasers valued at more than 50 cents and not more than \$1.50 per dozen. Razors and razor blades, finished or unfinished, valued at less than \$1.50 per dozen, 50 cents per dozen and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at \$1.50 per dozen and less than \$3 per dozen, \$1 per dozen and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at \$3 per dozen or more, \$1.75 per dozen and 20 per centum ad valorem. Scissors and shears, and blades for the same, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than 50 cents per dozen, 15 cents per dozen and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than 50 cents and not more than \$1.75 per dozen, 50 cents per dozen and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than \$1.75 per dozen, 75 cents per dozen and 25 per centum ad valorem.

154. Swords, sword-blades, and side-arms, 35 per centum ad valorem.

155. Table, butchers', carving, cooks', hunting, kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, cheese, plumbers', painters', palette, artists', and shoe knives, forks, and steels, finished or unfinished, with handles of mother-of-pearl, shell, or ivory, 16 cents each; with handles of deer horn, 12 cents each; with handles of hard rubber, solid bone, celluloid, or any pyroxylin material, 5 cents each; with handles of any other material than those above mentioned, 1½ cents each, and in addition, on all the above articles, 15 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That none of the above-named articles shall pay a less rate of duty than 45 per centum ad valorem.

156. Files, file blanks, rasps, and floats, of all cuts and kinds, 2½ inches in length and under, 30 cents per dozen; over 2½ inches in length and not over 4½ inches, 50 cents per dozen; over 4½ inches in length and under 7 inches, 75 cents per dozen; 7 inches in length and over, \$1 per dozen.

157. FIREARMS: Muskets, muzzle-loading shotguns, rifles, and parts thereof, 25 per centum ad valorem.

158. Double-barreled sporting breech-loading shotguns, combination shotguns and rifles, valued at not more than \$5, \$1.50 each, and in addition thereto 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than \$5 and not more than \$10, \$4 each, and in addition thereto 15 per centum ad valorem each; valued at more than \$10, \$6 each; double barrels for sporting breech-loading shotguns and rifles further advanced in manufacture than rough-bored only, \$3 each; stocks for double-barreled sporting breech-loading shotguns and rifles wholly or partially manufactured, \$3 each; and in addition thereto on all such guns and rifles valued at more than \$10 each, and on such stocks and barrels, 35 per centum ad valorem; on all other parts of such guns or rifles, and fittings for such stocks or barrels, finished or unfinished, 50 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all double-barrel sporting breech-loading shotguns and rifles imported without a lock or locks or other fittings shall be subject to a duty of \$6 each and 35 per centum ad valorem; single-barreled breech-loading shotguns, or parts thereof, except as otherwise specially provided for in this Act, \$1 each and 35 per centum ad valorem. Revolving pistols or parts thereof, 75 cents each and 25 per centum ad valorem.

159. Sheets, plates, wares, or articles of iron, steel, or other metal, enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses, 40 per centum ad valorem.

160. NAILS, SPIKES, TACKS, AND NEEDLES: Cut nails and cut spikes of iron or steel, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

161. Horseshoe nails, hob nails, and all other



wrought iron or steel nails not specially provided for in this Act,  $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per pound.

162. Wire nails made of wrought iron or steel, not less than 1 inch in length and not lighter than No. 16 wire gauge, one-half of 1 cent per pound; less than 1 inch in length and lighter than No. 16 wire gauge, 1 cent per pound.

163. Spikes, nuts, and washers, and horse, mule, or ox shoes, of wrought iron or steel, 1 cent per pound.

164. Cut tacks, brads, or sprigs, not exceeding 16 ounces to the 1,000,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cents per 1,000; exceeding 16 ounces to the 1,000,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.

165. Needles for knitting or sewing machines, including latch needles,  $\$1$  per 1,000 and 25 per centum ad valorem; crochet needles and tape needles, knitting and all other needles not specially provided for in this Act, and bodkins of metal, 25 per centum ad valorem.

166. PLATES: Steel plates engraved, stereotype plates, electrotype plates, and plates of other materials, engraved or lithographed, for printing, 25 per centum ad valorem.

167. Rivets of iron or steel, 2 cents per pound.

168. SAWS: Cross-cut saws, 6 cents per linear foot; mill saws, 10 cents per linear foot; pit and drag saws, 8 cents per linear foot; circular saws, 25 per centum ad valorem; steel band saws, finished or further advanced than tempered and polished, 10 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; hand, buck, and all other saws, not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

169. Screws, commonly called wood screws, made of iron or steel, more than 2 inches in length, 4 cents per pound; over 1 inch and not more than 2 inches in length, 6 cents per pound; over one-half inch and not more than 1 inch in length,  $\frac{8}{10}$  cents per pound; one-half inch and less in length, 12 cents per pound.

170. Umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, composed in chief value of iron, steel, or other metal, in frames or otherwise, 50 per centum ad valorem.

171. Wheels for railway purposes, or parts thereof, made of iron or steel, and steel-tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car, or other railway tires, or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound; and ingots, cored ingots, blooms, or blanks for the same, without regard to the degree of manufacture,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound: *Provided*, That when wheels for railway purposes, or parts thereof, of iron or steel, are imported with iron or steel axles fitted in them, the wheels and axles together shall be dutiable at the same rate as is provided for the wheels when imported separately.

#### MISCELLANEOUS METALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

172. Aluminum, and alloys of any kind in which aluminum is the component material of chief value, in crude form, 8 cents per pound; in plates, sheets, bars, and rods, 18 cents per pound.

173. Antimony, as regulus or metal, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound.

174. Argentine, alabata, or German silver, unmanufactured, 25 per centum ad valorem.

175. Bronze powder, 12 cents per pound; bronze or Dutch metal or aluminum, in leaf, 6 cents per package of 100 leaves.

176. Copper in rolled plates, called braziers' copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound; sheathing or yellow metal of which copper is the component material of chief value, and not composed wholly or in part of iron ungalvanized, 2 cents per pound.

177. GOLD AND SILVER: Gold leaf,  $\$1.75$  per package of 500 leaves.

178. Silver leaf, 75 cents per package of 500 leaves.

179. Tinsel wire, lame or lahn, made wholly or in chief value of gold, silver, or other metal, 5 cents per pound; bullions and metal threads, made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, 5 cents per pound and 35 per centum ad valorem; laces, embroideries, braids, galloons, trimmings, or other articles, made wholly or in

chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, bullions, or metal threads, 60 per centum ad valorem.

180. Hooks and eyes, metallic, whether loose, carded, or otherwise, including weight of cards, cartons, and immediate wrappings and labels,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem.

181. LEAD: Lead-bearing ore of all kinds,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound on the lead contained therein: *Provided*, That on all importations of lead-bearing ores the duties shall be estimated at the port of entry, and a bond given in double the amount of such estimated duties for the transportation of the ores by common carriers bonded for the transportation of appraised or unappraised merchandise to properly equipped sampling or smelting establishments, whether designated as bonded warehouses or otherwise. On the arrival of the ores at such establishments they shall be sampled according to commercial methods under the supervision of Government officers, who shall be stationed at such establishments, and who shall submit the samples thus obtained to a Government assayer, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make a proper assay of the sample, and report the result to the proper customs officers, and the import entries shall be liquidated thereon, except in case of ores that shall be removed to a bonded warehouse to be refined for exportation as provided by law. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make all necessary regulations to enforce the provisions of this paragraph.

182. Lead dross, lead bullion, or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead in any form not specially provided for in this Act, old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured; all the foregoing,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound; lead in sheets, pipe, shot, glaziers' lead, and lead wire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.

183. Metallic mineral substances in a crude state, and metals unwrought, not specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem; monazite sand and thorite, 6 cents per pound.

184. Mica, unmanufactured, or rough trimmed only, 6 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; mica, cut or trimmed, 12 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem.

185. Nickel, nickel oxide, alloy of any kind in which nickel is a component material of chief value, in pigs, ingots, bars, or sheets, 6 cents per pound.

186. Pens, metallic, except gold pens, 12 cents per gross.

187. Penholder tips, penholders, or parts thereof, and gold pens, 25 per centum ad valorem.

188. Pins with solid heads, without ornamentation, including hair, safety, hat, bonnet, and shawl pins; any of the foregoing composed wholly of brass, copper, iron, steel, or other base metal, not plated, and not commonly known as jewelry, 35 per centum ad valorem.

189. Quicksilver, 7 cents per pound. The flasks, bottles, or other vessels in which quicksilver is imported shall be subject to the same rate of duty as they would be subjected to if imported empty.

190. Type metal,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pound for the lead contained therein; new types, 25 per centum ad valorem.

191. Watch movements, whether imported in cases or not, if having not more than 7 jewels, 35 cents each; if having more than 7 jewels and not more than 11 jewels, 50 cents each; if having more than 11 jewels and not more than 15 jewels, 75 cents each; if having more than 15 jewels and not more than 17 jewels,  $\$1.25$  each; if having more than 17 jewels,  $\$5$  each, and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing, 25 per centum ad valorem; watch cases and parts of watches, including watch dials, chronometers, box or ship, and parts thereof, clocks and parts thereof, not otherwise provided for in this Act, whether separately packed or otherwise, not composed wholly or in part of china, porcelain, parian, bisque, or earthenware, 40 per centum ad valorem; all jewels for use in the manufacture of watches or clocks, 10 per centum ad valorem.

192. Zinc in blocks or pigs,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pound; in sheets, 2 cents per pound; old and worn-out, fit only to be remanufactured, 1 cent per pound.

193. Articles or wares not specially provided for

in this Act, composed wholly or in part of iron, steel, lead, copper, nickel, pewter, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, aluminum, or other metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, 45 per centum ad valorem.

## SCHEDULE D.

## WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

194. Timber hewn, sided, or squared (not less than 8 inches square), and round timber used for spars or in building wharves, 1 cent per cubic foot.

195. Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber of whitewood, sycamore, and basswood, \$1 per 1,000 feet board measure; sawed lumber, not specially provided for in this Act, \$2 per 1,000 feet board measure; but when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished 50 cents per 1,000 feet board measure; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, \$1 per 1,000 feet board measure; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, \$1.50 per 1,000 feet board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing, and grooving: *Provided*, That if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty upon saw logs, round unmanufactured timber, stave-bolts, shingle-bolts, or heading-bolts, exported to the United States, or a discriminating charge upon boom sticks or chalos used by American citizens in towing logs, the amount of such export duty, tax, or other charge, as the case may be, shall be added as an additional duty to the duties imposed upon the articles mentioned in this paragraph when imported from such country or dependency.

196. Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric light, and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods, 20 per centum ad valorem.

197. Kindling wood in bundles not exceeding one-quarter of a cubic foot each, three-tenths of 1 cent per bundle; if in larger bundles, three-tenths of 1 cent for each additional quarter of a cubic foot or fractional part thereof.

198. Sawed boards, planks, deals, and all forms of sawed cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed, 15 per centum ad valorem; veneers of wood, and wood, unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem.

199. Chipboards, \$1.50 per 1,000.

200. Hubs for wheels, posts, heading-bolts, stave-bolts, last-blocks, wagon-blocks, car-blocks, heading-blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn, sawed, or bored, 20 per centum ad valorem; fence posts, 10 per centum ad valorem.

201. Lath, 25 cents per 1,000 pieces.

202. Pickets, palings, and staves of wood, of all kinds, 10 per centum ad valorem.

203. Shingles, 3 cents per 1,000.

204. Casks, barrels, and hogheads (empty), sugar-box shooks, and packing-boxes (empty), and packing-box shooks, of wood, not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

205. Boxes, barrels, or other articles containing oranges, lemons, limes, grape fruit, shaddocks, or pomelos, 30 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That the thin wood, so called, comprising the sides, tops, and bottoms of orange and lemon boxes of the growth and manufacture of the United States, exported as orange and lemon box shooks, may be reimported in completed form, filled with oranges and lemons, by the payment of duty at one-half the rate imposed on similar boxes of entirely foreign growth and manufacture.

206. Chair cane or reeds, wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds, 10 per centum ad valorem; osier or willow prepared for basket-makers' use, 20 per centum ad valorem; manufactures of osier or willow, 40 per centum ad valorem.

207. Toothpicks of wood or other vegetable substance, 2 cents per 1,000 and 15 per centum ad

valorem; butchers' and packers' skewers of wood, 40 cents per 1,000.

208. House or cabinet furniture, of wood, wholly or partly finished, and manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, 35 per centum ad valorem.

## SCHEDULE E.

## SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

209. Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, ninety-five one-hundredths of 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope test, thirty-five one-thousandths of 1 cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion; and on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, 1 cent and ninety-five one-hundredths of 1 cent per pound; molasses testing above 40 degrees and not above 50 degrees, 3 cents per gallon; testing 50 degrees and above, 6 cents per gallon; sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscope test: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, or the provisions of any Act of Congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same.

210. Maple sugar and maple syrup, 4 cents per pound; glucose or grape sugar,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound; sugar cane in its natural state, or unmanufactured, 20 per centum ad valorem.

211. Saccharine, \$1.50 per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem.

212. Sugar candy and all confectionery not specially provided for in this Act, valued at 15 cents per pound or less, and on sugars after being refined, when tintured, colored, or in any way adulterated, 4 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than 15 cents per pound, 50 per centum ad valorem. The weight and the value of the immediate coverings, other than the outer packing case or other covering, shall be included in the dutiable weight and the value of the merchandise.

## SCHEDULE F.

## TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

213. Wrapper tobacco, and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 15 per centum of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco the product of two or more countries or dependencies when mixed or packed together, if unstemmed, \$1.85 per pound; if stemmed, \$2.50 per pound; filler tobacco not specially provided for in this Act, if unstemmed, 35 cents per pound; if stemmed, 50 cents per pound.

214. The term wrapper tobacco as used in this Act means that quality of leaf tobacco which is suitable for cigar wrappers, and the term filler tobacco means all other leaf tobacco. Collectors of customs shall not permit entry to be made, except under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, of any leaf tobacco, unless the invoices of the same shall specify in detail the character of such tobacco, whether wrapper or filler, its origin and quality. In the examination for classification of any imported leaf tobacco, at least one bale, box, or package in every ten, and at least one in every invoice, shall be examined by the appraiser or person authorized by law to make such examination, and at least ten hands shall be examined in each examined bale, box, or package.

215. All other tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, 55 cents per pound.

216. Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of to-

bacco, ground dry, or damp, and pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, 55 cents per pound.

217. Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, \$4.50 per pound and 25 per centum ad valorem; and paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars.

#### SCHEDULE G.

##### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.

218. ANIMALS, LIVE: Cattle, if less than one year old, \$2 per head; all other cattle if valued at not more than \$14 per head, \$3.75 per head; if valued at more than \$14 per head, 27½ per centum ad valorem.

219. Swine, \$1.50 per head.

220. Horses and mules, valued at \$150 or less per head, \$30 per head; if valued at over \$150, 25 per centum ad valorem.

221. Sheep, one year old or over, \$1.50 per head; less than one year old, 75 cents per head.

222. All other live animals, not specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem.

223. BREADSTUFFS AND FARINACEOUS SUBSTANCES: Barley, 30 cents per bushel of 48 pounds.

224. Barley malt, 45 cents per bushel of 34 pounds.

225. Barley, pearled, patent, or hulled, 2 cents per pound.

226. Buckwheat, 15 cents per bushel of 48 pounds.

227. Corn or maize, 15 cents per bushel of 56 pounds.

228. Corn meal, 20 cents per bushel of 48 pounds.

229. Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations, 1½ cents per pound.

230. Oats, 15 cents per bushel.

231. Oatmeal and rolled oats, 1 cent per pound; oat hulls, 10 cents per 100 pounds.

232. Rice, cleaned, 2 cents per pound; uncleaned rice, or rice free of the outer hull and still having the inner cuticle on, 1½ cents per pound; rice flour and rice meal, and rice broken which will pass through a sieve known commercially as No. 12 wire sieve, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound; paddy, or rice having the outer hull on, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound.

233. Rye, 10 cents per bushel; rye flour, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

234. Wheat, 25 cents per bushel.

235. Wheat flour, 25 per centum ad valorem.

236. DAIRY PRODUCTS: Butter, and substitutes therefor, 6 cents per pound.

237. Cheese, and substitutes therefor, 6 cents per pound.

238. Milk, fresh, 2 cents per gallon.

239. Milk, preserved or condensed, or sterilized by heating or other processes, including weight of immediate coverings, 2 cents per pound; sugar of milk, 5 cents per pound.

240. FARM AND FIELD PRODUCTS: Beans, 45 cents per bushel of 60 pounds.

241. Beans, peas, and mushrooms, prepared or preserved, in tins, jars, bottles, or similar packages, 2½ cents per pound, including the weight of all tins, jars, and other immediate coverings; all vegetables, prepared or preserved, including pickles and sauces of all kinds, not specially provided for in this Act, and fish paste or sauce, 40 per centum ad valorem.

242. Cabbages, 3 cents each.

243. Cider, 5 cents per gallon.

244. Eggs, not specially provided for in this Act, 5 cents per dozen.

245. Eggs, yolk of, 25 per centum ad valorem; albumen, egg or blood, 3 cents per pound; dried blood, when soluble, 1½ cents per pound.

246. Hay, \$4 per ton.

247. Honey, 20 cents per gallon.

248. Hops, 12 cents per pound; hop extract and lupulin, 60 per centum ad valorem.

249. Onions, 40 cents per bushel; garlic, 1 cent per pound.

250. Peas, green, in bulk or in barrels, sacks, or similar packages, and seed peas, 40 cents per bushel of 60 pounds; peas, dried, not specially provided for, 30 cents per bushel; split peas, 40 cents per bushel of 60 pounds; peas in cartons, papers, or other small packages, 1 cent per pound.

251. Orchids, palms, dracenas, crotons, and azaleas, tulips, hyacinths, narcissi, jonquills, lilies, of the valley, and all other bulbs, bulbous roots, or corms, which are cultivated for their flowers, and natural flowers of all kinds, preserved or fresh, suitable for decorative purposes, 25 per centum ad valorem.

252. Stocks, cuttings, or seedlings of myrobalan plum, mahaleb or mazard cherry, three years old or less, 50 cents per 1,000 plants and 15 per centum ad valorem; stocks, cuttings, or seedlings of pear, apple, quince, and the St. Julien plum, three years old or less, and evergreen seedlings, \$1 per 1,000 plants and 15 per centum ad valorem; rose plants, budded, grafted, or grown on their own roots, 2½ cents each; stocks, cuttings, and seedlings of all fruit and ornamental trees, deciduous and evergreen, shrubs and vines, manetti, multiflora, and briar rose, and all trees, shrubs, plants, and vines, commonly known as nursery or greenhouse stock, not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

253. Potatoes, 25 cents per bushel of 60 pounds.

254. Seeds: Castor beans or seeds, 25 cents per bushel of 50 pounds; flaxseed or linseed and other oil seeds not specially provided for in this Act, 25 cents per bushel of 56 pounds; poppy-seed, 15 cents per bushel; but no drawback shall be allowed upon oil cake made from imported seed, nor shall any allowance be made for dirt or other impurities in any seed; seeds of all kinds not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

255. Straw, \$1.50 per ton.

256. Teazles, 30 per centum ad valorem.

257. Vegetables in their natural state, not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

258. FISH: Fish known or labeled as anchovies, sardines, sprats, brislings, sardels, or sardellen, packed in oil or otherwise, in bottles, jars, tin boxes, or cans, shall be dutiable as follows: When in packages containing 7½ cubic inches or less, 1½ cents per bottle, jar, box, or can; containing more than 7½ and not more than 21 cubic inches, 2½ cents per bottle, jar, box, or can; containing more than 21 and not more than 33 cubic inches, 5 cents per bottle, jar, box, or can; containing more than 33 and not more than 70 cubic inches, 10 cents per bottle, jar, box, or can; if in other packages, 40 per centum ad valorem. All other fish (except shellfish), in tin packages, 30 per centum ad valorem; fish in packages containing less than one-half barrel, and not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

259. Fresh-water fish not specially provided for in this Act, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

260. Herrings, pickled or salted, one-half of 1 cent per pound; herrings, fresh, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

261. Fish, fresh, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, frozen, packed in ice, or otherwise prepared for preservation, not specially provided for in this Act, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; fish, skinned or boned, 1½ cents per pound; mackerel, halibut, or salmon, fresh, pickled, or salted, 1 cent per pound.

262. FRUITS AND NUTS: Apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums, and pears, green or ripe, 25 cents per bushel; apples, peaches, pears, and other edible fruits, including berries, when dried, dehydrated, evaporated, or prepared in any manner, not specially provided for in this Act, 2 cents per pound; berries, edible, in their natural condition, 1 cent per quart; cranberries, 25 per centum ad valorem.

263. Confits, sweetmeats, and fruits preserved in sugar, molasses, spirits, or in their own juices, not specially provided for in this Act, 1 cent per pound and 35 per centum ad valorem; if containing over 10 per centum of alcohol and not specially provided for in this Act, 35 per centum ad valorem, and in addition \$2.50 per proof gallon on the alcohol contained therein in excess of 10 per centum; jellies of all kinds, 35 per centum ad valorem; pineapples preserved in their own juice, 25 per centum ad valorem.

264. Figs, plums, prunes, and prunelles, 2 cents per pound; raisins and other dried grapes, 2½ cents per pound; dates, one-half of 1 cent per pound; currants, Zante or other, 2 cents per

round; olives, green or prepared, in bottles, jars, or similar packages, 25 cents per gallon; in casks or otherwise than in bottles, jars, or similar packages, 15 cents per gallon.

265. Grapes in barrels or other packages, 20 cents per cubic foot of capacity of barrels or packages.

266. Oranges, lemons, limes, grape fruit, shad-docks, or pomelos, 1 cent per pound.

267. Orange peel or lemon peel, preserved, candied, or dried, and cocoanut meat or copra, desiccated, shredded, cut, or similarly prepared, 2 cents per pound; citron or citron peel, preserved, candied, or dried, 4 cents per pound.

268. Pineapples, in barrels and other packages, 7 cents per cubic foot of the capacity of barrels or packages; in bulk, \$7 per 1,000.

269. Nuts: Almonds, not shelled, 4 cents per pound; clear almonds, shelled, 6 cents per pound.

270. Filberts and walnuts of all kinds, not shelled, 3 cents per pound; shelled, 5 cents per pound.

271. Peanuts or ground beans, unshelled, one-half of 1 cent per pound; shelled, 1 cent per pound.

272. Nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, not specially provided for in this Act, 1 cent per pound.

273. MEAT PRODUCTS: Bacon and hams, 5 cents per pound.

274. Fresh beef, veal, mutton, and pork, 2 cents per pound.

275. Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

276. Extract of meat, not specially provided for in this Act, 35 cents per pound; fluid extract of meat, 15 cents per pound, but the dutiable weight of the extract of meat and of the fluid extract of meat shall not include the weight of the package in which the same is imported.

277. Lard, 2 cents per pound.

278. Poultry, live, 3 cents per pound; dressed, 5 cents per pound.

279. Tallow, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; wool grease, including that known commercially as degrass or brown wool grease, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

280. MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS: Chicory-root, raw, dried, or undried, but unground, 1 cent per pound; chicory-root, burnt or roasted, ground or granulated, or in rolls, or otherwise prepared, and not specially provided for in this Act, 2½ cents per pound.

281. Chocolate and cocoa, prepared or manufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, valued at not over 15 cents per pound, 2½ cents per pound; valued above 15 and not above 24 cents per pound, 2½ cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; valued above 24 and not above 35 cents per pound, 5 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; valued above 35 cents per pound, 50 per centum ad valorem. The weight and value of all coverings, other than plain wooden, shall be included in the dutiable weight and value of the foregoing merchandise; powdered cocoa, unsweetened, 5 cents per pound.

282. Cocoa butter or cocoa butterine, 3½ cents per pound.

283. Dandelion-root and acorns prepared, and articles used as coffee, or as substitutes for coffee, not specially provided for in this Act, 2½ cents per pound.

284. Salt in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, 12 cents per 100 pounds; in bulk, 8 cents per 100 pounds: *Provided*, That imported salt in bond may be used in curing fish taken by vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries, and in curing fish on the shores of the navigable waters of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and upon proof that the salt has been used for either of the purposes stated in this proviso, the duties on the same shall be remitted: *Provided further*, That exporters of meats, whether packed or smoked, which have been cured in the United States with imported salt, shall, upon satisfactory proof, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, that such meats have been cured with imported salt, have refunded to them from the Treasury the duties paid on the salt so used in

curing such exported meats, in amounts not less than \$100.

285. Starch, including all preparations, from whatever substance produced, fit for use as starch, 1½ cents per pound.

286. Dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute, or British gum, 2 cents per pound.

287. Spices: Mustard, ground or prepared, in bottles or otherwise, 10 cents per pound; capsicum or red pepper, or Cayenne pepper, 2½ cents per pound; sage, 1 cent per pound; spices not specially provided for in this Act, 2 cents per pound.

288. Vinegar, 7½ cents per proof gallon. The standard proof for vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires 35 grains of bicarbonate of potash to neutralize 1 ounce troy of vinegar.

## SCHEDULE H.

### SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

#### SPIRITS.

289. Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not specially provided for in this Act, \$2.25 per proof gallon.

290. Each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least 1 proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits or liquors of any kind imported shall be the same as that which is defined in the laws relating to internal revenue: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to authorize the ascertainment of the proof of wines, cordials, or other liquors, by distillation or otherwise, in cases where it is impracticable to ascertain such proof by the means prescribed by existing law or regulations: *And provided further*, That any brandy or other spirituous or distilled liquors imported in any sized cask, bottle, jar, or other package, of or from any country, dependency, or province under whose laws similar sized casks, bottles, jugs, or other packages of distilled spirits, wine, or other beverage put up or filled in the United States are denied entrance into such country, dependency, or province, shall be forfeited to the United States; and any brandy or other spirituous or distilled liquor imported in a cask of less capacity than 10 gallons from any country shall be forfeited to the United States.

291. On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value, there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits.

292. Cordials, liqueurs, arrack, absinthe, kirsch-wasser, ratafia, and other spirituous beverages or bitters of all kinds, containing spirits, and not specially provided for in this Act, \$2.25 per proof gallon.

293. No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid on brandy, spirits, and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof; but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and all imitations of brandy or spirits or wines imported by any names whatever shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than \$1.50 per gallon.

294. Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, \$1.50 per gallon.

#### WINES.

295. Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than 1 quart and more than 1 pint, \$3 per dozen; containing not more than 1 pint each and more than one-half pint, \$4 per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, \$2 per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than 1 quart each, in addition to \$3 per dozen bottles, on the quantity in excess of 1 quart, at the rate of \$2.50 per gallon; but no separate or additional duty shall be levied on the bottles.

296. Still wines, including ginger wine or ginger

cordial and vermouth, in casks or packages other than bottles or jugs, if containing 14 per centum or less of absolute alcohol, 40 cents per gallon; if containing more than 14 per centum of absolute alcohol, 50 cents per gallon. In bottles or jugs, per case of 1 dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than 1 quart and more than 1 pint, or 24 bottles or jugs containing each not more than 1 pint, \$1.50 per case; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 5 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs: *Provided*, That any wines, ginger cordial, or vermouth imported containing more than 24 per centum of alcohol shall be classed as spirits and pay duty accordingly: *And provided further*, That there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage, or damage on wines, liquors, cordials, or distilled spirits. Wines, cordials, brandy, and other spirituous liquors, including bitters of all kinds, and bay rum or bay water, imported in bottles or jugs, shall be packed in packages containing not less than 1 dozen bottles or jugs in each package, or duty shall be paid as if such package contained at least 1 dozen bottles or jugs, and in addition thereto duty shall be collected on the bottles or jugs at the rates which would be chargeable thereon if imported empty. The percentage of alcohol in wines and fruit juices shall be determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulation prescribe.

297. Ale, porter, and beer, in bottles or jugs, 40 cents per gallon, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs; otherwise than in bottles or jugs, 20 cents per gallon.

298. Malt extract, fluid, in casks, 20 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, 40 cents per gallon; solid or condensed, 40 per centum ad valorem.

299. Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juices not specially provided for in this Act, containing no alcohol or not more than 18 per centum of alcohol, 60 cents per gallon; if containing more than 18 per centum of alcohol, 60 cents per gallon, and in addition thereto \$2.07 per proof gallon on the alcohol contained therein.

300. Ginger ale, ginger beer, lemonade, soda water, and other similar beverages containing no alcohol, in plain green or colored, molded or pressed, glass bottles, containing each not more than three-fourths of a pint, 18 cents per dozen; containing more than three-fourths of a pint each and not more than 1½ pints, 28 cents per dozen; but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles. If imported otherwise than in plain green or colored, molded or pressed, glass bottles, or in such bottles containing more than 1½ pints each, 50 cents per gallon, and in addition thereto duty shall be collected on the bottles or other coverings at the rates which would be chargeable thereon if imported empty.

301. All mineral waters and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters not specially provided for in this Act, in green or colored glass bottles, containing not more than 1 pint, 20 cents per dozen bottles. If containing more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart, 30 cents per dozen bottles; but no separate duty shall be assessed upon the bottles. If imported otherwise than in plain green or colored glass bottles, or if imported in such bottles containing more than 1 quart, 24 cents per gallon, and in addition thereto duty shall be collected upon the bottles or other covering at the same rates that would be charged thereon if imported empty or separately.

#### SCHEDULE I.

##### COTTON MANUFACTURES.

302. Cotton thread and carded yarn, warps or warp yarn, in singles, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread of cotton hereinafter provided for, not colored, bleached, dyed, or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, 3 cents per pound on all numbers up to and includ-

ing No. 15, one-fifth of a cent per number per pound on all numbers exceeding No. 15 and up to and including No. 30, and one-fourth of a cent per number per pound on all numbers exceeding No. 30; colored, bleached, dyed, combed, or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread of cotton hereinafter provided for, 6 cents per pound on all numbers up to and including No. 20, and on all numbers exceeding No. 20 and up to No. 80, one-fourth of 1 cent per number per pound; on No. 80 and above, three-tenths of 1 cent per number per pound; cotton card laps, roping, sliver, or roving, 45 per centum ad valorem.

303. Spool thread of cotton, including crochet, darning, and embroidery cottons on spools or reels, containing on each spool or reel not exceeding 100 yards of thread, 6 cents per dozen; exceeding 100 yards on each spool or reel, for every additional 100 yards or fractional part thereof in excess of 100, 6 cents per dozen spools or reels; if otherwise than on spools or reels, one-half of 1 cent for each 100 yards or fractional part thereof: *Provided*, That in no case shall the duty be assessed upon a less number of yards than is marked on the spools or reels.

304. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 51 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 1 cent per square yard; if bleached, 1½ cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 2 cents per square yard.

305. Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 1½ cents per square yard; exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 1½ cents per square yard; exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 1¾ cents per square yard; if bleached, and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 1½ cents per square yard; exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 1¾ cents per square yard; exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 2 cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 2½ cents per square yard; exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 3¼ cents per square yard; exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 3¼ cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 7 cents per square yard, 25 per centum ad valorem; bleached, valued at over 9 cents per square yard, 25 per centum ad valorem; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12 cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem.

306. Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 1½ cents per square yard; exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 2 cents per square yard; exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, 2½ cents per square yard; exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, 2½ cents per square yard; if bleached, and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 1½ cents per square yard; exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 2 cents per square yard; exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, 2½ cents per square yard; exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, 2½ cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 3¼ cents per square yard; exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 3¼ cents per square yard; exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, 4¼ cents per square yard; exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, 4¼ cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed,

colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 9 cents per square yard, 30 per centum ad valorem; bleached, valued at over 11 cents per square yard, 35 per centum ad valorem; dyed, colored, stained, printed, or printed, valued at over 12½ cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 35 per centum ad valorem.

37. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 3¼ square yards to the pound, 2 cents per square yard; exceeding 3¼ and not exceeding 4¼ square yards to the pound, 2½ cents per square yard; exceeding 4¼ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 3 cents per square yard; exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard; if bleached, and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 2½ cents per square yard; exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard; exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 4 cents per square yard; exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 5 cents per square yard. *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 10 cents per square yard, 35 per centum ad valorem; bleached, valued at over 12 cents per square yard, 35 per centum ad valorem; dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12½ cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem.

38. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 200 and not exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 2½ square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard; exceeding 2½ and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 4 cents per square yard; exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 5 square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; exceeding 5 square yards to the pound, 5 cents per square yard; if bleached, and not exceeding 2½ square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; exceeding 2½ and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 5 cents per square yard; exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 5 square yards to the pound, 5½ cents per square yard; exceeding 5 square yards to the pound, 6 cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 2½ square yards to the pound, 6½ cents per square yard; exceeding 2½ and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 7 cents per square yard; exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 5 square yards to the pound, 7½ cents per square yard. *Provided*, That on all such cotton cloths not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12½ cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over 15 cents per square yard; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 17½ cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem.

39. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 2 square yards to the pound, 4 cents per square yard; exceeding 2 and not exceeding 3 square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; exceeding 3 and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 5 cents per square yard; exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 5½ cents per square yard; if bleached and not exceeding 2 square yards to the pound, 5 cents per square yard; exceeding 2 and not exceeding 3 square yards to the pound, 5½ cents per square yard; exceeding 3 and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 6 cents per square yard; exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 6½ cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 3 square yards to the pound,

6½ cents per square yard; exceeding 3 square yards to the pound, 8 cents per square yard. *Provided*, That on all such cotton cloths not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 14 cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over 16 cents per square yard; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 20 cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem.

310. The term cotton cloth, or cloth, wherever used in the paragraphs of this schedule, unless otherwise specially provided for, shall be held to include all woven fabrics of cotton in the piece or otherwise, whether figured, fancy, or plain, the warp and filling threads of which can be counted by unraveling or other practicable means.

311. Cloth, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber and silk, whether known as silk-striped sleeve linings, silk stripes, or otherwise, of which cotton is the component material of chief value, 8 cents per square yard and 3 per centum ad valorem. *Provided*, That no such cloth shall pay a less rate of duty than 50 per centum ad valorem. Cotton cloth filled or coated, 3 cents per square yard and 20 per centum ad valorem.

312. Handkerchiefs or mufflers composed of cotton, whether in the piece or otherwise and whether finished or unfinished, if not hemmed, or hemmed only, shall pay the same rate of duty on the cloth contained therein as is imposed on cotton cloths of the same description, weight, and count of threads to the square inch; but such handkerchiefs or mufflers shall not pay a less rate of duty than 45 per centum ad valorem. If such handkerchiefs or mufflers are hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched, or reversed, or have drawn threads, they shall pay a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem in addition to the duty hereinbefore prescribed, and in no case less than 55 per centum ad valorem; if such handkerchiefs or mufflers are embroidered in any manner, whether with an initial letter, monogram, or otherwise, by hand or machinery, or are tamboured, appliquéd, or trimmed wholly or in part with lace or with tucking or insertion, they shall not pay a less rate of duty than 60 per centum ad valorem.

313. Cotton cloth in which other than the ordinary warp and filling threads have been introduced in the process of weaving to form a figure, whether known as lappets or otherwise, and whether unbleached, bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, shall pay, in addition to the duty herein provided for other cotton cloth of the same description, or condition, weight, and count of threads to the square inch, 1 cent per square yard if valued at not more than 7 cents per square yard, and 2 cents per square yard if valued at more than 7 cents per square yard.

314. Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including neckties or neckwear composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, and not otherwise provided for in this Act, 50 per centum ad valorem. *Provided*, That any outside garment provided for in this paragraph having India rubber as a component material shall pay a duty of 15 cents per pound and 60 per centum ad valorem.

315. Plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, and all pile fabrics, cut or uncut; any of the foregoing composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 9 cents per square yard and 25 per centum ad valorem; if bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 12 cents per square yard and 25 per centum ad valorem. *Provided*, That corduroys composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, weighing 7 ounces or over per square yard, shall pay a duty of 18 cents per square yard and 25 per centum ad valorem. *Provided further*, That manufactures or articles in any form, including such as are commonly known as bias dress facings or skirt bindings, made or cut from plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, or other pile fabrics composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, shall be subject to the foregoing rates of duty and in addition thereto 10 per centum ad valorem. *Provided*

further. That none of the articles or fabrics provided for in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than 47½ per centum ad valorem.

316. Curtains, table covers, and all articles manufactured of cotton chenille or of which cotton chenille is the component material of chief value, 50 per centum ad valorem.

317. Stockings, hose, and half-hose, made on knitting machines or frames, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and not otherwise specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

318. Stockings, hose, and half-hose, selvaged, fashioned, narrowed, or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, including such as are commercially known as seamless stockings, hose, and half-hose, and clocked stockings, hose, or half-hose, all of the above composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than \$1 per dozen pairs, 50 cents per dozen pairs; valued at more than \$1 per dozen pairs and not more than \$1.50 per dozen pairs, 60 cents per dozen pairs; valued at more than \$1.50 per dozen pairs and not more than \$2 per dozen pairs, 70 cents per dozen pairs; valued at more than \$2 per dozen pairs and not more than \$3 per dozen pairs, \$1.20 per dozen pairs; valued at more than \$3 per dozen pairs and not more than \$5 per dozen pairs, \$2 per dozen pairs; and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than \$5 per dozen pairs, 55 per centum ad valorem.

319. Shirts and drawers, pants, vests, union suits, combination suits, tights, sweaters, corset covers, and all underwear of every description made wholly or in part on knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, finished or unfinished, not including stockings, hose, and half-hose, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, valued at not more than \$1.50 per dozen, 60 cents per dozen and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than \$1.50 per dozen and not more than \$3 per dozen, \$1.10 per dozen, and in addition thereto 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than \$3 per dozen and not more than \$5 per dozen, \$1.50 per dozen, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than \$5 per dozen and not more than \$7 per dozen, \$1.75 per dozen, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than \$7 per dozen and not more than \$15 per dozen, \$2.25 per dozen, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem; valued above \$15 per dozen, 50 per centum ad valorem.

320. Bandings, beltings, bindings, bone casings, cords, garters, lining for bicycle tires, ribbons, suspenders and braces, tapes, tubing, and webs or webbing, any of the foregoing articles made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, whether composed in part of India rubber or otherwise, and not embroidered by hand or machinery, 45 per centum ad valorem; spindle banding, woven, braided, or twisted lamp, stove, or candle wicking made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 10 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; loom harness or heads made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, 50 cents per pound and 25 per centum ad valorem; boot, shoe, and corset lacings made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 35 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; labels, for garments or other articles, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 50 cents per pound and 30 per centum ad valorem.

321. Cotton table damask, 40 per centum ad valorem; cotton duck, 35 per centum ad valorem.

322. All manufactures of cotton not specially provided for in this Act, 45 per centum ad valorem.

#### SCHEDULE J.

#### FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

323. Flax straw, \$5 per ton.

324. Flax, not hackled or dressed, 1 cent per pound.

325. Flax, hackled, known as "dressed line," 3 cents per pound.

326. Tow of flax, \$20 per ton.

327. Hemp, and tow of hemp, \$20 per ton; hemp, hackled, known as "line of hemp," \$40 per ton.

328. Single yarns made of jute, not finer than 5 lea or number, 1 cent per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; if finer than 5 lea or number, 35 per centum ad valorem.

329. Cables and cordage, composed of istle, Tampico fiber, manilla, Sisal grass or sunn, or a mixture of these or any of them, 1 cent per pound; cables and cordage made of hemp, tarred or untarred, 2 cents per pound.

330. Threads, twines, or cords, made from yarn not finer than 5 lea or number, composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, 13 cents per pound; if made from yarn finer than 5 lea or number, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound additional for each lea or number, or part of a lea or number, in excess of 5.

331. Single yarns in the gray, made of flax, hemp, or ramie, or a mixture of any of them, not finer than 8 lea or number, 7 cents per pound; finer than 8 lea or number and not finer than 80 lea or number, 40 per centum ad valorem; single yarns, made of flax, hemp, or ramie, or a mixture of any of them, finer than 80 lea or number, 15 per centum ad valorem.

332. Flax gill netting, nets, webs, and seines shall pay the same duty per pound as is imposed in this schedule upon the thread, twine, or cord of which they are made, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem.

333. Floor matting, plain, fancy, or figured, manufactured from straw, round or split, or other vegetable substances not otherwise provided for, including what are commonly known as Chinese, Japanese, and India straw matting, valued at not exceeding 10 cents per square yard, 3 cents per square yard; valued at exceeding 10 cents per square yard, 7 cents per square yard and 25 per centum ad valorem.

334. Carpets, carpeting, mats and rugs, made of flax, hemp, jute, or other vegetable fiber (except cotton), valued at not exceeding 15 cents per square yard, 5 cents per square yard and 35 per centum ad valorem; valued above 15 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard and 35 per centum ad valorem.

335. Hydraulic hose, made in whole or in part of flax, hemp, ramie, or jute, 20 cents per pound.

336. Tapes composed wholly or in part of flax, woven with or without metal threads, on reels, spools, or otherwise, and designed expressly for use in the manufacture of measuring tapes, 40 per centum ad valorem.

337. Oilcloth for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, including linoleum or corticine, figured or plain, and all other oilcloth (except silk oilcloth) under 12 feet in width, not specially provided for herein, 8 cents per square yard and 15 per centum ad valorem; oilcloth for floors and linoleum or corticine, 12 feet and over in width, inlaid linoleum or corticine, and cork carpets, 20 cents per square yard and 20 per centum ad valorem; waterproof cloth, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, whether composed in part of India rubber or otherwise, 10 cents per square yard and 20 per centum ad valorem.

338. Shirt collars and cuffs, composed of cotton, 45 cents per dozen pieces and 15 per centum ad valorem; composed in whole or in part of linen, 40 cents per dozen pieces and 20 per centum ad valorem.

339. Laces, lace window curtains, tidies, pillow shams, bed sets, insertings, flouncings, and other lace articles; handkerchiefs, napkins, wearing apparel, and other articles, made wholly or in part of lace, or in imitation of lace; nets or nettings, veils and veulings, etamines, vitrages, neck ruffings, ruchings, tuckings, flutings, and quillings; embroideries and all trimmings, including braids, edgings, insertings, flouncings, galloons, gorings, and bands; wearing apparel, handkerchiefs, and other articles or fabrics embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, whether with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; tambooured or appliquéed articles, fabrics, or wearing apparel; hemstitched or tucked flouncings or skirtings, and articles made wholly or in part of ruffings, tuckings, or ruchings; all of the fore-



going composed wholly or in chief value of flax, cotton, or other vegetable fiber, and not elsewhere specially provided for in this Act, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, 60 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That no wearing apparel or other article or textile fabric, when embroidered by hand or machinery, shall pay duty at a less rate than that imposed in any schedule of this Act upon any embroideries of the materials of which such embroidery is composed.

340. Lace window curtains, pillow shams, and bed sets, finished or unfinished, made on the Nottingham lace-curtain machine or on the Nottingham warp machine, and composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, when counting 5 points or spaces between the warp threads to the inch, 1 cent per square yard; when counting more than 5 such points or spaces to the inch, one-half of 1 cent per square yard in addition for each such point or space to the inch in excess of 5; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing articles in this paragraph, 20 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That none of the above-named articles shall pay a less rate of duty than 50 per centum ad valorem.

341. Plain woven fabrics of single jute yarns, by whatever name known, not exceeding 60 inches in width, weighing not less than 8 ounces per square yard and not exceeding 30 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, five-eighths of 1 cent per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; if exceeding 30 and not exceeding 55 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, seven-eighths of 1 cent per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem.

342. All pile fabrics of which flax is the component material of chief value, 60 per centum ad valorem.

343. Bags or sacks made from plain woven fabrics, of single jute yarns, not dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed, or bleached, and not exceeding 30 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, seven-eighths of 1 cent per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem.

344. Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and similar fabrics, suitable for covering cotton, composed of single yarns made of jute, jute butts, or hemp, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, not exceeding 16 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and weighing not less than 15 ounces per square yard, six-tenths of 1 cent per square yard.

345. Handkerchiefs composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, whether in the piece or otherwise, and whether finished or unfinished, not hemmed, or hemmed only, 50 per centum ad valorem; if hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched, or reversed, or with drawn threads, but not embroidered or initialed, 55 per centum ad valorem.

346. Woven fabrics or articles not specially provided for in this Act, composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, weighing  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ounces or more per square yard, when containing not more than 60 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 14 cents per square yard; containing more than 60 and not more than 120 threads to the square inch,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per square yard; containing more than 120 and not more than 180 threads to the square inch, 6 cents per square yard; containing more than 180 threads to the square inch, 9 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing, 30 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That none of the foregoing articles in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than 50 per centum ad valorem. Woven fabrics of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, including such as is known as shirting cloth, weighing less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ounces per square yard and containing more than 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 35 per centum ad valorem.

347. All manufactures of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fiber, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component ma-

terial of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, 45 per centum ad valorem.

## SCHEDULE K.

### WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

348. All wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals shall be divided, for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon, into the three following classes:

349. Class 1, that is to say, merino, mestiza, metz, or metis wools, or other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote, down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including Bagdad wool, China lamb's wool, Castel Branco, Adrianople skin wool, or butcher's wool, and such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, Egypt, Morocco, and elsewhere, and all wools not hereinafter included in classes 2 and 3.

350. Class 2, that is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals.

351. Class 3, that is to say, Donkoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, and all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Syria, and elsewhere, excepting improved wools hereinafter provided for.

352. The standard samples of all wools which are now or may be hereafter deposited in the principal custom-houses of the United States, under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be the standards for the classification of wools under this Act, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to renew these standards and to make such additions to them from time to time as may be required, and he shall cause to be deposited like standards in other custom-houses of the United States when they may be needed.

353. Whenever wools of class 3 shall have been improved, by the admixture of merino or English blood, from their present character as represented by the standard samples now or hereafter to be deposited in the principal custom-houses of the United States, such improved wools shall be classified for duty either as class 1 or as class 2, as the case may be.

354. The duty on wools of the first class which shall be imported washed shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty on wools of the first and second classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than 8 per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected.

355. Unwashed wools shall be considered such as shall have been shorn from the sheep without any cleansing; that is, in their natural condition. Washed wools shall be considered such as have been washed with water only on the sheep's back or on the skin. Wools of the first and second classes washed in any other manner than on the sheep's back or on the skin shall be considered as scoured wool.

356. The duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals, of class 1 and class 2, which shall be imported in any other than ordinary condition, or which has been sorted, or increased in value by the rejection of any part of the original fleece, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject: *Provided*, That skirled wools as imported in eighteen hundred and ninety and prior thereto are hereby excepted. The duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like ani-



imals of any class which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject. When the duty assessed upon any wool equals three times or more that which would be assessed if said wool was imported unwashed, the duty shall not be doubled on account of the wool being sorted. If any bale or package of wool or hair specified in this Act invoiced or entered as of any specified class, or claimed by the importer to be dutiable as of any specified class, shall contain any wool or hair subject to a higher rate of duty than the class so specified, the whole bale or package shall be subject to the highest rate of duty chargeable on wool of the class subject to such higher rate of duty; and if any bale or package be claimed by the importer to be shoddy, mungo, flocks, wool, hair, or other material of any class specified in this Act, and such bale contain any admixture of any one or more of said materials, or of any other material, the whole bale or package shall be subject to duty at the highest rate imposed upon any article in said bale or package.

357. The duty upon all wools and hair of the first class shall be 11 cents per pound, and upon all wools or hair of the second class 12 cents per pound.

358. On wools of the third class, and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall be 12 cents or less per pound, the duty shall be 4 cents per pound.

359. On wools of the third class, and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall exceed 12 cents per pound, the duty shall be 7 cents per pound.

360. The duty on wools on the skin shall be 1 cent less per pound than is imposed in this schedule on other wools of the same class and condition, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

361. Top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, and garnetted waste, 30 cents per pound.

362. Shoddy, 25 cents per pound; noils, wool extract, yarn waste, thread waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this Act, 20 cents per pound.

363. Woolen rags, mungo, and flocks, 10 cents per pound.

364. Wool and hair which have been advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for in this Act, shall be subject to the same duties as are imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially provided for in this Act.

365. On yarns made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be two and one-half times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than 30 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three and one-half times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 40 per centum ad valorem.

366. On cloths, knit fabrics, and all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, not specially provided for in this Act, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this Act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at above 40 cents per pound and not above 70 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 50 per centum ad valorem; valued at over 70 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and 55 per centum ad valorem.

367. On blankets, and flannels for underwear, composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, the duty per pound

shall be the same as the duty imposed by this Act on two pounds of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 30 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem. On blankets composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at more than 50 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem. Flannels composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at above 50 cents per pound, shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character and description provided by this Act: *Provided*, That on blankets over three yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on cloths.

368. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar description and character of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material, with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not exceeding 15 cents per square yard, the duty shall be 7 cents per square yard; valued at more than 15 cents per square yard, the duty shall be 8 cents per square yard; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing valued at not above 70 cents per pound, 50 per centum ad valorem; valued above 70 cents per pound, 55 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That on all the foregoing, weighing over four ounces per square yard, the duty shall be the same as imposed by this schedule on cloths.

369. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and goods of similar description or character, composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this Act, the duty shall be 11 cents per square yard; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing valued at not above 70 cents per pound, 50 per centum ad valorem; valued above 70 cents per pound, 55 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That on all the foregoing, weighing over 4 ounces per square yard, the duty shall be the same as imposed by this schedule on cloths.

370. On clothing ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including shawls, whether knitted or woven, and knitted articles of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, felts not woven and not specially provided for in this Act, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 60 per centum ad valorem.

371. Webbing, gorings, suspenders, braces, bandings, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, edgings, insertings, bouncings, fringes, gimps, cords, coris and tassels, laces and other trimmings, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, emporideries and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, head nets, netting, buttons or barrel buttons or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, and manufactures of wool ornamented with beads or spangles of whatever material composed; any of the foregoing made of wool, or of which wool is a component material, whether composed in part of India rubber or otherwise, 50 cents per pound and 60 per centum ad valorem.

372. Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 60 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

373. Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 60 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

374. Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 44 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

375. Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or descrip-

tion, 40 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

376. Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise, 23 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

377. Treble ingrain, three-ply, and all chain Venetian carpets, 22 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

378. Wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, 18 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

379. Carpets of every description woven whole for rooms, and Oriental, Berlin, Aubusson, Axminster, and similar rugs, 10 cents per square foot, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

380. Druggets and bockins, printed, colored, or otherwise, 22 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

381. Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or composed in part of either, not specially provided for in this Act, 50 per centum ad valorem.

382. Mats, rugs for floors, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting made wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this Act, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description.

383. Whenever, in any schedule of this Act, the word "wool" is used in connection with a manufactured article of which it is a component material, it shall be held to include wool or hair of the sheep, camel, goat, alpaca, or other animal, whether manufactured by the woolen, worsted, felt, or any other process.

#### SCHEDULE L

##### SILKS AND SILK GOODS.

384. Silk partially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk, 40 cents per pound.

385. Thrown silk, not more advanced than *sinces*, tram, organzine, sewing silk, twist, floss, and silk threads or yarns of every description, except spun silk, 30 per centum ad valorem; spun silk in skeins, cops, warps, or on beams, valued at not exceeding \$1 per pound, 20 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at over \$1 per pound and not exceeding \$1.50 per pound, 30 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at over \$1.50 per pound and not exceeding \$2 per pound, 40 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at over \$2 per pound and not exceeding \$2.50 per pound, 50 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at over \$2.50 per pound, 60 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; but in no case shall the foregoing article pay a less rate of duty than 35 per centum ad valorem.

386. Velvets, velvet or plush ribbons, chenilles, or other pile fabrics, cut or uncut, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, \$1.50 per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; plushes, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, \$1 per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; but in no case shall the foregoing articles pay a less rate of duty than 50 per centum ad valorem.

387. Woven fabrics in the piece, not specially provided for in this Act, weighing not less than 1½ ounces per square yard and not more than 8 ounces per square yard, and containing not more than 20 per centum in weight of silk, if in the gum, 50 cents per pound; if dyed in the piece, 60 cents per pound; if containing more than 20 per centum and not more than 30 per centum in weight of silk, if in the gum, 65 cents per pound, and if dyed in the piece, 80 cents per pound; if containing more than 30 per centum and not more than 45 per centum in weight of silk, if in the gum, 90 cents per pound, and if dyed in the piece, \$1.10 per pound; if dyed in the thread or yarn and containing not more than 30 per centum

in weight of silk, 12 black (except selvages), 75 cents per pound, and if other than black, 90 cents per pound; if containing more than 30 and not more than 45 per centum in weight of silk, if black (except selvages), \$1.10 per pound, and if other than black, \$1.30 per pound; if containing more than 45 per centum in weight of silk, or if composed wholly of silk, if dyed in the thread or yarn and weighted in the dyeing so as to exceed the original weight of the raw silk, if black (except selvages), \$1.50 per pound, and if other than black, \$2.25 per pound; if dyed in the thread or yarn, and the weight is not increased by dyeing beyond the original weight of the raw silk, \$3 per pound; if in the gum, \$2.50 per pound; if boiled off, or dyed in the piece, or printed, \$3 per pound; if weighing less than 1½ ounces and more than one-third of an ounce per square yard, if in the gum, or if dyed in the thread or yarn, \$2.50 per pound; if weighing less than 1½ ounces and more than one-third of an ounce per square yard, if boiled off, \$3 per pound; if dyed or printed in the piece, \$3.25 per pound; if weighing not more than one-third of an ounce per square yard, \$4.50 per pound; but in no case shall any of the foregoing fabrics in this paragraph pay a less rate of duty than 50 per centum ad valorem.

388. Handkerchiefs or mufflers composed wholly or in part of silk, whether in the piece or otherwise, finished or unfinished, if not hemmed, or hemmed only, shall pay the same rate of duty as is imposed on goods in the piece of the same description, weight, and condition as provided for in this schedule; but such handkerchiefs or mufflers shall not pay a less rate of duty than 50 per centum ad valorem; if such handkerchiefs or mufflers are hemstitched or imitation hemstitched, or reversed, or have drawn threads, or are embroidered in any manner, whether with an initial letter, monogram, or otherwise, by hand or machinery, or are tamboured, appliquéed, or are made or trimmed wholly or in part with lace, or with tucking or insertion, they shall pay a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem in addition to the duty hereinbefore prescribed, and in no case less than 60 per centum ad valorem.

389. Bandings, including hat bands, beltings, bindings, bone casings, braces, cords, cords and tassels, garters, gorings, suspenders, tubings, and webs and webbings, composed wholly or in part of silk, and whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, if not embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, 50 per centum ad valorem.

390. Laces, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, edgings, insertings, galloons, chiffon or other flouncings, nets or nettings and veilings, neck ruffings, ruchings, braids, fringes, trimmings, embroideries, and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, or tamboured or appliquéed; clothing ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including knit goods, made up or manufactured in whole or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer; all of the above-named articles made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, and silk goods ornamented with beads or spangles, of whatever material composed, 60 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That any wearing apparel or other articles provided for in this paragraph (except gloves), when composed in part of india rubber, shall be subject to a duty of 60 per centum ad valorem.

391. All manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, including such as have india rubber as a component material, not specially provided for in this Act, and all Jacquard figured goods in the piece, made on looms of which silk is the component material of chief value, dyed in the yarn, and containing two or more colors in the filling, 50 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all manufactures of which wool is a component material shall be classified and assessed for duty as manufactures of wool.

392. In ascertaining the weight of silk under the provisions of this schedule, the weight shall be taken in the condition in which found in the goods, without deduction therefrom for any dye, coloring matter, or other foreign substance or material.

## SCHEDULE M.

## PULP, PAPERS, AND BOOKS.

383. PULP AND PAPER: Mechanically ground wood pulp, one-twelfth of 1 cent per pound, dry weight; chemical wood pulp, unbleached, one-sixth of 1 cent per pound, dry weight; bleached, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound, dry weight: *Provided*, That if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty on pulp wood exported to the United States, the amount of such export duty shall be added, as an additional duty, to the duties herein imposed upon wood pulp when imported from such country or dependency.

394. Sheathing paper and roofing felt, 10 per centum ad valorem.

395. Filter masse or filter stock, composed wholly or in part of wood pulp, wood flour, cotton, or other vegetable fiber, 1½ cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem.

396. Printing paper, unsized, sized, or glued, suitable for books and newspapers, valued at not above 2 cents per pound, three-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 2 cents and not above 2½ cents per pound, four-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 2½ cents per pound and not above 3 cents per pound, five-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 3 cents, and not above 4 cents per pound, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 4 cents and not above 5 cents per pound, eight tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 5 cents per pound, 15 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty upon pulp wood exported to the United States, there shall be imposed upon printing paper when imported from such country or dependency an additional duty of one-tenth of 1 cent per pound for each dollar of export duty per cord so imposed, and proportionately for fractions of a dollar of such export duty.

397. Papers commonly known as copying paper, stereotype paper, paper known as bibulous paper, tissue paper, pottery paper, and all similar papers, white, colored, or printed, weighing not over 6 pounds to the ream of 480 sheets, on a basis of 27 by 30 inches, and whether in reams or any other form, 6 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; if weighing over 6 pounds and not over 10 pounds to the ream, and letter copying books, whether wholly or partly manufactured, 5 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; crêpe paper and filtering paper, 5 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem.

398. Surface-coated papers not specially provided for in this Act, 2½ cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; if printed, or wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions, or with gelatine or flock, 3 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; parchment papers, 2 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; plain basic photographic papers for albumenizing, sensitizing, or baryta coating, 3 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; albumenized or sensitized paper, or paper otherwise surface-coated for photographic purposes, 30 per centum ad valorem.

399. MANUFACTURES OF PAPER: Paper envelopes, plain, 20 per centum ad valorem; if bordered, embossed, printed, tinted, or decorated, 35 per centum ad valorem.

400. Lithographic prints from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, bound or unbound (except cigar labels, flaps, and bands, lettered, or otherwise, music and illustrations when forming a part of a periodical or newspaper and accompanying the same, or if bound in or forming a part of printed books, not specially provided for in this Act), on paper or other material not exceeding eight one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness, 20 cents per pound; on paper or other material exceeding eight one-thousandths of 1 inch, and not exceeding twenty one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness, and exceeding 35 square inches, but not exceeding 400 square inches cutting size in dimensions, 5 cents per pound; exceeding 400 square inches cutting size in dimensions, 35 per centum ad valorem; prints exceeding eight one-thousandths of 1 inch, and not exceeding twenty

one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness, and not exceeding 35 square inches cutting size in dimensions, 5 cents per pound; lithographic prints from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, on cardboard or other material, exceeding twenty one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness, 6 cents per pound; lithographic cigar labels, flaps, and bands, lettered or blank, printed from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, if printed in less than 8 colors (bronze printing to be counted as two colors), but not including labels, flaps, and bands printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, 20 cents per pound. Labels, flaps, and bands, if printed entirely in bronze printing, 15 cents per pound; labels, flaps, and bands printed in eight or more colors, but not including labels, flaps, and bands printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, 30 cents per pound; labels, flaps, and bands printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, 50 cents per pound. Books of paper or other material for children's use, containing illuminated lithographic prints, not exceeding in weight 24 ounces each, and all booklets and fashion magazines or periodicals printed in whole or in part by lithographic process or decorated by hand, 8 cents per pound.

401. Writing, letter, note, hand-made, drawing, ledger, bond, record, tablet, and typewriter paper, weighing not less than 10 pounds and not more than 15 pounds to the ream, 2 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; weighing more than 15 pounds to the ream, 3½ cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; but if any such paper is ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, or decorated in any manner, it shall pay 10 per centum ad valorem in addition to the foregoing rates: *Provided*, That in computing the duty on such paper every 180,000 square inches shall be taken to be a ream.

402. Paper hangings and paper for screens or fire-boards, and all other paper not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem; all Jacquard designs of one line paper, or parts of such designs, finished or unfinished, 35 per centum ad valorem; all Jacquard designs cut on Jacquard cards, or parts of such designs, finished or unfinished, 35 per centum ad valorem.

403. Books of all kinds, including blank books and pamphlets, and engravings, bound or unbound, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, and printed matter, all the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

404. Photograph, autograph, and scrap albums, wholly or partly manufactured, 35 per centum ad valorem.

405. All fancy boxes made of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, or if covered with surface-coated paper, 45 per centum ad valorem.

406. Playing-cards, in packs not exceeding fifty-four cards, and at a like rate for any number in excess, 10 cents per pack and 20 per centum ad valorem.

407. Manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, 35 per centum ad valorem.

## SCHEDULE N.

## SUNDRIES.

408. Beads of all kinds, not threaded or strung, 35 per centum ad valorem; fabrics, nets or nettings, laces, embroideries, galloons, wearing apparel, ornaments, trimmings, and other articles not specially provided for in this Act, composed wholly or in part of beads or spangles made of glass or paste, gelatine, metal, or other material, but not composed in part of wool, 60 per centum ad valorem.

409. Braids, plaits, laces, and willow sheets or squares, composed wholly of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, or rattan, suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, or hoods, not bleached, dyed, colored, or stained, 15 per centum ad valorem; if bleached, dyed, colored, or stained, 20 per centum ad valorem; hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, or rattan, whether wholly or

partly manufactured, but not trimmed, 35 per centum ad valorem; if trimmed, 50 per centum ad valorem. But the terms "grass" and "straw" shall be understood to mean these substances in their natural form and structure, and not the separated fiber thereof.

410. Brushes, brooms, and feather dusters of all kinds, and hair pencils in quills or otherwise, 40 per centum ad valorem.

411. Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared, 7½ cents per pound.

412. **BUTTONS AND BUTTON FORMS:** Trousers buckles made wholly or partly of iron or steel, or parts thereof, valued at not more than 15 cents per 100, 5 cents per 100; valued at more than 15 cents per 100 and not more than 50 cents per 100, 10 cents per 100; valued at more than 50 cents per 100, 15 cents per 100; and in addition thereto on each and all of the above buckles or parts of buckles, 15 per centum ad valorem.

413. Button forms: Lastings, mohair, cloth, silk, or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively, 10 per centum ad valorem.

414. Buttons or parts of buttons and button molds or blanks, finished or unfinished, shall pay duty at the following rates, the line button measure being one-fourth of one inch, namely: Buttons known commercially as agate buttons, metal trousers buttons (except steel), and nickel bar buttons, one-twelfth of 1 cent per line per gross; buttons of bone, and steel trousers buttons, one-fourth of 1 cent per line per gross; buttons of pearl or shell, 1½ cents per line per gross; buttons of horn, vegetable ivory, glass, or metal, not specially provided for in this Act, three-fourths of 1 cent per line per gross, and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing articles in this paragraph, 15 per centum ad valorem; shoe buttons made of paper, board, papier-mâché, pulp, or other similar material, not specially provided for in this Act, valued at not exceeding 3 cents per gross, 1 cent per gross; buttons not specially provided for in this Act, and all collar or cuff buttons and studs, 50 per centum ad valorem.

415. Coal, bituminous, and all coals containing less than 32 per centum of fixed carbon, and shale, 67 cents per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel; coal slack or culm, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, 15 cents per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel; *Provided*, That on all coal imported into the United States, which is afterwards used for fuel on board vessels propelled by steam and engaged in trade with foreign countries, or in trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and which are registered under the laws of the United States, a drawback shall be allowed equal to the duty imposed by law upon such coal, and shall be paid under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; coke, 20 per centum ad valorem.

416. Cork bark, cut into squares or cubes, 8 cents per pound; manufactured corks over three-fourths of an inch in diameter measured at larger end, 15 cents per pound; three-fourths of an inch and less in diameter, measured at larger end, 25 cents per pound; cork, artificial, or cork substitutes, manufactured from cork waste and and not otherwise provided for, 8 cents per pound.

417. Dice, draughts, chessmen, chess balls, and billiard, pool, and bagatelle balls, of ivory, bone, or other materials, 50 per centum ad valorem.

418. Dolls, doll heads, toy marbles, of whatever materials composed, and all other toys not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stone ware, and not specially provided for in this Act, 35 per centum ad valorem.

419. Emery grains and emery manufactured, ground, pulverized, or refined, 1 cent per pound; emery wheels, emery files, and manufactures of which emery is the component material of chief value, 25 per centum ad valorem.

420. **EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES:** Fire-crackers of all kinds, 8 cents per pound, the weight to include all coverings, wrappings, and packing material.

421. Fulminates, fulminating powders, and like articles, not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

422. Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, when valued at 20 cents or less per pound, 4 cents per pound; valued above 20 cents per pound, 6 cents per pound.

423. Matches, friction or lucifer, of all descriptions, per gross of 144 boxes, containing not more than 100 matches per box, 8 cents per gross; when imported otherwise than in boxes containing not more than 100 matches each, 1 cent per 1,000 matches.

424. Percussion caps, 30 per centum ad valorem; cartridges, 35 per centum ad valorem; blasting caps, \$2.36 per 1,000 caps.

425. Feathers and downs of all kinds, including bird skins or parts thereof with the feathers on, crude or not dressed, colored, or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, not specially provided for in this Act, 15 per centum ad valorem; when dressed, colored, or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, including quills of down and other manufactures of down, and also dressed and finished birds suitable for millinery ornaments, and artificial or ornamental feathers, fruits, grains, leaves, flowers, and stems, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, not specially provided for in this Act, 50 per centum ad valorem.

426. Furs, dressed on the skin but not made up into articles, and furs not on the skin, prepared for hatmakers' use, including fur skins carotized, 20 per centum ad valorem.

427. Fans of all kinds, except common palm-leaf fans, 50 per centum ad valorem.

428. Gun wads of all descriptions, 20 per centum ad valorem.

429. Hair, human, if clean or drawn but not manufactured, 50 per centum ad valorem.

430. Hair, curled, suitable for beds or mattresses, 10 per centum ad valorem.

431. Haircloth known as "crinoline" cloth, 10 cents per square yard; haircloth known as "hair seating," and hair press cloth, 20 cents per square yard.

432. Hats, bonnets, or hoods, for men's, women's, boys', or children's wear, trimmed or untrimmed, including bodies, hoods, plateaux, forms, or shapes, for hats or bonnets, composed wholly or in chief value of fur of the rabbit, beaver, or other animals, valued at not more than \$5 per dozen, \$2 per dozen; valued at more than \$5 per dozen, and not more than \$10 per dozen, \$3 per dozen; valued at more than \$10 per dozen and not more than \$20 per dozen, \$5 per dozen; valued at more than \$20 per dozen, \$7 per dozen; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing, 20 per centum ad valorem.

433. Indurated fiber ware and manufactures of wood or other pulp, and not otherwise specially provided for, 35 per centum ad valorem.

434. **JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS STONES:** Articles commonly known as jewelry, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for in this Act, including precious stones set, pearls set or strung, and cameos in frames, 60 per centum ad valorem.

435. Diamonds and other precious stones advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting, or other process, and not set, 10 per centum ad valorem; imitations of diamonds or other precious stones, composed of glass or paste, not exceeding an inch in dimensions, not engraved, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, and not mounted or set, 20 per centum ad valorem.

436. Pearls in their natural state, not strung or set, 10 per centum ad valorem.

437. **LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:** Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, 15 per centum ad valorem; *Provided*, That upon all leather exported, made from imported hides, there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid on such hides, to be paid under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

438. Band or belting leather, sole leather, dressed upper and all other leather, calfskins tanned or tanned and dressed, kangaroo, sheep and goat skins (including lamb and kid skins) dressed and finished, chamois and other skins and bookbinders,

calfskins, all the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem; skins for morocco, tanned but unfinished, 10 per centum ad valorem; patent, japanned, varnished, or enameled leather, weighing not over 10 pounds per dozen hides or skins, 30 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; if weighing over 10 pounds and not over 25 pounds per dozen, 30 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; if weighing over 25 pounds per dozen, 20 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; pianoforte leather and pianoforte-action leather, 35 per centum ad valorem; leather shoe laces, finished or unfinished, 50 cents per gross pairs and 20 per centum ad valorem; boots and shoes made of leather, 25 per centum ad valorem. *Provided*, that leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps or other forms, suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, shall be classified as manufactures of leather, and pay duty accordingly.

430. Gloves, made wholly or in part of leather, whether wholly or partly manufactured, shall pay duty at the following rates, the lengths stated in each case being the extreme length when stretched to their full extent, namely:

440. Women's or children's "glove" finish, Schmaschen (of sheep origin), not over 14 inches in length, \$1.75 per dozen pairs; over 14 inches and not over 17 inches in length, \$2.25 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches in length, \$2.75 per dozen pairs; men's "glove" finish, Schmaschen (sheep), \$3 per dozen pairs.

441. Women's or children's "glove" finish, lamb or sheep, not over 14 inches in length, \$2.50 per dozen pairs; over 14 and not over 17 inches in length, \$3.50 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches in length, \$4.50 per dozen pairs; men's "glove" finish, lamb or sheep, \$4 per dozen pairs.

442. Women's or children's "glove" finish, goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, not over 14 inches in length, \$3 per dozen pairs; over 14 and not over 17 inches in length, \$3.75 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches in length, \$4.75 per dozen pairs; men's "glove" finish, kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin, \$4 per dozen pairs.

443. Women's or children's of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over 17 inches in length, \$2.50 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches in length, \$3.50 per dozen pairs; men's of sheep origin, with exterior surface removed, by whatever name known, \$4 per dozen pairs.

444. Women's or children's kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over 14 inches in length, \$3 per dozen pairs; over 14 inches and not over 17 inches in length, \$3.75 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches in length, \$4.75 per dozen pairs; men's goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, \$4 per dozen pairs.

445. In addition to the foregoing rates there shall be paid the following cumulative duties: On all leather gloves, when lined, \$1 per dozen pairs; on all pique or pique seam gloves, 40 cents per dozen pairs; on all gloves stitched or embroidered, with more than three single strands or cords, 40 cents per dozen pairs.

446. Glove trunks, with or without the usual accompanying pieces, shall pay 75 per centum of the duty provided for the gloves in the fabrication of which they are suitable.

447. Harness, saddles and saddlery, or parts of either, in sets or in parts, finished or unfinished, 45 per centum ad valorem.

448. MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES: Manufactures of amber, asbestos, bladders, cork, catgut or whip gut or worm gut, or wax, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

449. Manufactures of bone, chip, grass, horn, india rubber, palm leaf, straw, weeds, or whalebone, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem; but the terms "grass" and "straw" shall be understood to mean these sub-

stances in their natural form and structure, and not the separated fiber thereof.

450. Manufactures of leather, finished or unfinished; manufactures of fur, gelatine, gutta-percha, human hair, ivory, vegetable ivory, mother-of-pearl and shell, plaster of Paris, papier-mâché, and vulcanized india rubber known as "hard rubber," or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, and shells engraved, cut, ornamented, or otherwise manufactured, 35 per centum ad valorem.

451. Masks, composed of paper or pulp, 35 per centum ad valorem.

452. Matting made of cocoa fiber or rattan, 6 cents per square yard; mats made of cocoa fiber or rattan, 4 cents per square foot.

453. Musical instruments, or parts thereof, pianoforte actions and parts thereof, strings for musical instruments, not otherwise enumerated, cases for musical instruments, pitch pipes, tuning forks, tuning hammers, and metronomes, strings for musical instruments, composed wholly or in part of steel or other metal, all the foregoing, 45 per centum ad valorem.

454. Paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen-and-ink drawings, and statuary, not specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem; but the term "statuary" as used in this Act shall be understood to include only such statuary as is cut, carved, or otherwise wrought by hand from a solid block or mass of marble, stone, or alabaster, or from metal, and as in the professional production of a statuary or sculptor only.

455. Peat moss, \$1 per ton.

456. Pencils of paper or wood, filled with lead or other material, and pencils of lead, 45 cents per gross and 25 per centum ad valorem; slate pencils covered with wood, 35 per centum ad valorem; all other slate pencils, 3 cents per 100.

457. Pencil leads not in wood, 10 per centum ad valorem.

458. Photographic dry plates or films, 25 per centum ad valorem.

459. Pipes and smokers' articles: Common tobacco pipes and pipe bowls made wholly of clay, valued at not more than 40 cents per gross, 15 cents per gross; other tobacco pipes and pipe bowls of clay, 50 cents per gross and 25 per centum ad valorem; other pipes and pipe bowls of whatever material composed, and all smokers' articles whatsoever, not specially provided for in this Act, including cigarette books, cigarette book covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco, and cigarette paper in all forms, 60 per centum ad valorem.

460. Plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills, and planters, mowers, horse-rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, and cotton gins, 20 per centum ad valorem.

461. Hush, black, known commercially as hatters' plush, composed of silk, or of silk and cotton, such as is used exclusively for making men's hats, 10 per centum ad valorem.

462. Umbrellas, parasols, and sun-shades covered with material other than paper, 50 per centum ad valorem. Sticks for umbrellas, parasols, or sun-shades, and walking-canes, finished or unfinished, 40 per centum ad valorem.

463. Waste, not specially provided for in this Act, 10 per centum ad valorem.

#### FREE LIST.

SEC. 2. That on and after the passage of this Act, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act, the following articles when imported shall be exempt from duty:

464. Acids: Arsenic or arsenious, benzoic, carbonic, fluoric, hydrochloric or muriatic, nitric, oxalic, phosphoric, phthalic, picric or nitropicric, prussic, silicic, and valerianic.

465. Aconite.

466. Agates, raw, dried or undried, but unground.

467. Agates, unmanufactured.

468. Albumen, not specially provided for.

469. Alizarin, natural or artificial, and dyes derived from alizarin or from anthracin.

470. Amber, and amberoid unmanufactured, or crude gum.

477. Ambergris.  
 478. Aniline salts.  
 479. Any animal imported specially for breeding purposes shall be admitted free: *Provided*, That no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed, and duly registered in the book of record established for that breed: *And provided further*, That certificate of such record and of the pedigree of such animal shall be produced and submitted to the customs officer, duly authenticated by the proper custodian of such book of record, together with the affidavit of the owner, agent, or importer that such animal is the identical animal described in said certificate of record and pedigree: *And provided further*, That the secretary of Agriculture shall determine and certify to the secretary of the Treasury what are recognized breeds and pure-bred animals under the provisions of this paragraph. The secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such additional regulations as may be required for the strict enforcement of this provision. Cattle, horses, sheep, or other domestic animals straying across the boundary line into any foreign country, or driven across such boundary line by the owner for temporary pasturage purposes only, together with their offspring, may be brought back to the United States within six months free of duty, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.  
 474. Animals brought into the United States temporarily for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; but a bond shall be given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the secretary of the Treasury; also teams of animals, including their harness and tackle, and the wagons or other vehicles actually owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families, and in actual use for the purpose of such emigration, under such regulations as the secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and wild animals intended for exhibition in zoological collections for scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or profit.  
 475. Annatto, roucou, cocoa, or orleans, and all extracts of.  
 476. Antimony ore, crude sulphite of.  
 477. Apatite.  
 478. Arrowroot in its natural state and not manufactured.  
 479. Arsenic and sulphide of, or orpiment.  
 480. Arseniate of aniline.  
 481. Art educational stops, composed of glass and metal, and valued at not more than 6 cents per gross.  
 482. Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning, not specially provided for in this Act.  
 483. Articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means; casks, barrels, carboys, bags, and other vessels of American manufacture exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products, including shooks and staves when returned as barrels or boxes; also quicksilver flasks or bottles, of either domestic or foreign manufacture, which shall have been actually exported from the United States; but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made under general regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the Treasury; but the exemption of bags from duty shall apply only to such domestic bags as may be imported by the exporter thereof, and if any such articles are subject to internal tax at the time of exportation, such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not apply to any article upon which an allowance of drawback has been made, the reimportation of which is hereby prohibited except upon payment of duties equal to the drawbacks allowed; or to any article manufactured in bonded warehouse and exported under any provision of law: *And provided further*, That when manufactured tobacco which has been exported without payment of internal-revenue tax shall be reimported it

shall be retained in the custody of the collector of customs until internal-revenue stamps in payment of the legal duties shall be placed thereon.  
 484. Asbestos, unmanufactured.  
 485. Ashes, wood and lye of, and beet-root ashes.  
 486. Asafetida.  
 487. Balm of Gilead.  
 488. Barks, cinchona or other from which quinine may be extracted.  
 489. Baryta, carbonate of, or witherite.  
 490. Beeswax.  
 491. Binding twine: All binding twine manufactured from New Zealand hemp,istle or Tampico fiber, Sisal grass, or sunn, or a mixture of any two or more of them, of single ply and measuring not exceeding 600 feet to the pound: *Provided*, That articles mentioned in this paragraph, if imported from a country which lays an import duty on like articles imported from the United States, shall be subject to a duty of one-half of 1 cent per pound.  
 492. Bells, broken, and bell metal broken and fit only to be remanufactured.  
 493. Birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery ornaments.  
 494. Birds and land and water fowls.  
 495. Bismuth.  
 496. Bladders and all integuments and intestines of animals and fish sounds, crude, dried, or salted for preservation only, and unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act.  
 497. Blood, dried, not specially provided for.  
 498. Bolting cloths composed of silk, imported expressly for milling purposes, and so permanently marked as not to be available for any other use.  
 499. Bones, crude, or not burned, calcined, ground, steamed, or otherwise manufactured, and bone dust or animal carbon, and bone ash, fit only for fertilizing purposes.  
 500. Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, maps and charts imported by authority or for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress.  
 501. Books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, and charts, which shall have been printed more than 20 years at the date of importation, and all hydrographic charts, and publications issued for their subscribers or exchanges by scientific and literary associations or academies, or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation, and public documents issued by foreign Governments.  
 502. Books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English; also books and music, in raised print, used exclusively by the blind.  
 503. Books, maps, music, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints, and charts, specially imported, not more than 2 copies in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use or by order of any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or any State or public library, and not for sale, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.  
 504. Books, libraries, usual and reasonable furniture, and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, all the foregoing if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale.  
 505. Brass, old brass, clippings from brass or Dutch metal, all the foregoing, fit only for remanufacture.  
 506. Brazil paste.  
 507. Brazilian pebble, unwrought or unmanufactured.  
 508. Breccia, in block or slabs.  
 509. Bristles, crude, not sorted, bunched, or prepared.  
 510. Broom corn.  
 511. Bullion, gold or silver.  
 512. Burgundy pitch.  
 513. Cadmium.  
 514. Calamine.  
 515. Camphor, crude.  
 516. Castor or castoreum.

517. Cat gut, whip gut, or worm gut, unmanufactured.
518. Cerium.
519. Chalk, crude, not ground, precipitated, or otherwise manufactured.
520. Chromate of iron or chromic ore.
521. Civet, crude.
522. Clay: Common blue clay in casks suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.
523. Coal, anthracite, not specially provided for in this Act, and coal stores of American vessels, but none shall be unloaded.
524. Coal tar, crude, pitch of coal tar, and products of coal tar known as dead or cresote oil, benzol, toluol, naphthalin, xylo, phenol, cresol, toluidin, xyloidin, cumidin, binitrotoluol, binitrobenzol, benzidin, tolidin, dianisidin, naphthol, naphthylamin, diphenylamin, benzaldehyde, benzyl chloride, resorcin, nitrobenzol, and nitrotoluol; all the foregoing not medicinal and not colors or dyes.
525. Cobalt and cobalt ore.
526. Cocculus indicus.
527. Cocchineal.
528. Cocoa, or cacao, crude, and fiber, leaves, and shells of.
529. Coffee.
530. Coins, gold, silver, and copper.
531. Coir, and coir yarn.
532. Copper in plates, bars, ingots, or pigs, and other forms, not manufactured or specially provided for in this Act.
533. Old copper, fit only for manufacture, clipping from new copper, and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value not specially provided for in this Act.
534. Copper, regulus of, and black or coarse copper, and copper cement.
535. Coral, marine, uncut, and unmanufactured.
536. Cork wood, or cork bark, unmanufactured.
537. Cotton, and cotton waste or flocks.
538. Cryolite, or kryolith.
539. Cudbear.
540. Curling stones, or quoits, and curling-stone handles.
541. Curry, and curry powder.
542. Cutch.
543. Cuttlefish bone.
544. Dandelion roots, raw, dried, or undried, but unground.
545. Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, and not advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting, or other process, including miners' glaziers' and engravers' diamonds not set, and diamond dust or bort.
546. Divi-divi.
547. Dragon's blood.
548. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, and bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, and dried insects, grains, gums, and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, nutgalls, roots, and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds aromatic, and seeds of noxious growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing; any of the foregoing which are drugs and not edible, and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process, and not specially provided for in this Act.
549. Eggs of birds, fish, and insects: *Provided, however, that this shall not be held to include the eggs of game birds or eggs of birds not used for food, the importation of which is prohibited except specimens for scientific collections, nor fish roe preserved for food purposes.*
550. Emery ore.
551. Ergot.
552. Fans, common palm-leaf, plain and not ornamented or decorated in any manner, and palm leaf in its natural state, not colored, dyed, or otherwise advanced or manufactured.
553. Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.
554. Fibrin, in all forms.
555. Fish, fresh, frozen, or packed in ice, caught in the Great Lakes or other fresh waters by citizens of the United States.
556. Fish skins.
557. Flint, flints, and flint stones, unground.
558. Fossils.
559. Fruits or berries, green, ripe, or dried, and fruits in brine, not specially provided for in this Act.
560. Fruit-plants, tropical and semitropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation.
561. Furs, undressed.
562. Fur skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner and not specially provided for in this Act.
563. Gambier.
564. Glass enamel, white, for watch and clock dials.
565. Glass plates or disks, rough-cut or unwrought, for use in the manufacture of optical instruments, spectacles, and eyeglasses, and suitable only for such use: *Provided, however, that such disks exceeding 8 inches in diameter may be polished sufficiently to enable the character of the glass to be determined.*
566. Grasses, and fibers: Istle or Tampico fiber, jute, jute butts, manila, Sisal grass, sunn, and all other textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances, not dressed or manufactured in any manner, and not specially provided for in this Act.
567. Gold-beaters' molds and gold-beaters' skins.
568. Grease, and oils (excepting fish oils), such as are commonly used in soap making or in wire drawing, or for stuffing or dressing leather, and which are fit only for such uses, and not specially provided for in this Act.
569. Guano, manures, and all substances used only for manure.
570. Gutta-percha, crude.
571. Hair of horse, cattle, and other animals, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act; and human hair, raw, uncleaned, and not drawn.
572. Hide cuttings, raw, with or without hair, and all other glue stock.
573. Hide rope.
574. Hones and whetstones.
575. Hoofs, unmanufactured.
576. Hop roots for cultivation.
577. Horns and parts of, unmanufactured, including horn strips and tips.
578. Ice.
579. India rubber, crude, and milk of, and old scrap or refuse India rubber which has been worn out by use and is fit only for remanufacture.
580. Indigo.
581. Iodine, crude.
582. Ipecac.
583. Iridium.
584. Ivory tusks in their natural state or cut vertically across the grain only, with the bark left intact, and vegetable ivory in its natural state.
585. Jalap.
586. Jet, unmanufactured.
587. Joss stick, or Joss light.
588. Junk, old.
589. Kelp.
590. Kieserite.
591. Kyanite, or cyanite, and kalinite.
592. Lac dye, crude, seed, button, stick, and shell.
593. Lac spirits.
594. Lactarene.
595. Lava, unmanufactured.
596. Leeches.
597. Lemon juice, lime juice, and sour orange juice.
598. Licorice root, unground.
599. Lifeboats and life-saving apparatus specially imported by societies incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life.
600. Lime, citrate of.
601. Lithographic stones, not engraved.
602. Litmus, prepared or not prepared.
603. Loadstones.
604. Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of.
605. Magnesite, crude or calcined, not purified.
606. Magnesium, not made up into articles.
607. Manganese, oxide and ore of.
608. Manna.
609. Manuscripts.
610. Marrow, crude.
611. Marshmallow or althea root, leaves or flowers, natural or unmanufactured.



612. Medals of gold, silver, or copper, and other metallic articles actually bestowed as trophies or prizes, and received and accepted as honorary distinctions.

613. Meerschaum, crude or unmanufactured.

614. Minerals, crude, or not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially provided for in this Act.

615. Mineral salts obtained by evaporation from mineral waters, when accompanied by a duly authenticated certificate and satisfactory proof, showing that they are in no way artificially prepared, and are only the product of a designated mineral spring.

616. Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts, including patterns for machinery, but no article shall be deemed a model or pattern which can be fitted for use otherwise.

617. Moss, seaweeds, and vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not otherwise specially provided for in this Act.

618. Musk, crude, in natural pods.

619. Myrobolans.

620. Needles, hand sewing, and darning.

621. Newspapers and periodicals; but the term "periodicals" as herein used shall be understood to embrace only unbound or paper-covered publications, issued within 6 months of the time of entry, containing current literature of the day and issued regularly at stated periods, as weekly, monthly, or quarterly.

622. Nuts: Brazil nuts, cream nuts, palm nuts, and palm-nut kernels; cocoanuts in the shell and broken cocoanut meat or copra, not shredded, desiccated, or prepared in any manner.

623. Nux vomica.

624. Oakum.

625. Oil cake.

626. Oils: Almond, amber, crude and rectified ambergris, anise or anise-seed, aniline, aspic or spike, lavender, bergamot, cajuput, caraway, cassia, cinnamon, cedrat, chamomile, citronella or lemon grass, civet, cocoanut, fennel, ichthyol, jasmine or jasmine, juglandium, juniper, lavender, lemon, limes, mace, neroli or orange flower, enfleurage grease, nut oil or oil of nuts not otherwise specially provided for in this Act, orange oil, olive oil for manufacturing or mechanical purposes fit only for such use and valued at not more than 60 cents per gallon, otto of roses, palm, rosemary or anthos, sesame or sesamum seed or bean, thyme, origanum red or white, valerian; and also spermaceti, whale, and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all fish and other products of such fisheries; petroleum, crude or refined: *Provided*, That if there be imported into the United States crude petroleum, or the products of crude petroleum produced in any country which imposes a duty on petroleum or its products exported from the United States, there shall in such cases be levied, paid, and collected a duty upon said crude petroleum or its products so imported equal to the duty imposed by such country.

627. Orange and lemon peel, not preserved, candied, or dried.

628. Orchil, or orchil liquid.

629. Ores of gold, silver, copper, or nickel, and nickel matte; sweepings of gold and silver.

630. Osmium.

631. Palladium.

632. Paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibers, rags (other than wool), waste, including jute waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rore, and waste bagging, including old gunny cloth and old gunny bags, fit only to be converted into paper.

633. Paraffine.

634. Parchment and vellum.

635. Pearl, mother of, and shells, not sawed, cut, polished, or otherwise manufactured, or advanced in value from the natural state.

636. Personal effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying in foreign countries.

637. Pewter and britannia metal, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.

638. Philosophical and scientific apparatus, utensils, instruments, and preparations, including bottles and boxes containing the same, specially

imported in good faith for the use and by order of any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or any State or public library, and not for sale, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

639. Phosphates, crude.

640. Plants, trees, shrubs, roots, seed-cane, and seeds, imported by the Department of Agriculture or the United States Botanic Garden.

641. Platina, in ingots, bars, sheets, and wire.

642. Platinum, unmanufactured, and vases, retorts, and other apparatus, vessels, and parts thereof, composed of platinum, for chemical uses.

643. Plumbago.

644. Potash, crude, or "black salts"; carbonate of potash, crude or refined; hydrate of, or caustic potash, not including refined in sticks or rolls; nitrate of potash or saltpeter, crude; sulphate of potash, crude or refined, and muriate of potash.

645. Professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, in the actual possession at the time, of persons emigrating to the United States; but this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for any other person or persons, or for sale, nor shall it be construed to include theatrical scenery, properties, and apparel; but such articles brought by proprietors or managers of theatrical exhibitions arriving from abroad for temporary use by them in such exhibitions, and not for any other person, and not for sale, and which have been used by them abroad, shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; but bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as may be imposed by law upon any and all such articles as shall not be exported within six months after such importation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may in his discretion extend such period for a further term of six months in case application shall be made therefor.

646. Pulu.

647. Quinia, sulphate of, and all alkaloïds or salts of cinchona bark.

648. Rags, not otherwise specially provided for in this Act.

649. Regalia and gems, statuary, and specimens or casts of sculpture, where specially imported in good faith for the use and by order of any society incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use and by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or any State or public library, and not for sale; but the term "regalia" as herein used shall be held to embrace only such insignia of rank or office or emblems as may be worn upon the person or borne in the hand during public exercises of the society or institution, and shall not include articles of furniture or fixtures, or of regular wearing apparel, nor personal property of individuals.

650. Rennets, raw or prepared.

651. Saffron and safflower, and extract of, and saffron cake.

652. Sago, crude.

653. Salacina.

654. Salep, or salop.

655. Sausages, bologna.

656. Seeds: Anise, caraway, cardamom, cauliflower, coriander, cotton, cummin, fennel, fennugreek, hemp, hoarhound, mangel-wurzel, mustard, rape, Saint John's bread or bean, sugar beet, sorghum or sugar cane for seed; bulbs and bulbous roots, not edible and not otherwise provided for; all flower and grass seeds; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act.

657. Sheep dip, not including compounds or preparations that can be used for other purposes.

658. Shotgun barrels, in single tubes, forged, rough-bored.

659. Hrimps and other shell fish.



660. Silk; raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, but not doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way.

661. Iik cocoons and silk waste.

662. Silkworms' eggs.

663. Skeletons and other preparations of anatomy.

664. Skins of all kinds, raw (except sheepskins with the wool on), and hides not specially provided for in this Act.

665. Soda, nitrate of, or cubic nitrate.

666. Specimens of natural history, botany, and mineralogy, when imported for scientific public collections, and not for sale.

667. Spices: Cassia, cassia vera, and cassia buds; cinnamon and chips of; cloves and clove stems; mace; nutmegs; pepper, black or white, and pimento; all the foregoing when unground; ginger root, unground and not preserved or candied.

668. Spunk.

669. Spurs and stilts used in the manufacture of earthen, porcelain, and stone ware.

670. Stamps; foreign postage or revenue stamps, canceled or uncanceled.

671. Stone and sand: Burrstone in blocks, rough or unmanufactured; cliff stone, unmanufactured; rotten stone, tripoli, and sand, crude or manufactured, not otherwise provided for in this Act.

672. Storax, or styrax.

673. Strontia, oxide of, and protoxide of strontian, and strontianite, or mineral carbonate of strontia.

674. Sulphur, lac or precipitated, and sulphur or brimstone, crude, in bulk, sulphur ore as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing in excess of 25 per centum of sulphur, and sulphur not otherwise provided for.

675. Sulphuric acid which at the temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit does not exceed the specific gravity of one and three hundred and eighty thousandths, for use in manufacturing superphosphate of lime or artificial manures of any kind, or for any agricultural purposes: *Provided*, That upon all sulphuric acid imported from any country, whether independent or a dependency, which imposes a duty upon sulphuric acid imported into such country from the United States, there shall be levied and collected a duty of one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

676. Tamarinds.

677. Tapioca, cassava or cassady.

678. Tar and pitch of wood.

679. Tea and tea plants.

681. Teeth, natural, or unmanufactured.

681. Terra alba, not made from gypsum or plaster rock.

682. Terra japonica.

683. Tin ore, cassiterite or black oxide of tin, and tin in bars, blocks, pigs, or grain or granulated.

684. Tobacco stems.

685. Tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans.

686. Turmeric.

687. Turpentine, Venice.

688. Turpentine, spirits of.

689. Turtles.

690. Types, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.

691. Uranium, oxide and salts of.

692. Vaccine virus.

693. Valonia.

694. Verdigris, or subacetate of copper.

695. Wax, vegetable or mineral.

696. Wafers, unleavened or not edible.

697. Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall only include such articles as actually accompany and are in the use of, and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of, such persons for the immediate purposes of the journey and present comfort and convenience, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale: *Provided*, That in case of residents of the United States returning from abroad, all wearing apparel and other personal effects taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established, under appropriate rules and regulations to be pre-

scribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but no more than \$100 in value of articles purchased abroad by such residents of the United States shall be admitted free of duty upon their return.

698. Whalebone, unmanufactured.

699. Wood: Logs and round unmanufactured timber, including pulp woods, fire-wood, handle-bolts, shingle bolts, gun-blocks for gun stocks rough-hewn or sawed or planed on one side, hop-poles, ship-timber and ship-planking; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act.

700. Woods: Cedar, lignum-vite, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all forms of cabinet woods, in the log, rough, or hewn only; briar-root or briar-wood and similar wood unmanufactured, or not further advanced than cut into blocks suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted; bamboo, rattan, reeds unmanufactured, India malacca joints, and sticks of partridge, hair-wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, and other woods not specially provided for in this Act, in the rough, or not further advanced than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, fishing-rods, or walking-canes.

701. Works of art, drawings, engravings, photographic pictures, and philosophical and scientific apparatus brought by professional artists, lecturers, or scientists arriving from abroad for use by them temporarily for exhibition and in illustration, promotion, and encouragement of art, science, or industry in the United States, and not for sale, shall be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as may be imposed by law upon any and all such articles as shall not be exported within six months after such importation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, extend such period for a further term of six months in cases where applications therefor shall be made.

702. Works of art, collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, sciences, or manufactures, photographs, works in terra cotta, parian, pottery, or porcelain, antiquities and artistic copies thereof in metal or other material, imported in good faith for exhibition at a fixed place by any State or by any society or institution established for the encouragement of the arts, science, or education, or for a municipal corporation, and all like articles imported in good faith by any society or association, or for a municipal corporation for the purpose of erecting a public monument, and not intended for sale, nor for any other purpose than herein expressed; but bonds shall be given, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, for the payment of lawful duties which may accrue should any of the articles aforesaid be sold, transferred, or used contrary to this provision, and such articles shall be subject, at any time, to examination and inspection by the proper officers of the customs: *Provided*, That the privileges of this and the preceding section shall not be allowed to associations or corporations engaged in or connected with business of a private or commercial character.

703. Works of art, the production of American artists residing temporarily abroad, or other works of art, including pictorial paintings on glass, imported expressly for presentation to a national institution, or to any State or municipal corporation, or incorporated religious society, college, or other public institution, except stained or painted window glass or stained or painted glass windows; but such exemption shall be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

704. Yams.

705. Zaffer.

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of equalizing the trade of the United States with foreign countries, and their colonies, producing and exporting to this country the following articles: Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude; brandies, or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials; champagne and all other

sparkling wines; still wines, and vermouth; paintings and statuary; or any of them, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, as soon as may be after the passage of this Act, and from time to time thereafter, to enter into negotiations with the governments of those countries exporting to the United States the above mentioned articles, or any of them, with a view to the arrangement of commercial agreements in which reciprocal and equivalent concessions may be secured in favor of the products and manufactures of the United States; and whenever the Government of any country, or colony, producing and exporting to the United States the above mentioned articles, or any of them, shall enter into a commercial agreement with the United States, or make concessions in favor of the products or manufactures thereof, which, in the judgment of the President, shall be reciprocal and equivalent, he shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to suspend, during the time of such agreement or concession, by proclamation to that effect, the imposition and collection of the duties mentioned in this Act on such article or articles so exported to the United States from such country or colony, and thereupon and thereafter the duties levied, collected, and paid upon such article or articles shall be as follows, namely:

Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude, 5 per centum ad valorem.

Brandy, or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, \$1.75 per proof gallon.

Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing not more than 1 quart and more than 1 pint, \$6 per dozen; containing not more than 1 pint each and more than one-half pint, \$3 per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, \$1.50 per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than 1 quart each, in addition to \$6 per dozen bottles on the quantities in excess of 1 quart, at the rate of \$1.90 per gallon.

Still wines, and vermouth, in casks, 35 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of 1 dozen bottles or jugs containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or 24 bottles or jugs containing each not more than 1 pint, \$1.25 cents per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 4 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.

Paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen-and-ink drawings, and statuary, 15 per centum ad valorem.

The President shall have power, and it shall be his duty, whenever he shall be satisfied that any such agreement in this section mentioned is not being fully executed by the Government with which it shall have been made, to revoke such suspension and notify such Government thereof.

And it is further provided that with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the following articles, whenever and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the Government of any country, or colony of such Government, producing and exporting directly or indirectly to the United States coffee, tea and tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans, and vanilla beans, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural, manufactured, or other products of the United States, which, in view of the introduction of such coffee, tea, and tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans, and vanilla beans, into the United States, as in this Act hereinbefore provided for, he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this Act relating to the free introduction of such coffee, tea, and tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans, and vanilla beans, of the products of such country or colony, for such time as he shall deem just; and in such case and during such suspension duties shall be levied, collected, and paid upon coffee, tea, and tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans, and vanilla beans, the products or exports, direct or indirect, from such designated country, as follows:

On coffee, 3 cents per pound.

On tea, 10 cents per pound.

On tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans, 50 cents per pound; vanilla beans, \$2 per pound; vanilla beans commercially known as cuts, \$1 per pound.

SEC. 4. That whenever the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with a view to secure reciprocal trade with foreign countries, shall, within the period of two years from and after the passage of this Act, enter into commercial treaty or treaties with any other country or countries concerning the admission into any such country or countries of the goods, wares, and merchandise of the United States, and their use and disposition therein, deemed to be for the interests of the United States, and in such treaty or treaties, in consideration of the advantages accruing to the United States therefrom, shall provide for the reduction during a specified period, not exceeding five years, of the duties imposed by this Act, to the extent of not more than 20 per centum thereof, upon such goods, wares, or merchandise as may be designated therein of the country or countries with which such treaty or treaties shall be made as in this section provided for; or shall provide for the transfer during such period from the dutiable list of this Act to the free list thereof of such goods, wares, and merchandise, being the natural products of such foreign country or countries and not of the United States; or shall provide for the retention upon the free list of this Act during a specified period, not exceeding five years, of such goods, wares, and merchandise now included in said free list as may be designated therein; and when any such treaty shall have been duly ratified by the Senate and approved by Congress, and public proclamation made accordingly thereon and thereafter the duties which shall be collected by the United States upon any of the designated goods, wares, and merchandise from the foreign country with which such treaty has been made shall, during the period provided for, be the duties specified and provided for in such treaty, and none other.

SEC. 5. That when any country, dependency, or colony shall pay or bestow, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation of any article or merchandise from such country, dependency, or colony, and such article or merchandise is dutiable under the provisions of this Act, then upon the importation of any such article or merchandise into the United States, whether the same shall be imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether such article or merchandise is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production, or has been changed in condition by remanufacture or otherwise, there shall be levied and paid, in all such cases, in addition to the duties otherwise imposed by this Act, an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed. The net amount of all such bounties or grants shall be from time to time ascertained, determined, and declared by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make all needful regulations for the identification of such articles and merchandise and for the assessment and collection of such additional duties.

SEC. 6. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not enumerated or provided for in this Act, a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, and on all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not provided for in this Act, a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 7. That each and every imported article, not enumerated in this Act, which is similar, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any article enumerated in this Act as chargeable with duty, shall pay the same rate of duty which is levied on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any non-enumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates of duty are chargeable, there shall be levied on such non-enumerated article the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest rate of duty; and on articles not enumerated, manufactured of two or more

materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rate at which the same would be chargeable if composed wholly of the component material thereof of chief value; and the words "component material of chief value," wherever used in this Act, shall be held to mean that component material which shall exceed in value any other single component material of the article; and the value of each component material shall be determined by the ascertained value of such material in its condition as found in the article. If two or more rates of duty shall be applicable to any imported article, it shall pay duty at the highest of such rates.

SEC. 8. That all articles of foreign manufacture, such as are usually or ordinarily marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, and all packages containing such or other imported articles, shall, respectively, be plainly marked, stamped, branded, or labeled in legible English words in a conspicuous place, so as to indicate the country of their origin and the quantity of their contents; and until so marked, stamped, branded, or labeled they shall not be delivered to the importer. Should any article of imported merchandise be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled so as to indicate a quantity, number, or measurement in excess of the quantity, number, or measurement actually contained in such article, no delivery of the same shall be made to the importer until the mark, stamp, brand, or label, as the case may be, shall be changed so as to conform to the facts of the case.

SEC. 9. That section 3341 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3341. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared, for the payment of such tax, suitable stamps denoting the amount of tax required to be paid on the hogsheds, barrels, and halves, thirds, quarters, sixths, and eighths of a barrel of such fermented liquors (and shall also cause to be prepared suitable permits for the purpose hereinafter mentioned), and shall furnish the same to the collectors of internal revenue, who shall each be required to keep on hand at all times a sufficient supply of permits and a supply of stamps equal in amount to two months' sales thereof, if there be any brewery or brewery warehouse in his district; and such stamps shall be sold, and permits granted and delivered by such collectors, only to the brewers of their district, respectively.

"Such collectors shall keep an account of the number of permits delivered and of the number and value of the stamps sold by them to each brewer."

SEC. 10. That section 3304 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, further amended so as to read as follows:

"Upon cigars which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof: On cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, \$3 per 1,000; on cigars made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, \$1 per 1,000; on cigarettes made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, \$3 per 1,000; on cigarettes made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, \$1 per 1,000: *Provided*, That all rolls of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, wrapped with tobacco, shall be classed as cigars, and all rolls of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, wrapped in paper or any substance other than tobacco, shall be classed as cigarettes.

"And the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall provide dies and adhesive stamps for cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000: *Provided*, That such stamps shall be in denominations of 10, 25, 50, and 100, and the laws and regulations governing the packing and removal for sale of cigarettes, and the affixing and canceling of the stamps on the packages thereof, shall apply

to cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000.

"None of the packages of smoking tobacco and fine-cut chewing tobacco and cigarettes prescribed by law shall be permitted to have packed in, or attached to, or connected with, them, any article or thing whatsoever, other than the manufacturers' wrappers and labels, the internal revenue stamp and the tobacco or cigarettes, respectively, put up therein, on which tax is required to be paid under the internal revenue laws; nor shall there be affixed to, or branded, stamped, marked, written, or printed upon, said packages, or their contents, any promise or offer of, or any order or certificate for, any gift, prize, premium, payment, or reward."

SEC. 11. That no article of imported merchandise which shall copy or simulate the name or trade-mark of any domestic manufacture or manufacturer, or which shall bear a name or mark which is calculated to induce the public to believe that the article is manufactured in the United States, shall be admitted to entry at any custom-house of the United States. And in order to aid the officers of the customs in enforcing this prohibition, any domestic manufacturer who has adopted trade-marks may require his name and residence and a description of his trade-marks to be recorded in books which shall be kept for that purpose in the Department of the Treasury, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and may furnish to the Department fac-similes of such trade-marks; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one or more copies of the same to be transmitted to each collector or other proper officer of the customs.

SEC. 12. That all materials of foreign production which may be necessary for the construction of vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership, or for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and all such materials necessary for the building of their machinery, and all articles necessary for their outfit and equipment, may be imported in bond under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for such purposes no duties shall be paid thereon. But vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year except upon the payment to the United States of the duties of which a rebate is herein allowed: *Provided*, That vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States.

SEC. 13. That all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged in foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 14. That the sixteenth section of an Act entitled "An Act to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying trade, and for other purposes," approved June 26th, 1884, be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 16. That all articles of foreign or domestic production needed and actually withdrawn from bonded warehouses and bonded manufacturing warehouses for supplies (not including equipment) of vessels of the United States engaged in foreign trade, or in trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, may be so withdrawn from said bonded warehouses, free of duty or of internal revenue tax, as the case may be, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; but no such articles shall be landed at any port of the United States."

SEC. 15. That all articles manufactured in whole or in part of imported materials, or of materials subject to internal revenue tax and intended for exportation without being charged with duty, and without having an internal revenue stamp

affixed thereto, shall, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, in order to be so manufactured and exported, be made and manufactured in bonded warehouses similar to those known and designated in Treasury Regulations as bonded warehouses, class six: *Provided*, That the manufacturer of such articles shall first give satisfactory bonds for the faithful observance of all the provisions of law and of such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That the manufacture of distilled spirits from grain, starch, molasses, or sugar, including all dilutions or mixtures of them or either of them, shall not be permitted in such manufacturing warehouses.

Whenever goods manufactured in any bonded warehouse established under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be exported directly therefrom or shall be duly laden for transportation and immediate exportation under the supervision of the proper officer who shall be duly designated for that purpose, such goods shall be exempt from duty and from the requirements relating to revenue stamps.

Any materials used in the manufacture of such goods, and any packages, coverings, vessels, brands, and labels used in putting up the same, may, under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, be conveyed without the payment of revenue tax or duty into any bonded manufacturing warehouse, and imported goods may, under the aforesaid regulations, be transferred without the exaction of duty from any bonded warehouse into any bonded manufacturing warehouse; but this privilege shall not be held to apply to implements, machinery, or apparatus to be used in the construction or repair of any bonded manufacturing warehouse or for the prosecution of the business carried on therein.

No articles or materials received into such bonded manufacturing warehouse shall be withdrawn or removed therefrom except for direct shipment and exportation or for transportation and immediate exportation in bond under the supervision of the officer duly designated therefor by the collector of the port, who shall certify to such shipment and exportation, or to lading for transportation, as the case may be, describing the articles by their mark or otherwise, the quantity, the date of exportation, and the name of the vessel. All labor performed and services rendered under these provisions shall be under the supervision of a duly designated officer of the customs and at the expense of the manufacturer.

A careful account shall be kept by the collector of all merchandise delivered by him to any bonded manufacturing warehouse, and a sworn monthly return, verified by the customs officers in charge, shall be made by the manufacturer containing a detailed statement of all imported merchandise used by him in the manufacture of exported articles.

Before commencing business the proprietor of any manufacturing warehouse shall file with the Secretary of the Treasury a list of all the articles intended to be manufactured in such warehouse, and state the formula of manufacture and the names and quantities of the ingredients to be used therein.

Articles manufactured under these provisions may be withdrawn, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, for transportation and delivery into any bonded warehouse at an exterior port for the sole purpose of immediate export therefrom.

The provisions of Revised Statutes 3433 shall, so far as may be practicable, apply to any bonded manufacturing warehouse established under this Act, and to the merchandise conveyed therein.

Sec. 16. That all persons are prohibited from importing into the United States from any foreign country any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, drawing, or other representation, figure, or image on or of paper or other material, or any cast, instrument, or other article of an immoral nature, or any drug or medicine, or any article whatever, for the prevention of conception or for causing unlawful abortion, or any lottery ticket, or any advertisement of any lottery. No such

articles, whether imported separately or contained in packages with other goods entitled to entry, shall be admitted to entry; and all such articles shall be proceeded against, seized, and forfeited by due course of law. All such prohibited articles and the package in which they are contained in the course of importation shall be detained by the officer of customs, and proceedings taken against the same as hereinafter prescribed, unless it appears to the satisfaction of the collector of customs that the obscene articles contained in the package were inclosed therein without the knowledge or consent of the importer, owner, agent, or consignee: *Provided*, That the drugs hereinbefore mentioned, when imported in bulk and not put up for any of the purposes hereinbefore specified, are excepted from the operation of this section.

Sec. 17. That whoever, being an officer, agent, or employé of the Government of the United States, shall knowingly aid or abet any person engaged in any violation of any of the provisions of law prohibiting importing, advertising, dealing in, exhibiting, or sending or receiving by mail obscene or indecent publications or representations, or means for preventing conception or procuring abortion, or other articles of indecent or immoral use or tendency, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for every offense be punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than ten years, or both.

Sec. 18. That any judge of any district or circuit court of the United States, within the proper district, before whom complaint in writing of any violation of the two preceding sections is made, to the satisfaction of such judge, and founded on knowledge or belief, and if upon belief, setting forth the grounds of such belief, and supported by oath or affirmation of the complainant, may issue, conformably to the Constitution, a warrant directed to the marshal or any deputy marshal in the proper district, directing him to search for, seize, and take possession of any such article or thing mentioned in the two preceding sections, and to make due and immediate return thereof to the end that the same may be condemned and destroyed by proceedings, which shall be conducted in the same manner as other proceedings in the case of municipal seizure, and with the same right of appeal or writ of error.

Sec. 19. That machinery for repair may be imported into the United States without payment of duty, under bond, to be given in double the appraised value thereof, to be withdrawn and exported after said machinery shall have been repaired; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the revenue against fraud and secure the identity and character of all such importations when again withdrawn and exported, restricting and limiting the export and withdrawal to the same port of entry where imported, and also limiting all bonds to a period of time of not more than six months from the date of the importation.

Sec. 20. That the produce of the forests of the State of Maine upon the Saint John River and its tributaries, owned by American citizens, and sawed or hewed in the Province of New Brunswick by American citizens, the same being otherwise unmanufactured in whole or in part, which is now admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time prescribe.

Sec. 21. That the produce of the forests of the State of Maine upon the Saint Croix River and its tributaries, owned by American citizens, and sawed or hewed in the Province of New Brunswick by American citizens, the same being otherwise unmanufactured in whole or in part, shall be admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time prescribe.

Sec. 22. That a discriminating duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, or merchandise which shall

be imported in vessels not of the United States, or which being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled at the time of such importation by treaty or convention to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be payable on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States, nor to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade.

SEC. 23. That no goods, wares, or merchandise, unless in cases provided for by treaty, shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production, or manufacture, or from which such goods, wares, or merchandise can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation. All goods, wares, or merchandise imported contrary to this section, and the vessel wherein the same shall be imported, together with her cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such goods, wares, or merchandise, ship, or vessel, and cargo shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in like manner and under the same regulations, restrictions, and provisions as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws.

SEC. 24. That the preceding section shall not apply to vessels or goods, wares, or merchandise imported in vessels of a foreign nation which does not maintain a similar regulation against vessels of the United States.

SEC. 25. That the importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle from any foreign country into the United States is prohibited: *Provided*, That the operation of this section shall be suspended as to any foreign country or countries, or any parts of such country or countries, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall officially determine, and give public notice thereof, that such importation will not tend to the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases among the cattle of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered, and it shall be his duty, to make all necessary orders and regulations to carry this section into effect, or to suspend the same as herein provided, and to send copies thereof to the proper officers in the United States, and to such officers or agents of the United States in foreign countries as he shall judge necessary.

SEC. 26. That any person convicted of a willful violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be fined not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 27. That upon the reimportation of articles once exported, of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal revenue laws upon such articles, except articles manufactured in bonded warehouses and exported pursuant to law, which shall be subject to the same rate of duty as if originally imported.

SEC. 28. That whenever any vessel laden with merchandise, in whole or in part subject to duty, has been sunk in any river, harbor, bay, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and within its limits, for the period of two years, and is abandoned by the owner thereof, any person who may raise such vessel shall be permitted to bring any merchandise recovered therefrom into the port nearest to the place where such vessel was so raised free from the payment of any duty thereupon, but under such regula-

tions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 29. That the works of manufacturers engaged in smelting or refining metals, or both smelting and refining, in the United States may be designated as bonded warehouses under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That such manufacturers shall first give satisfactory bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury. Ores or metals in any crude form requiring smelting or refining to make them readily available in the arts, imported into the United States to be smelted or refined and intended to be exported in a refined but unmanufactured state, shall, under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and under the direction of the proper officer, be removed in original packages or in bulk from the vessel or other vehicle on which they have been imported, or from the bonded warehouse in which the same may be, into the bonded warehouse in which such smelting or refining, or both, may be carried on, for the purpose of being smelted or refined, or both, without payment of duties thereon, and may there be smelted or refined, together with other metals of home or foreign production: *Provided*, That each day a quantity of refined metal equal to 90 per centum of the amount of imported metal smelted or refined that day shall be set aside, and such metal so set aside shall not be taken from said works except for transportation to another bonded warehouse or for exportation, under the direction of the proper officer having charge thereof as aforesaid, whose certificate, describing the articles by their marks or otherwise, the quantity, the date of importation, and the name of vessel or other vehicle by which it was imported, with such additional particulars as may from time to time be required, shall be received by the collector of customs as sufficient evidence of the exportation of the metal, or it may be removed under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, upon entry and payment of duties, for domestic consumption, and the exportation of the 90 per centum of metals hereinbefore provided for shall entitle the ores and metals imported under the provisions of this section to admission without payment of the duties thereon: *Provided further*, That in respect to lead ores imported under the provisions of this section the refined metal set aside shall either be re-exported or the regular duties paid thereon within six months from the date of the receipt of the ore. All labor performed and services rendered under these regulations shall be under the supervision of an officer of the customs, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and at the expense of the manufacturer.

SEC. 30. That where imported materials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less 1 per centum of such duties: *Provided*, That when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials, the imported materials, or the parts of the articles made from such materials, shall so appear in the completed articles that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained: *And provided further*, That the drawback on any article allowed under existing law shall be continued at the rate herein provided. That the imported materials used in the manufacture or production of articles entitled to drawback of customs duties when exported shall, in all cases where drawback of duties paid on such materials is claimed, be identified, the quantity of such materials used and the amount of duties paid thereon shall be ascertained, the facts of the manufacture or production of such articles in the United States and their exportation therefrom shall be determined, and the drawback due thereon shall be paid to the manufacturer, producer, or exporter, to the agent of either, or to the person to whom such manufacturer, producer, exporter, or agent shall in writing order such drawback paid, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

SEC. 31. That all goods, wares, articles, and mer-

chandise manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this provision.

Sec. 32. That sections 7 and 11 of the Act entitled "An Act to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenues," approved June 10th, 1890, be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 7. That the owner, consignee, or agent of any imported merchandise which has been actually purchased may, at the time when he shall make and verify his written entry of such merchandise, but not afterwards, make such addition in the entry to the cost or value given in the invoice, or pro forma invoice, or statement in form of an invoice, which he shall produce with his entry, as in his opinion may raise the same to the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise at the time of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from which the same has been imported; but no such addition shall be made upon entry to the invoice value of any imported merchandise obtained otherwise than by actual purchase; and the collector within whose district any merchandise may be imported or entered, whether the same has been actually purchased or procured otherwise than by purchase, shall cause the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise to be appraised; and if the appraised value of any article of imported merchandise subject to an ad valorem duty or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof shall exceed the value declared in the entry, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in addition to the duties imposed by law on such merchandise, an additional duty of 1 per centum of the total appraised value thereof for each 1 per centum that such appraised value exceeds the value declared in the entry; but the additional duties shall only apply to the particular article or articles in each invoice that are so undervalued, and shall be limited to 50 per centum of the appraised value of such article or articles. Such additional duties shall not be construed to be penal, and shall not be remitted, nor payment thereof in any way avoided, except in cases arising from a manifest clerical error, nor shall they be refunded in case of exportation of the merchandise, or on any other account, nor shall they be subject to the benefit of drawback: *Provided*, That if the appraised value of any merchandise shall exceed the value declared in the entry by more than 50 per centum, except when arising from a manifest clerical error, such entry shall be held to be presumptively, fraudulent, and the collector of customs shall seize such merchandise and proceed as in case of forfeiture for violation of the customs laws, and in any legal proceeding that may result from such seizure the undervaluation as shown by the appraisal shall be presumptive evidence of fraud, and the burden of proof shall be on the claimant to rebut the same, and forfeiture shall be adjudged unless he shall rebut such presumption of fraudulent intent by sufficient evidence. The forfeiture provided for in this section shall apply to the whole of the merchandise or the value thereof in the case or package containing the particular article or articles in each invoice which are undervalued: *Provided further*, That all additional duties, penalties, or forfeitures applicable to merchandise entered by a duly certified invoice shall be alike applicable to merchandise entered by a pro forma invoice or statement in the form of an invoice, and no forfeiture or disability of any kind incurred under the provisions of this section shall be remitted or mitigated by the Secretary of the Treasury. The duty shall not, however, be assessed in any case upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value.

Sec. 11. That when the actual market value, as defined by law, of any article of imported merchandise, wholly or partly manufactured and subject to an ad valorem duty, or to a duty based in whole or in part on value, cannot be otherwise

ascertained to the satisfaction of the appraising officer, such officer shall use all available means in his power to ascertain the cost of production of such merchandise at the time of exportation to the United States, and at the place of manufacture; such cost of production to include the cost of materials and of fabrication, all general expenses covering each and every outlay of whatsoever nature incident to such production, together with the expense of preparing and putting up such merchandise ready for shipment, and an addition of not less than 8 nor more than 50 per centum upon the total cost as thus ascertained; and in no case shall such merchandise be appraised upon original appraisal or reappraisal at less than the total cost of production as thus ascertained. It shall be lawful for appraising officers, in determining the dutiable value of such merchandise, to take into consideration the wholesale price at which such or similar merchandise is sold or offered for sale in the United States, due allowance being made for estimated duties thereon, the cost of transportation, insurance, and other necessary expenses from the place of shipment to the United States, and a reasonable commission, if any has been paid, not exceeding 6 per centum.

Sec. 32. That on and after the day when this Act shall go into effect all goods, wares, and merchandise previously imported, for which no entry has been made, and all goods, wares, and merchandise previously entered without payment of duty and under bond for warehousing, transportation, or any other purpose, for which no permit of delivery to the importer or his agent has been issued, shall be subjected to the duties imposed by this Act, and to no other duty, upon the entry or the withdrawal thereof: *Provided*, That when duties are based upon the weight of merchandise deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse, said duties shall be levied and collected upon the weight of such merchandise at the time of its entry.

Sec. 34. That sections 1 to 24, both inclusive, of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," which became a law on the 28th day of August, 1894, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, said repeal to take effect on and after the passage of this Act; but the repeal of existing laws or modifications thereof embraced in this Act shall not affect any act done, or any right accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil cause, before the said repeal or modifications; but all rights and liabilities under said laws shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if said repeal or modifications had not been made. Any offenses committed and all penalties or forfeitures or liabilities incurred prior to the passage of this Act, under any statute embraced in or changed, modified, or repealed by this Act, may be prosecuted or punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this Act had not been passed. All Acts of limitation, whether applicable to civil causes and proceedings or to the prosecution of offenses or for the recovery of penalties or forfeitures, embraced in or modified, changed, or repealed by this Act, shall not be affected thereby; and all suits, proceedings, or prosecutions, whether civil or criminal, for causes arising or acts done or committed prior to the passage of this Act may be commenced and prosecuted within the same time and with the same effect as if this Act had not been passed: *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal the provisions of section 3058 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the Act approved February 23d, 1887, in respect to the abandonment of merchandise to underwriters or the salvors of property, and the ascertainment of duties thereon: *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal or in any manner affect the sections numbered 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77 of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," which became a law on the 28th day of August, 1894.

Approved July 24th, 1897.

# GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

PRESIDENT—William McKinley, of Ohio.....	Salary,	\$50,000
VICE-PRESIDENT—Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey.....	"	8,000
SECRETARY OF STATE—John Sherman, of Ohio.....	"	8,000
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois.....	"	8,000
SECRETARY OF WAR—Russel A. Alger, of Michigan.....	"	8,000
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY—John D. Long, of Massachusetts.....	"	8,000
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—James A. Gary, of Maryland.....	"	8,000
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR—Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York.....	"	8,000
ATTORNEY-GENERAL—John W. Griggs, of New Jersey.....	"	8,000
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE—James Wilson, of Iowa.....	"	8,000
COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE—Binger Hermann.....	"	4,500
COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS—Charles H. Duell, of New York.....	"	4,500
COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS—H. Clay Evans.....	"	5,000

## UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CHIEF JUSTICE—Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois. Appointed 1888. Salary, \$10,500.

There are eight Associate Justices, who each receive \$10,000 a year salary. Their names, with date of appointment, follow: John M. Harlan, Kentucky, 1877; Horace Gray, Massachusetts, 1881; D. J. Brewer, Kansas, 1890; H. B. Brown, Michigan, 1890; George Shiras, Jr., Pennsylvania, 1892; Edward D. White, Louisiana, 1894; Rufus W. Peckham, New York, 1895; Joseph McKenna, California.

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

### FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

(Corrected to January 18, 1898.)

*The Senators classed as silver Republicans have until lately been Republicans, but they supported Mr. Bryan in 1896, or absented themselves from the Republican Senate caucus December, 1896.*

ALABAMA.		GEORGIA.	
John T. Morgan.....	Dem.	Augustus O. Bacon.....	Dem.
E. W. Pettus.....	Dem.	Alexander S. Clay.....	Dem.
ARKANSAS.		IDAHO.	
James K. Jones.....	Dem.	George L. Shoup.....	Rep.
James H. Berry.....	Dem.	Henry Heitfeld.....	Pop.
CALIFORNIA.		ILLINOIS.	
George C. Perkins.....	Rep.	Shelby M. Cullom.....	Rep.
Stephen M. White.....	Dem.	William E. Mason.....	Rep.
COLORADO.		INDIANA.	
Henry M. Teller.....	Silver Rep.	David Turple.....	Dem.
Edward O. Wolcott.....	Rep.	Charles W. Fairbanks.....	Rep.
CONNECTICUT.		IOWA.	
Joseph R. Hawley.....	Rep.	William B. Allison.....	Rep.
Orville H. Platt.....	Rep.	John H. Gear.....	Rep.
DELAWARE.		KANSAS.	
George Gray.....	Dem.	Lucien Baker.....	Rep.
Richard R. Kenney.....	Dem.	William A. Harris.....	Pop.
FLORIDA.		KENTUCKY.	
Samuel Pasco.....	Dem.	William Lindsay.....	Dem.
Stephen R. Mallory.....	Dem.	William J. Deboe.....	Rep.

\* Deceased.

**LOUISIANA.**  
 Donelson Caffery..... Dem.  
 Samuel D. McEnery..... Dem.

**MAINE.**  
 Eugene Hale..... Rep.  
 William P. Frye..... Rep.

**MARYLAND.**  
 Louis E. McComas..... Dem.  
 George L. Wellington..... Rep.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**  
 George F. Hoar..... Rep.  
 Henry Cabot Lodge..... Rep.

**MICHIGAN.**  
 James McMillan..... Rep.  
 Julius C. Burrows..... Rep.

**MINNESOTA.**  
 Cushman K. Davis..... Rep.  
 Knute Nelson..... Rep.

**MISSISSIPPI.**  
 H. De S. Money..... Dem.  
 Edward C. Walthall..... Dem.

**MISSOURI.**  
 Francis M. Cockrell..... Dem.  
 George G. Vest..... Dem.

**MONTANA.**  
 Lee Mantle..... Silver Rep.  
 Thomas H. Carter..... Rep.

**NEBRASKA.**  
 William V. Allen..... Pop.  
 John M. Thurston..... Rep.

**NEVADA.**  
 William M. Stewart..... Silver Rep.  
 John P. Jones..... Silver Rep.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**  
 William E. Chandler..... Rep.  
 Jacob H. Gallinger..... Rep.

**NEW JERSEY.**  
 James Smith, Jr..... Dem.  
 William J. Sewell..... Rep.

**NEW YORK.**  
 Edward Murphy, Jr..... Dem.  
 Thomas C. Platt..... Rep.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**  
 Jeter C. Pritchard..... Rep.  
 Marian Butler..... Pop.

**NORTH DAKOTA.**  
 Henry C. Hansbrough..... Rep.  
 William N. Roach..... Dem.

**OHIO.**  
 Joseph B. Foraker..... Rep.  
 Marcus A. Hanna..... Rep.

**OREGON.**  
 George W. McBride..... Rep.  
*One Senator not elected on January 20.*

**PENNSYLVANIA.**  
 Matthew S. Quay..... Rep.  
 Boies Penrose..... Rep.

**RHODE ISLAND.**  
 Nelson W. Aldrich..... Rep.  
 George P. Wetmore..... Rep.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**  
 Benjamin R. Tillman..... Dem.  
 John L. McLauren..... Dem.

**SOUTH DAKOTA.**  
 Richard F. Pettigrew..... Silver Rep.  
 James Henderson Kyle..... Ind.

**TENNESSEE.**  
 Thomas B. Turley..... Dem.  
 William B. Bate..... Dem.

**TEXAS.**  
 Roger Q. Mills..... Dem.  
 Horace Chilton..... Dem.

**UTAH.**  
 Frank G. Cannon..... Dem.  
 Joseph L. Rawlins..... Dem.

**VERMONT.**  
 Justin S. Morrill..... Rep.  
 Redfield Proctor..... Rep.

**VIRGINIA.**  
 John W. Daniel..... Dem.  
 Thomas S. Martin..... Dem.

**WASHINGTON.**  
 John L. Wilson..... Rep.  
 George F. Turner..... Silver Rep.

**WEST VIRGINIA.**  
 Charles J. Faulkner..... Dem.  
 Stephen B. Elkins..... Rep.

**WISCONSIN.**  
 John L. Mitchell..... Dem.  
 John C. Spooner..... Rep.

**WYOMING.**  
 Francis E. Warren..... Rep.  
 Clarence E. Clark..... Rep.

Republicans .....	43
Democrats .....	35
Populists.....	4
Silver Republicans.....	6
Independent.....	1
Not yet elected.....	1
	—

Total.....	90
------------	----



## LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

## AND THEIR PLACES OF RESIDENCE.

## FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

(Corrected to January 18, 1898.)

[Republicans in Roman (204), Democrats in *Italics* (121), Populists in SMALL CAPS (16), Fusionists in *Italic* CAPS (12), Silverites in CAPS (3); vacancy: (1) First District of Missouri.]

## ALABAMA.

- 1 *George W. Taylor*.....Demopolis.
- 2 *Jeese F. Stallings*.....Greenville.
- 3 *Henry D. Clayton*.....Eufaula.
- 4 *T. S. Plowman*.....Talladega.
- 5 *Willis Brewer*.....Hayneville.
- 6 *John H. Bankhead*.....Fayette.
- 7 *MILFORD W. HOWARD*.....Fort Payne.
- 8 *Joseph Wheeler*.....Wheeler.
- 9 *Oscar W. Underwood*.....Birmingham.

## ARKANSAS.

- 1 *Philip D. McCulloch*.....Mariana.
- 2 *John S. Little*.....Greenwood.
- 3 *Thomas C. McKee*.....Prescott.
- 4 *William L. Terry*.....Little Rock.
- 5 *Hugh A. Dinamore*.....Fayetteville.
- 6 *Stephen Brundidge, Jr.*.....Searcy.

## CALIFORNIA.

- 1 *John A. Barham*.....Santa Rosa.
- 2 *MARION DE VRIES*.....Stockton.
- 3 *Samuel G. Hilborn*.....Oakland.
- 4 *James G. Maguire*.....San Francisco.
- 5 *Eugene F. Loud*.....San Luis Obispo.
- 6 *C. A. BARLOW*.....San Miguel.
- 7 *C. H. CASTLE*.....Merced.

## COLORADO.

- 1 *JOHN F. SHAFROTH*.....Denver.
- 2 *JOHN C. BELL*.....Montrose.

## CONNECTICUT.

- 1 *E. Stevens Henry*.....Rockville.
- 2 *Nehemiah D. Sperry*.....New Haven.
- 3 *Charles A. Russell*.....Killingly.
- 4 *Ebenezer J. Hill*.....Norwalk.

## DELAWARE.

## At Large:

- Levin Irving Handy*.....Newark.

## FLORIDA.

- 1 *Stephen M. Sparkman*.....Tampa.
- 2 *Robert W. Davis*.....Palatka.

## GEORGIA.

- 1 *Rufus E. Lester*.....Savannah.
- 2 *James M. Griggs*.....Dawson.
- 3 *E. B. Lewis*.....Montezuma.
- 4 *W. C. Adams*.....Carrollton.
- 5 *Leonidas F. Livingston*.....Kings.
- 6 *Charles L. Bartlett*.....Macon.
- 7 *John W. Maddox*.....Rome.
- 8 *William M. Howard*.....Lexington.
- 9 *Furish Carter Tate*.....Jasper.
- 10 *William H. Fleming*.....Augusta.
- 11 *W. G. Brantley*.....Brunswick.

## IDAHO.

## At Large:

- James Gunn*.....Boise City.

## ILLINOIS.

- 1 *James R. Mann*.....Chicago.
- 2 *William Lorimer*.....Chicago.
- 3 *Hugh B. Belknap*.....Chicago.
- 4 *Daniel W. Mills*.....Chicago.
- 5 *George E. White*.....Chicago.
- 6 *Henry S. Boutell*.....Chicago.
- 7 *George E. Foss*.....Chicago.
- 8 *Albert J. Hopkins*.....Aurora.
- 9 *Robert E. Hitt*.....Mount Morris.
- 10 *George W. Prince*.....Galesburg.
- 11 *Walter Reeves*.....Streator.
- 12 *Joseph G. Cannon*.....Danville.
- 13 *Vespasian Warner*.....Clinton.
- 14 *Joseph V. Graft*.....Pekin.
- 15 *Benjamin F. Marsh*.....Warsaw.
- 16 *W. H. Hinrichsen*.....Jacksonville.
- 17 *James A. Connolly*.....Springfield.
- 18 *THOMAS M. JETT*.....Hillsboro.
- 19 *Andrew J. Hunter*.....Paris.
- 20 *James R. Campbell*.....McLeansboro.
- 21 *JEHU BAKER*.....Belleville.
- 22 *George W. Smith*.....Murphysboro.

## INDIANA.

- 1 *James A. Hemenway*.....Boonville.
- 2 *Robert W. Miers*.....Bloomington.
- 3 *William T. Zenor*.....Corydon.
- 4 *Francis M. Griffith*.....Greensburg.
- 5 *George W. Faris*.....Terre Haute.
- 6 *Henry U. Johnson*.....Richmond.
- 7 *Jesse Overstreet*.....Indianapolis.
- 8 *Charles L. Henry*.....Anderson.
- 9 *Charles B. Landis*.....Delphi.
- 10 *E. D. Crumpacker*.....Valparaiso.
- 11 *George W. Steele*.....Marion.
- 12 *James M. Robinson*.....Fort Wayne.
- 13 *Lemuel W. Royse*.....Warsaw.

## IOWA.

- 1 *Samuel M. Clark*.....Keokuk.
- 2 *George M. Curtis*.....Clinton.
- 3 *David B. Henderson*.....Dubuque.
- 4 *Thomas Updegraff*.....McGregor.
- 5 *Robert G. Cousins*.....Tipton.
- 6 *John F. Lacey*.....Oskaloosa.
- 7 *John A. T. Hull*.....Des Moines.
- 8 *William P. Hepburn*.....Clarinda.
- 9 *Alva L. Hager*.....Greenfield.
- 10 *Jonathan P. Dolliver*.....Fort Dodge.
- 11 *George D. Perkins*.....Sioux City.

## KANSAS.

## At Large:

- JEREMIAH D. BOTKIN*.....Winfield.
- 1 *Case Broderick*.....Holton.
  - 2 *M. S. PETERS*.....Kansas City.
  - 3 *E. R. RIDGELY*.....Pittsburg.
  - 4 *Charles Curtis*.....Topeka.
  - 5 *W. D. VINCENT*.....Clay Center.
  - 6 *N. B. MCCORMICK*.....Phillipsburg.
  - 7 *JERRY SIMPSON*.....Medicine Lodge.

## KENTUCKY.

- 1 Charles K. Wheeler.....Paducah.
- 2 John D. Clardy.....Newstead.
- 3 John S. Rhea.....Russellville.
- 4 David H. Smith.....Hodgenville.
- 5 Walter Evans.....Louisville.
- 6 Albert S. Berry.....Newport.
- 7 Evan E. Settle.....Owenton.
- 8 George M. Davison.....Stanford.
- 9 Samuel J. Pugh.....Vanceburg.
- 10 Thomas F. Fitzpatrick.....Prestonburg.
- 11 David G. Colson.....Middlesboro.

## LOUISIANA.

- 1 Adolph Meyer.....New Orleans.
- 2 Robert C. Davey.....New Orleans.
- 3 Robert F. Broussard.....New Iberia.
- 4 Henry W. Ogden.....Benton.
- 5 S. T. Batrd.....Bastrop.
- 6 Samuel M. Robertson.....Baton Rouge.

## MAINE.

- 1 Thomas B. Reed.....Portland.
- 2 Nelson Dingley, Jr.....Lewiston.
- 3 Edwin C. Burleigh.....Augusta.
- 4 Charles A. Boutelle.....Bangor.

## MARYLAND.

- 1 Isaac A. Barber.....Easton.
- 2 William B. Baker.....Aberdeen.
- 3 William S. Booze.....Baltimore.
- 4 William W. McIntire.....Baltimore.
- 5 Sydney E. Mudd.....La Plata.
- 6 John McDonald.....Rockville.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1 George P. Lawrence.....North Adams.
- 2 Frederick H. Gillett.....Springfield.
- 3 Joseph Henry Walker.....Worcester.
- 4 George W. Weymouth.....Fitchburg.
- 5 William S. Knox.....Lawrence.
- 6 William H. Moody.....Haverhill.
- 7 William E. Barrett.....Melrose.
- 8 Samuel W. McCall.....Winchester.
- 9 John F. Fitzgerald.....Boston.
- 10 Samuel J. Barrows.....Boston.
- 11 Charles F. Sprague.....Brookline.
- 12 William C. Lovering.....Taunton.
- 13 John Simpkins.....Yarmouth.

## MICHIGAN.

- 1 John B. Corliss.....Detroit.
- 2 George Spalding.....Monroe.
- 3 ALBERT M. TODD.....Kalamazoo.
- 4 Edward L. Hamilton.....Niles.
- 5 William Alden Smith.....Grand Rapids.
- 6 Samuel W. Smith.....Pontiac.
- 7 Horace G. Snover.....Port Austin.
- 8 Ferdinand Brucker.....Saginaw.
- 9 Roswell B. Bishop.....Ludington.
- 10 Rousseau O. Crump.....West Bay City.
- 11 William S. Mesick.....Mancelona.
- 12 Carlos D. Shelden.....Houghton.

## MINNESOTA.

- 1 James A. Tawney.....Winona.
- 2 James T. McCleary.....Mankato.
- 3 Joel P. Heatwole.....Northfield.
- 4 F. C. Stevens.....St. Paul.
- 5 Loren Fletcher.....Minneapolis.
- 6 Page Morris.....Duluth.
- 7 Frank M. Eddy.....Glenwood.

## MISSISSIPPI.

- 1 John M. Allen.....Tupelo.
- 2 W. V. Sullivan.....Oxford.
- 3 Thomas C. Catchings.....Vicksburg.
- 4 A. F. Fize.....West Point.
- 5 John S. Williams.....Yazoo City.
- 6 W. F. Love.....Gloster.
- 7 Patrick Henry.....Brandon.

## MISSOURI.

- 1 James T. Lloyd.....Shelbyville.
- 2 Robert N. Bodine.....Paris.
- 3 Alexander N. Dockery.....Gallatin.

- 4 Charles F. Cochran.....St. Joseph.
- 5 William S. Cowherd.....Kansas City.
- 6 David A. De Armond.....Butler.
- 7 James Cooney.....Marshall.
- 8 Richard P. Bland.....Lebanon.
- 9 Champ Clark.....Bowling Green.
- 10 Richard Bartholdt.....St. Louis.
- 11 Charles F. Joy.....St. Louis.
- 12 Charles E. Pearce.....St. Louis.
- 13 Edward A. Robb.....Perryville.
- 14 William D. Vandiver.....Cape Girardeau.
- 15 M. E. Benton.....Neosho.

## MONTANA.

At Large:

CHARLES S. HARTMAN.....Bozeman.

## NEBRASKA.

- 1 Jesse B. Strode.....Lincoln.
- 2 David H. Mercer.....Omaha.
- 3 SAMUEL MAXWELL.....Fremont.
- 4 WILLIAM L. STARK.....Aurora.
- 5 J. D. SUTHERLAND.....Nelson.
- 6 WILLIAM L. GREEN.....Kearney.

## NEVADA.

At Large:

FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS.....Reno.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1 Cyrus A. Sulloway.....Manchester.
- 2 Frank G. Clarke.....Peterboro.

## NEW JERSEY.

- 1 Henry C. Loudenslager.....Paulsboro.
- 2 John J. Gardner.....Atlantic City.
- 3 Benjamin F. Howell.....New Brunswick.
- 4 Mahlon Pitney.....Morristown.
- 5 James F. Stewart.....Paterson.
- 6 Richard Wayne Parker.....Newark.
- 7 Thomas McEwan, Jr.....Jersey City.
- 8 Charles Newell Fowler.....Elizabeth.

## NEW YORK.

- 1 Joseph M. Belford.....Riverhead.
- 2 Denis M. Hurley.....Brooklyn.
- 3 Edmund H. Driggs.....Brooklyn.
- 4 Israel F. Fischer.....Brooklyn.
- 5 Charles G. Bennett.....Brooklyn.
- 6 James R. Howe.....Brooklyn.
- 7 John H. G. Vehlage.....New York City.
- 8 John Murray Mitchell.....New York City.
- 9 Thomas J. Bradley.....New York City.
- 10 Amos J. Cummings.....New York City.
- 11 William Sulzer.....New York City.
- 12 George B. McClellan.....New York City.
- 13 Richard C. Shannon.....New York City.
- 14 Lemuel E. Quigg.....New York City.
- 15 Philip B. Low.....New York City.
- 16 William L. Ward.....Port Chester.
- 17 Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.....Newburg.
- 18 John H. Ketcham.....Dover Plains.
- 19 Aaron V. S. Cochran.....Hudson.
- 20 George N. Southwick.....Albany.
- 21 David F. Wilber.....Oneonta.
- 22 Lucius N. Littauer.....Gloversville.
- 23 Wallace T. Foote, Jr.....Port Henry.
- 24 Charles A. Chickering.....Copenhagen.
- 25 James S. Sherman.....Utica.
- 26 George W. Ray.....Norwich.
- 27 James J. Belden.....Syracuse.
- 28 Sereno E. Payne.....Auburn.
- 29 Charles W. Gillet.....Addison.
- 30 James W. Wadsworth.....Geneseo.
- 31 Henry C. Brewster.....Rochester.
- 32 Rowland B. Mahany.....Buffalo.
- 33 D. Stanwood Alexander.....Buffalo.
- 34 Warren B. Hooker.....Fredonia.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

- 1 HARRY SKINNER.....Greenville.
- 2 George H. White.....Tarboro.
- 3 JOHN E. FOWLER.....Clinton.
- 4 WILLIAM F. STROWD.....Pittsboro.
- 5 William W. Kitchin.....Roxboro.
- 6 CHARLES H. MARTIN.....Polkton.
- 7 A. C. SHUFORD.....Newton.
- 8 Romulus Z. Linney.....Taylorsville.
- 9 Richmond Pearson.....Asheville.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

## At Large:

Martin N. Johnson.....Petersburg.

## OHIO.

1 William B. Shattuck.....Madisonville.  
 2 Jacob H. Bromwell.....Cincinnati.  
 3 John L. Brenner.....Dayton.  
 4 GEORGE A. MARSHALL.....Sidney.  
 5 David Meekison.....Napoleon.  
 6 Seth W. Brown.....Lebanon.  
 7 Walter L. Weaver.....Springfield.  
 8 Archibald Lybrand.....Delaware.  
 9 James Harding Southard.....Toledo.  
 10 Lucien J. Fenton.....Winchester.  
 11 Charles J. Grosvenor.....Athens.  
 12 John J. Lentz.....Columbus.  
 13 James A. Norton.....Tiffin.  
 14 Winfield S. Kerr.....Mansfield.  
 15 Henry C. Van Voorhis.....Zanesville.  
 16 Lorenzo Danford.....St. Clairsville.  
 17 JOHN A. McDOWELL.....Millersburg.  
 18 Robert W. Taylor.....Lisbon.  
 19 Stephen A. Northway.....Jefferson.  
 20 Clifton B. Beach.....Cleveland.  
 21 Theo. E. Burton.....Cleveland.

## OREGON.

1 Thomas H. Tongue.....Hillsboro.  
 2 William R. Ellis.....Heppner.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

## At Large:

Galusha A. Grow.....Glenwood.  
 Samuel A. Davenport.....Erie.  
 1 Henry H. Bingham.....Philadelphia.  
 2 Robert Adams, Jr.....Philadelphia.  
 3 William McAleer.....Philadelphia.  
 4 James Rankin Young.....Philadelphia.  
 5 Alfred C. Harmer.....Philadelphia.  
 6 Thomas S. Butler.....West Chester.  
 7 Irving P. Wanger.....Norristown.  
 8 William S. Kirkpatrick.....Easton.  
 9 Daniel Ermentrout.....Reading.  
 10 Marriott Brosius.....Lancaster.  
 11 William Connell.....Scranton.  
 12 Morgan B. Williams.....Wilkesbarre.  
 13 Charles N. Brumm.....Minersville.  
 14 Marlin E. Olmsted.....Harrisburg.  
 15 James H. Coddling.....Towanda.  
 16 Horace B. Packer.....Wellsboro.  
 17 Monroe H. Kulp.....Shamokin.  
 18 Thaddeus M. Mahon.....Chambersburg.  
 19 George J. Beumer.....Gettysburg.  
 20 Josiah D. Hicks.....Altoona.  
 21 Edward E. Robbins.....Greensburg.  
 22 John Dalzell.....Pittsburg.  
 23 William A. Stone.....Allegheny.  
 24 Ernest F. Acheson.....Washington.  
 25 Joseph B. Showalter.....Chicago.  
 26 John C. Sturtevant.....Conneautville.  
 27 Charles W. Stone.....Warren.  
 28 William C. Arnold.....Du Bois.

## RHODE ISLAND.

1 Melville Bull.....Middletown.  
 2 Adin B. Capron.....Smithfield.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

1 William Elliott.....Beaufort.  
 2 W. Jasper Talbert.....Parksville.  
 3 Ashbury C. Latimer.....Belton.  
 4 Stanyarne Wilson.....Spartanburg.  
 5 Thomas J. Strail.....Lancaster.  
 6 James Norton.....Mullins.  
 7 J. William Stokes.....Orangeburg.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

## At Large:

JOHN E. KELLEY.....Flandreau.  
 FREEMAN KNOWLES.....Deadwood.

## TENNESSEE.

1 Walter P. Brownlow.....Jonesboro.  
 2 Henry R. Gibson.....Knoxville.  
 3 John A. Moon.....Chattanooga.  
 4 Benton McMullin.....Carthage.  
 5 James D. Richardson.....Murfreesboro.  
 6 John Wesley Gaines.....Nashville.  
 7 Nicholas N. Cox.....Franklin.  
 8 T. W. Sims.....Linden.  
 9 Rice A. Pierce.....Union City.  
 10 E. W. Carmack.....Memphis.

## TEXAS.

1 Thomas H. Ball.....Huntsville.  
 2 Sam. Bronson Cooper.....Woodville.  
 3 R. C. Graffenried.....Longview.  
 4 John W. Cramford.....Sulph. Springs.  
 5 Joseph W. Bailey.....Gainesville.  
 6 R. E. Burke.....Dallas.  
 7 R. L. Henry.....Waco.  
 8 Samuel W. T. Lanham.....Weatherford.  
 9 Joseph D. Sayers.....Bastrop.  
 10 R. B. Hawley.....Gaiveston.  
 11 Rudolph Kleberg.....Cuero.  
 12 James L. Slayden.....San Antonio.  
 13 John H. Stephens.....Vernon.

## UTAH.

## At Large:

William H. King.....Provo.

## VERMONT.

1 H. Henry Powers.....Morrisville.  
 2 William W. Grout.....Barton.

## VIRGINIA.

1 William A. Jones.....Warsaw.  
 2 William A. Young.....Norfolk.  
 3 John Lamb.....Richmond.  
 4 Sydney P. Epes.....Blackstone.  
 5 Claude A. Swanson.....Chatham.  
 6 Peter J. Oley.....Lynchburg.  
 7 James Hay.....Madison C. H.  
 8 John F. Ritzey.....Brandy.  
 9 James A. Walker.....Wytheville.  
 10 Jacob Yost.....Staunton.

## WASHINGTON.

## At Large:

JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS.....Seattle.  
 WILLIAM C. JONES.....Spokane.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

1 Blackburn B. Dovener.....Wheeling.  
 2 Alston G. Dayton.....Phillippi.  
 3 Charles P. Dorr.....Addison.  
 4 Warren Miller.....Jackson.

## WISCONSIN.

1 Henry A. Cooper.....Racine.  
 2 Edward Sauerbering.....Mayville.  
 3 Joseph W. Babcock.....Neenah.  
 4 Theobald Otjen.....Milwaukee.  
 5 Samuel S. Barney.....West Bend.  
 6 James H. Davidson.....Oshkosh.  
 7 Michael Griffin.....Eau Claire.  
 8 Edward S. Minor.....Sturgis Bay.  
 9 Alexander Stewart.....Wausau.  
 10 John J. Jenkins.....Chippewa Falls.

## WYOMING.

## At Large:

John E. Osborne.....Rawlins.

## DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.

## ARIZONA.

Marcus A. Smith.....Tucson.

## NEW MEXICO.

H. B. Ferguson.....Albuquerque.

## OKLAHOMA.

J. Y. CALLAHAN.....Kingfisher.

## FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Revised to January 4, 1898.)

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC**—Dr. Martin Garcia Mérou, E. E. and M. P. Señor Antonio del Viso, First Secretary of Legation. Office of Legation, 2107 S street.

**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY**—Mr. Ladislaus Hengelmüller von Hengevár, E. E. and M. P. Baron Franz Riedl von Riedeman, Secretary of Legation. Dr. Hans Ludwig Wagner, Attaché. Office of Legation, 1307 Connecticut avenue.

**BELGIUM**—Count G. de Lichtervelde, E. E. and M. P. Mr. Maurice Joostens, Counselor of Legation. Office of Legation, 1336 I street.

**BOLIVIA**—Señor Luis Paz, E. E. and M. P., 15 Whitehall street, New York.

**BRAZIL**—Senhor Salvador de Mendonça, E. E. and M. P. Senhor Manoel de Oliveira Lima, First Secretary of Legation, 1167 19th street. Senhor Alfredo de Almeida Brandão, Second Secretary of Legation, 1752 M street. Office of Legation, 1800 N street.

**CHILI**—Señor Don Domingo Gana, E. E. and M. P. Señor Alfredo V. Gana. Señor Don Eliodoro Infante Valdes, First Secretary, 1537 I street. Señor Don Victor Eastman, Second Secretary, 1020 17th street. Office of Legation, 1319 K street.

**CHINA**—Mr. Wu Ting-fang, E. E. and M. P. Mr. Shen Tung, First Secretary. Mr. Wang Tachin, Second Secretary, absent. Mr. Chow Tsz-chi, Acting Second Secretary. Mr. Chung Mun-yew, Secretary Interpreter. Mr. Yung Kwal, Interpreter. Mr. Wu Hsüeh-lin, Attaché. Mr. Yang Wei-pin, Attaché, 1813 Riggs place. Mr. Chwang Hai-Kwan, Attaché. Mr. Lee Kwang Heng, Student Interpreter. Mr. Liang Chien, Student Interpreter. Office of Legation, 1764 Q street.

**COLOMBIA** Señor Don José Marcelino Hurtado, E. E. and M. P., absent. Señor Don Julio Rengifo, Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, 1728 I street.

**COSTA RICA**—Señor Don Joaquín Bernardo Calvo, Minister Resident. Office of Legation, 1509 20th street.

**DENMARK**—Mr. Constantin Brun, E. E. and M. P. Office of Legation, 1521 20th street.

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**—Señor Don Alejandro Wos y Gil, Chargé d'Affaires, 31 and 33 Broadway, Greater New York.

**ECUADOR** Señor Don Luis Felipe Carbo, E. E. and M. P., absent. Señor Don Cristóbal Vela, Attaché. Señor Don Pablo Elias Albornoz, Attaché.

**FRANCE**—Mr. Paul Lefalvre, First Secretary of Embassy and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, 1723 H street. Mr. Maurice Trubert, Second Secretary, 720 18th street. Mr. Henry Outrey, Attaché, 1334 Connecticut avenue. Commandant Clément de Grandprey, Military Attaché, 1918 H street. Mr. Jules Bouéffé, Chancellor and Attaché, 23 Lafayette square. Office of Embassy, 1710 H street.

**GERMANY**—Herr von Holleben, Ambassador E. and P. Mr. C. F. Frederich Adam, First Secretary of Embassy, Mass. Mr. A. von Bruening, Second Secretary, 1816 Jefferson place. First Lieutenant Count von Götzen, Attaché, 1531 I street. Baron Beno von Herman, Attaché. Office of Embassy, 1435 Massachusetts avenue.

**GREAT BRITAIN** The Right Honorable Sir Julian Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Ambassador E. and P. Mr. C. F. Frederich Adam, First Secretary. Captain Henry B. Jackson, R.N., Naval Attaché. Mr. Reginald Tower, Second Secretary, 1310 Connecticut avenue. Mr. Hugh J. O'Beirne, Second Secretary, 1015 Connecticut avenue. Mr. George Young, Attaché. Mr. Robert Bromley, Honorary Attaché, The Embassy. Office of Embassy, 1300 Connecticut avenue.

**GREAT REPUBLIC OF CENTRAL AMERICA**—HONDURAS, NICARAGUA, and SALVADOR—Señor Don J. D. Rodríguez, E. E. and M. P., absent. Señor Don Luis F. Corea, Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, 1537 I street. Señor Don J. D. Rodríguez, Jr., Attaché, absent.

**GUATEMALA**—Señor Don Antonio Lazo Arriaga, E. E. and M. P. Dr. Don Joaquín Yela, Jr., Secretary of Legation. Office of Legation, 1312 21st street.

**HAITI**—Mr. J. N. Léger, E. E. and M. P., 1461 Rhode Island avenue. Mr. Alfred Léger, Attaché. **HAWAII**—Mr. Francis M. Hatch, E. E. and M. P. Mr. James B. Castle, Secretary of Legation. Office of Legation, The Arlington.

**HONDURAS**—See Greater Republic of Central America.

**ITALY**—Baron de Fava, Ambassador E. and P., absent. Count Vinci, First Secretary of Embassy and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, 1017 Connecticut avenue. Signor Camillo Romano, Second Secretary. Office of Embassy, 1236 I street.

**JAPAN**—Mr. Toru Hoshi, E. E. and M. P. Mr. Keishelro Matsui, First Secretary of Legation, 1311 Rhode Island avenue. Mr. Durham White-Stevens, Counselor of Legation, The Bancroft, Commander Katsuro Narita, I. J. N., Naval Attaché. Mr. Jinjiro Sakata, Attaché. Office of Legation, 1310 N street.

**KOREA**—Mr. Chin Pom Ye, E. E. and M. P., 1500 13th street. Mr. Bong Sun Pak, First Secretary of Legation, absent. Mr. Tam E. Ye, Secretary of Legation. Office of Legation, 1500 13th street.

**MEXICO**—Señor Don Matias Romero, E. E. and M. P. Señor Don José F. Godoy, First Secretary, 1446 Rhode Island avenue. Señor Don Enrique Santibañez, Second Secretary, The Hamilton. Señor Don Luis G. Pardo, Second Secretary, absent. Office of Legation, 1413 I street.

**NETHERLANDS**—Mr. G. de Weckherlin, E. E. and M. P., 1013 15th street.

**NICARAGUA**—See Greater Republic of Central America.

**PERU**—Dr. Don Victor Eguiguren, E. E. and M. P. Don Manuel Elguera, Secretary of Legation. Office of Legation, 2025 Hillyer place.

**PORTUGAL**—Viscount de Santo-Thyrso, E. E. and M. P., 1761 P street.

**RUSSIA**—Mr. E. de Kotzebue, E. E. and M. P., absent. Mr. de Woissant, First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*. Mr. Zelenoy, Second Secretary. General Mertwago, Naval and Military Agent, 818 18th street. Mr. M. Routkowsky, Financial Attaché, 1830 Phelps place. Office of Legation, 1829 I street.

**SALVADOR**—See Greater Republic of Central America.

**SPAIN**—Señor Don Enrique Dupuy de Lôme, E. E. and M. P., 1705 Connecticut avenue. Señor Don Juan Du Bose, First Secretary, The Albany. Señor Don Pablo Soler, First Secretary. Señor Don Tomas Acquaroni, Secretary of Legation. Señor Don Julio de Galarza, Third Secretary, 1034 Connecticut avenue. Señor Don Antonio Plá, Attaché, 729 18th street. Señor Don Bernardo Almeida, Attaché. Captain Carlos de la Asa, Military Attaché. Lieutenant Don José G. Sobral, Naval Attaché, 1115 I street. Office of Legation, 18th street, between P street and Massachusetts avenue.

**SWEDEN AND NORWAY**—Mr. A. Grip, E. E. and M. P., 2011 Q street. Mr. N. J. Knagenhjelm, Secretary of Legation, 1105 16th street. Office of Legation, 2011 Q street.

**SWITZERLAND**—Mr. J. B. Pioda, E. E. and M. P. Dr. L. Vogel, Secretary of Legation, 1825 Q street. Office of Legation, 1518 K street.

**TURKEY**—Moustapha Bey, E. E. and M. P., absent. Edhem Bey, First Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*. Office of Legation, 1705 New Hampshire avenue.

**VENEZUELA**—Señor José Andrade, E. E. and M. P. Señor Don Manuel M. Ponte, Jr., Secretary of Legation, 1705 P street. Señor Don Augusto F. Puidlo, Attaché, The Cochran. Señor Don José Andrade Penny, Attaché. Señor Dr. Eduardo Andrade Penny, Attaché. Office of Legation, 2 Iowa Circle.

## UNITED STATES EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(Revised to January 4, 1898.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—William I. Buchanan, E. E. and M. P., Buenos Ayres. François S. Jones, Secretary of Legation.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Charlemagne Tower, E. E. and M. P., Vienna. Charles V. Herdliska, Secretary of Legation. Lieut. J. L. Chamberlin, Military Attaché. Lieutenant A. P. Niblack, Naval Attaché.

BELGIUM—Bellamy Storer, E. E. and M. P., Brussels. Lieutenant G. T. Langhorne, Military Attaché.

BOLIVIA—George H. Bridgman, E. E. and M. P., La Paz.

BRAZIL—Edwin H. Conger, E. E. and M. P., Rio de Janeiro. Thomas C. Dawson, Secretary of Legation.

CHILI—Henry L. Wilson, E. E. and M. P., Santiago. Charles E. Simpkins, Secretary of Legation.

CHINA—Charles Page Bryan, E. E. and M. P., Peking. Edward K. Lowry, Second Secretary of Legation. Fleming D. Chesshire, Interpreter.

COLOMBIA—Charles Burdett Hart, E. E. and M. P., Bogotá. Jacob Sleeper, Secretary of Legation and C. G.

COSTA RICA—William L. Merry, E. E. and M. P.,\* Managua. John F. Baker, Secretary of Legation.

DENMARK—Laurits S. Swenson, E. E. and M. P., Copenhagen.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—William F. Powell, Chargé d'Affaires, Port au Prince.

ECUADOR—Archibald J. Sampson, E. E. and M. P., Quito.

EGYPT—Thomas S. Harrison, Agent and C. G., Cairo.

FRANCE—Horace Porter, Ambassador E. and M. P., Paris. Henry Vignaud, Secretary of Legation. Edgar Thomson Scott, Second Secretary of Embassy. Capt. Alexander Rodgers, Military Attaché. Lieutenant William S. Sims, Naval Attaché.

GERMANY—Andrew D. White, Ambassador E. and M. P., Berlin. John B. Jackson, Secretary of Embassy. George M. Fisk, Second Secretary of Embassy. Lieutenant A. P. Niblack, Naval Attaché. Lieutenant Henry T. Allen, Military Attaché.

GREAT BRITAIN—John Hay, Ambassador E. and M. P., London. Henry White, Secretary of Embassy. John R. Carter, Second Secretary of Embassy. Lieutenant John C. Colwell, Naval Attaché. Lt.-Col. Alfred E. Bates, Military Attaché.

GREECE—William Woodville Rockhill, E. E. and M. P. and C. G.,† Athens.

GUATEMALA—W. Godfrey Hunter, E. E. and M. P.,‡ Guatemala. Arthur M. Beaupré, Secretary of Legation and C. G.

HAITI—William F. Powell, E. E. and M. P.,§ Port au Prince.

HAWAII—Harold M. Sewall, E. E. and M. P., Honolulu. William Haywood, Secretary of Legation and C. G.¶

HONDURAS—W. Godfrey Hunter, E. E. and M. P.,¶ Guatemala.

ITALY—William F. Draper, Ambassador E. and M. P., Rome. Chandler Hale, Secretary of Embassy.

Richard C. Parsons, Jr., Second Secretary of Embassy. Captain George P. Scriven, Military Attaché. Lieutenant A. P. Niblack, Naval Attaché.

JAPAN—Alfred E. Buck, E. E. and M. P., Tokyo (Yedo). J. R. Herod, Secretary of Legation. Huntington Wilson, Second Secretary of Legation. Captain Edmund Rice, Military Attaché. Mansford Stevens Miller, Jr., Interpreter.

KOREA—Horace N. Allen, Min. Res. and C. G. Seoul. William F. Sands, Secretary of Legation. Pang Kyung Hui, Interpreter. Ye Ho Yung, Interpreter.

LIBERIA—William H. Heard, Min. Res. and C. G., Monrovia. C. Max Manning, Secretary of Legation.

MEXICO—Powell Clayton, E. E. and M. P., Mexico. Fenton R. McCreery, Secretary of Legation. William Helmke, Second Secretary of Legation. Lieutenant Powell Clayton, Jr., Military Attaché.

NETHERLANDS—Stanford Newell, E. E. and M. P., The Hague. Major James N. Wheelan, Military Attaché.

NICARAGUA—William L. Merry, E. E. and M. P.,\* Managua. John F. Baker, Secretary of Legation.

PARAGUAY—William R. Finch, E. E. and M. P.,† Montevideo.

PERSIA—Arthur S. Hardy, Min. Res. and C. G., Teheran. John Tyler, Interpreter.

PERU—Irving B. Dudley, E. E. and M. P., Lima. Richard R. Neill, Secretary of Legation.

PORTUGAL—Lawrence Townsend, E. E. and M. P., Lisbon.

BOUMANIA—William Woodville Rockhill, E. E. and M. P. and C. G.,‡ Athens.

RUSSIA—Ethan A. Hitchcock, E. E. and M. P., St. Petersburg. H. H. D. Peirce, Secretary of Legation. Lieutenant William S. Sims, Naval Attaché. Lieutenant George L. Anderson, Military Attaché.

SALVADOR—William L. Merry, E. E. and M. P.,‡ Managua. John F. Baker, Secretary of Legation.

SERBIA—William Woodville Rockhill, E. E. and M. P. and C. G.,§ Athens.

SIAM—John Batrett, Min. Res. and C. G., Bangkok. James A. Chivers, Interpreter.

SPAIN—Stewart L. Woodford, E. E. and M. P., Madrid. Stanton Sickles,† Secretary of Legation. Captain T. H. Bliss, Military Attaché. Lieutenant George L. Dyer, Naval Attaché.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY—W. W. Thomas, Jr., E. E. and M. P., Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND—John G. A. Leisbman, E. E. and M. P., Berne. First Lieutenant J. R. Williams, Military Attaché.

TURKEY—James B. Angell, E. E. and M. P., Constantinople. John W. Riddle, Secretary of Legation. Captain George P. Scriven, Military Attaché. A. A. Gargiulo, Interpreter.

URUGUAY—William R. Finch, E. E. and M. P.,\*\* Montevideo.

VENEZUELA—Francis B. Loomis, E. E. and M. P., Caracas. W. W. Russell, Secretary of Legation.

\* Accredited also to Nicaragua and Salvador.

† Accredited also to Roumania and Servia.

‡ Accredited also to Honduras.

§ Also Chargé d'Affaires to the Dominican Republic.

¶ Also Consul-General at Honolulu.

‡ Accredited also to Guatemala.

\* Accredited also to Costa Rica and Salvador.

† Accredited also to Uruguay.

‡ Accredited also to Greece and Servia.

§ Accredited also to Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

¶ Accredited also to Greece and Roumania.

‡ Born in the legation at Madrid when his father was Minister to Spain.

\*\* Accredited also to Paraguay.

## UNITED STATES CONSULS IN FOREIGN CITIES.

(Revised to January 11, 1898.)

- ACAPULCO, Mexico—Edgar Battle.  
 ADEN, Arabia—W. W. Masterson.  
 AIX LA CHAPELLE, Germany—F. M. Brundage.  
 ALEXANDRETTA, Turkey—H. L. Washington.  
 ALGIERES, Algeria—C. T. Grellet.  
 AMHERSTBURG, Ontario—C. W. Martin.  
 AMOY, China—A. B. Johnson.  
 AMSTERDAM, Netherlands—G. J. Corey.  
 ANNABERG, Germany—T. M. Stephan.  
 ANTIGUA, West Indies—  
 ANTWERP, Belgium—G. F. Lincoln.  
 APIA, Samoa—\*L. W. Osborn.  
 ASUNCION, Paraguay—J. N. Ruffin.  
 ATHENS, Greece—D. E. McGinley.  
 AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Frank Dillingham.  
 BAHIA, Brazil—  
 BANGKOK, Siam—\*John Barrett.  
 BARACOA, Cuba—A. T. Triay.  
 BARANQUILLA, Colombia—W. I. Shaw.  
 BARBADOS, West Indies—S. A. Macallister.  
 BARCELONA, Spain—\*H. W. Bowen.  
 BARMEN, Germany—Max Bouchsein.  
 BASEL, Switzerland—George Gifford.  
 BATAVIA, Java—S. E. Everett.  
 BATOUM, Russia—J. C. Chambers.  
 BEIRUT, Syria—T. S. Doyle.  
 BELFAST, Ireland—W. W. Touvelle.  
 BELGRADE, Servia—\*W. W. Rockhill.  
 BELIZE, British Honduras—A. E. Morlan.  
 BELLEVILLE, Ontario—M. J. Hendrick.  
 BERGEN, Norway—E. A. Man.  
 BERLIN, Germany—\*Julius Goldschmidt.  
 BERMUDA, West Indies—W. M. Greene.  
 BIRMINGHAM, England—Marshall Halstead.  
 BOGOTA, Colombia—\*Jacob Sleeper.  
 BOMBAY, India—Samuel Comfort.  
 BORDEAUX, France—A. W. Tourgee.  
 BRADFORD, England—E. S. Day.  
 BREMEN, Germany—Louis Lange, Jr.  
 BRESLAU, Germany—E. Z. Brodowski.  
 BRISTOL, England—L. A. Lothrop.  
 BROCKVILLE, Ontario—C. W. Merriman.  
 BRUNSWICK, Germany—T. J. Albert.  
 BRUSSELS, Belgium—G. W. Roosevelt.  
 BUCHAREST, Roumania—\*W. W. Rockhill.  
 BUDAPEST, Hungary—F. D. Chester.  
 BUENOS AYRES, Argentina—Daniel Mayer.  
 CADIZ, Spain, J. H. Carroll.  
 CALAIS, France—C. W. Shepard.  
 CALCUTTA, India—R. F. Patterson.  
 CALLAO, Peru—W. B. Dickey.  
 CANTON, China—Edward Bedloe.  
 CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti—L. W. Livingston.  
 CAPE TOWN, Africa—F. W. Roberts.  
 CARDENAS, Cuba—J. L. Hance.  
 CARDIFF, Wales—D. T. Phillips.  
 CARTAGENA, Colombia—Rafael Madrigal.  
 CARTHAGENA, Spain—Cirilo Molina.  
 CATANIA, Italy—L. H. Brühl.  
 CEYLON, India—William Morey.  
 CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Ed. I.—D. J. Vail.  
 CHATHAM, Ontario—C. E. Monteith.  
 CHEFOO, China—John Fowler.  
 CHEMNITZ, Germany—J. C. Monaghan.  
 CHIHUAHUA, Mexico—W. W. Mills.  
 CHIN KIANG, China—William Martin.  
 CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Henry Bordewich.  
 CHUNGKING, China—G. F. Smithers.  
 CIENFUEGOS, Cuba—Owen McGarr.  
 CIUDAD JUAREZ, Mexico—C. W. Kindrick.  
 CIUDAD PORFIRIO DIAZ, Mex.—C. P. Snyder.  
 CLIFTON, Ontario—H. W. Brush.  
 COATICOOK, Quebec—Joel Linsley.  
 COGNAC, France—G. H. Jackson.  
 COLOGNE, Germany—J. A. Barnes.  
 COLON, Aspinwall—W. W. Ashby.  
 COLONIA, Uruguay—B. D. Manton.  
 COPENHAGEN, Denmark—J. C. Ingersoll.  
 CORK, Ireland—Daniel Swiney.  
 CORUNNA, Spain—Julio Harmony.  
 CREFELD, Germany—Julian Phelps.  
 CURAÇAO, West Indies—L. B. Smith.  
 DEMERARA, British Guiana—G. H. Moulton.  
 DENIA, Spain—A. F. Fay.  
 DRESDEN, Germany—\*C. L. Cole.  
 DUBLIN, Ireland—Joshua Wilbour.  
 DUNDEE, Scotland—J. C. Higgins.  
 DUMFERMLINE, Scotland—J. N. McCunn.  
 DURANGO, Mexico—G. E. Kedzie.  
 DUSSELDORF, Germany—J. E. Pétit.  
 EDINBURGH, Scotland—Rufus Fleming.  
 ERZERUM, Armenia—L. A. Bergholz.  
 FALMOUTH, England—Howard Fox.  
 FLORENCE, Italy—E. C. Cramer.  
 FORT ERIE, Ontario—Ossian Bedell.  
 FRANKFORT, Germany—\*F. H. Mason.  
 FUCHAU, China—S. L. Gracey.  
 FUNCHAL, Madeira—T. C. Jones.  
 GASPÉ BASIN, Quebec—A. F. Dickson.  
 GENEVA, Switzerland—B. H. Ridgely.  
 GENOA, Italy—James Fletcher.  
 GHENT, Belgium—H. C. Morris.  
 GIBRALTAR, Spain—H. J. Sprague.  
 GLASGOW, Scotland—S. M. Taylor.  
 GLAUCHAU, Germany—George Sawter.  
 GORÉE-DAKAR, Africa—Peter Strickland.  
 GOTHENBURG, Sweden—O. H. Boyesen.  
 GRENOBLE, France—G. B. Anderson.  
 GUADELOUPE, West Indies—L. H. Ayme.  
 GUATEMALA, Cent. America—\*A. M. Beaupré.  
 GUELPH, Ontario—C. N. Daly.  
 HABANA, Cuba—\*Fitzhugh Lee.  
 HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—\*J. G. Foster.  
 HAMBURG, Germany—Hugh Pitcairn.  
 HAMILTON, Ontario—J. M. Shepard.  
 HANKOW, China—J. T. Child.  
 HANOVER, Germany—W. K. Anderson.  
 HAVRE, France—A. M. Thackara.  
 HOBART, Tasmania—A. G. Webster.  
 HONG KONG, China—Rounseville Wildman.  
 HORGEN, Switzerland—H. H. Morgan.  
 HUDERSFIELD, England—B. F. Stone.  
 HULL, England—W. P. Smyth.  
 IQUIQUE, Chili—J. W. Merriam.  
 JERUSALEM, Syria—E. S. Wallace.  
 KEHL, Germany—\*S. Glass.  
 KINGS ON, Jamaica—L. A. Dent.  
 KINGSTON, Ontario—M. H. Twitchell.  
 LA GUAYRA, Venezuela—  
 LEEDS, England—Lewis Dexter.  
 LEGHORN, Italy—J. A. Smith.  
 LEIPZIG, Germany—B. H. Warner, Jr.  
 LIEGE, Belgium—H. W. Gilbert.  
 LIVERPOOL, England—James Boyle.  
 LONDON, England—\*W. M. Osborne.  
 LONDON, Ontario—H. S. Culver.  
 LYONS, France—J. C. Covert.  
 MAGDEBURG, Germany—H. W. Diederich.  
 MALAGA, Spain—R. M. Bartleman.  
 MALTA (Island)—D. C. Kennedy.  
 MANAGUA, Nicaragua—Chester Donaldson.  
 MANCHESTER, England—W. F. Grinnell.  
 MANILA, Philippine Islands—O. F. Williams.  
 MANNHEIM, Germany—W. J. Hoffman.  
 MARACAIBO, Venezuela—E. H. Plumacher.  
 MARSEILLES, France—R. P. Skinner.  
 MARTINIQUE, West Indies—J. G. Tucker.  
 MATAMORAS, Mexico—J. F. Valls.  
 MATANZAS, Cuba—Henry D. Saylor.  
 MAYENCE, Germany—Walter Schumann.  
 MAZATLAN, Mexico—Arthur de Cima.  
 MEDELLIN, Colombia—Thomas Herran.  
 MESSINA, Italy—C. M. Caughy.  
 MEXICO, Mexico—A. D. Barlow.  
 MILAN, Italy—William Jarvis.  
 MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—A. W. Swalm.  
 MONTREAL, Quebec—J. L. Bittinger.  
 MOSCOW, Russia—Thomas Smith.  
 MOZAMBIQUE, Africa—W. S. Hollis.  
 MUNICH, Germany—Benjamin Nusbaum.  
 NAGASAKI, Japan—C. B. Harris.  
 NANTES, France—J. I. Brittain.  
 NAPLES, Italy—A. H. Bryington.  
 NASSAU, West Indies—T. J. McLain.  
 NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, England—H. W. Metcalf.  
 NEWCASTLE, New South Wales—W. C. Brown.  
 NICE, France—H. S. Van Buren.  
 NOGALES, Mexico—J. F. Darnall.  
 NOTTINGHAM, England—A. S. Dickinson.  
 NUEVO LAREDO, Mexico—\*J. G. Donnelly.  
 NUREMBERG, Germany—G. C. E. Weber.

ODESSA, Russia—T. E. Heenan.  
 OSAKA and HIOGO, Japan—S. S. Lyon.  
 OTTAWA, Ontario—\*C. E. Turner.  
 PALERMO, Italy—Church Howe.  
 PANAMA, Colombia—\*H. A. Gudger.  
 PARA, Brazil—K. K. Kenneday.  
 PARIS, France—J. K. Gowdy.  
 PATRAS, Greece—R. L. Jenkins.  
 PERNAMBUCO, Brazil—B. F. Clark.  
 PLAUE, Germany—T. W. Peters.  
 PLYMOUTH, England—J. G. Stephens.  
 PORT LOUIS, Mauritius—J. P. Campbell.  
 PORT SARNIA, Ontario—A. M. Clark.  
 PORT STANLEY, Falkland Islands—J. H. Miller.  
 PORT STANLEY and ST. THOMAS, Ontario—M. J. Burke.  
 PRAGUE, Austria—Hugo Donzelmann.  
 PRESCOTT, Ontario—Grenville James.  
 PROGRESO, Mexico—E. H. Thompson.  
 PUERTO CABELLO, Venezuela—Samuel Proskauer.  
 PUERTO PLATA, Dominican Republic—Thomas Simpson.  
 QUEBEC, Quebec—W. W. Henry.  
 REICHERBERG, Austria—F. W. Mahin.  
 RHEIM, France—W. A. Prickitt.  
 RIGA, Russia—N. P. A. Bornholdt.  
 RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—\*Eugene Seeger.  
 ROSARIO, Argentina—W. E. Baker.  
 ROTTERDAM, Netherlands—Soren Listoe.  
 ROUEN, France—H. R. Bigelow.  
 SAGUA LA GRANDE, Cuba—W. B. Barker.  
 SALTILLO, Mexico—John Woessner.  
 SAN JOSÉ, Costa Rica—J. C. Caldwell.  
 SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nicaragua—W. B. Sorsby.  
 SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—P. C. Hanna.  
 SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—John Jenkins.  
 SANTIAGO, Cuba—P. F. Hyatt.  
 SANTO DOMINGO, West Indies—A. H. Grimke.  
 SANTOS, Brazil—F. D. Hill.  
 SEOUL, Korea—H. N. Allen.  
 SHANGHAI, China—\*John Goodnow.  
 SHEFFIELD, England—James Johnston.  
 SHERBROOK, Quebec—Paul Lang.  
 SIERRA LEONE, West Africa—R. P. Pooley.  
 SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements—E. S. Pratt.  
 SIVAS, Turkey—M. A. Jewett.  
 SMYRNA, Turkey—J. H. Madden.

SONNEBERG, Germany—D. J. Partello.  
 SOUTHAMPTON, England—W. S. Kinkead.  
 ST. ÉTIENNE, France—H. S. Brunot.  
 ST. HELENA (Island)—R. P. Pooley.  
 ST. JOHN, New Brunswick—I. B. Myers.  
 ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland—M. J. Carter.  
 ST. JOHNS, Quebec—Charles Deal.  
 ST. MARTIN, West Indies—D. C. Van Romondt.  
 ST. MICHAELS, Azores—C. C. Manning.  
 ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—\*W. R. Holloway.  
 ST. STEPHEN, N. Brunswick—C. A. McCullough.  
 ST. THOMAS, West Indies—Mahlon Van Horne.  
 STETTIN, Germany—J. E. Kehl.  
 STOCKHOLM, Sweden—E. D. Winslow.  
 STRATFORD, Ontario—A. M. Seyfert.  
 STUTTGART, Germany—E. H. Ozmun.  
 SYDNEY, New South Wales—G. W. Bell.  
 SYDNEY, Nova Scotia—G. N. West.  
 TAHITI, Society Islands—J. L. Doty.  
 TAMATAVE, Madagascar—M. W. Gibbs.  
 TAMPICO, Mexico—S. E. Magill.  
 TANGIER, Morocco—\*F. C. Partridge.  
 TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras—W. M. Little.  
 TEHERAN, Persia—\*A. S. Hardy.  
 THREE RIVERS, Quebec—U. J. Ledoux.  
 TIEN-TSIN, China—J. W. Ragsdale.  
 TORONTO, Ontario—W. L. Sewell.  
 TRIESTE, Austria—F. W. Hoesfeld.  
 TRINIDAD, West Indies—Alvin Smith.  
 TUNSTALL, England—W. H. Bradley.  
 TURIN, Italy—Percy McElrath.  
 TUXPAN, Mexico—A. B. Jones.  
 UTILLA, Honduras—J. E. Jarigan.  
 VALPARAISO, Chili—J. F. Caples.  
 VANCOUVER, British Columbia—L. E. Dudley.  
 VENICE, Italy—H. A. Johnson.  
 VERA CRUZ, Mexico—W. W. Canada.  
 VICTORIA, British Columbia—A. E. Smith.  
 VIENNA, Austria—\*C. B. Hurst.  
 WARSAW, Russia—Joseph Rawicz.  
 WINDSOR, Nova Scotia—J. T. Hoke.  
 WINDSOR, Ontario—J. G. Lay.  
 WINNIPEG, Manitoba—H. H. Graham.  
 WOODSTOCK, New Brunswick—F. C. Denison.  
 YARMOUTH, Nova Scotia—R. H. Ford.  
 ZANZIBAR, Africa—J. C. Billheimer.  
 ZITTAU, Germany—W. K. Herzog.  
 ZURICH, Switzerland—Adam Lieberknecht.

\* Consul-General.

## CONSULS IN NEW YORK

(Revised to January 4, 1896).

### REPRESENTING FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—Carlos Rohl, Consul-General, Felix L. de Castro, Vice-Consul, 35 South William street, room 28.  
 AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Franciscus Stockinger, Consul-General, Otto L. Eberhard, Vice-Consul, 83 Broadway, room 26.  
 BELGIUM—Charles Mall, Consul, Pierre Mall, Vice-Consul, 329 Broadway.  
 BOLIVIA—Alejandro Santos, Hon. Consul-General, 19 Whitehall street.  
 BRAZIL—Antonio F. Xavier, Consul-General, Antonio Guimaraes, Vice-Consul, 24 State street.  
 CHILI—Federico A. Beelen, Consul-General, 135 West 11th street.  
 CHINA—Chung Pao-Hsi, Acting Consul, 26 West 9th street.  
 COLOMBIA—Climaco Calderon, Consul-General, 24 State street.  
 COSTA RICA—C. A. Delgado, Consul, 76 Broad street.  
 DENMARK—L. O. G. Amundsen, Vice-Consul, 69 Wall street.  
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—A. Wos y Gil, Consul-General, Santiago Porocella, Vice-Consul, 31 Broadway.  
 ECUADOR—Miguel Valverde, Consul-General, Victor Louis Delgado, Vice-Consul, 24 State street.

EGYPT—See Turkey.  
 FRANCE—François E. Bruwaert, Consul-General, 35 South William street.  
 GERMAN EMPIRE—August Feigel, Consul-General, Ferdinand Ritschl, Consul, Dr. Paul Falcke, Vice-Consul, 2 Bowling Green.  
 GREAT BRITAIN—Percy Sanderson, Consul-General, Andrew P. Bennett, Consul, H. H. Wilson, First Vice-Consul, Second Vice-Consul, J. P. Smithers, 24 State street. Office for shipping seamen, 2 State street.  
 GREATER REPUBLIC OF CENTRAL AMERICA—Nicanor Bolet Peraza, Consul-General, 108 Fulton street, Ernest Schernikow, Vice-Consul.  
 GREECE—Demetrius N. Botassi, Consul-General, 35 South William street.  
 GUATEMALA—Dr. Joaquin Yela, Consul-General, 4 Stone street.  
 HAWAIIAN REPUBLIC—Elisha H. Allen, Consul-General, 51 Leonard street.  
 HAITI—Joseph Nicolas, Consul-General, W. Klatt, Vice-Consul, 35 South William street.  
 HONDURAS—See Greater Republic of Central America.  
 ITALY—Giovanni Branchi, Consul-General, Alberto M. U. Alberti, Vice-Consul, Apollinare Burdese, Vice-Consul, 24 State street.

JAPAN—Shimamura Hisashi, Consul-General. Sadazuchi Uchida, Consul, Bennett Building, Fulton and Nassau streets.

KOREA—Everett Frazar, Hon. Consul-General, 63 Wall street.

LIBERIA—Joseph W. Yates, Consul, 17 William street.

MEXICO—Juan N. Navarro, Consul-General, 35 Broadway. Ramon V. Williams, Vice-Consul, 35 Broadway.

MONACO—James Dupas, Consul, 35 South William street.

NETHERLANDS—John R. Planten, Consul-General. William M. B. Gravenhorst, Vice-Consul, 17 William street.

NICARAGUA—See Greater Republic of Central America.

NORWAY—Karl G. M. Woxen, Consul. Christopher Ravn, Vice-Consul, 24 State street.

ORANGE FREE STATE—Charles D. Pierce, Consul-General.

PARAGUAY—Felix Aucaigne, Consul-General. William Everts Richards, Consul, 309 Broadway.

PERSIA—H. Ruthven Pratt, Consul-General, 20 Broad street.

PERU—Federico Bergmann, Consul-General. F. Perez de Velasco, Consul, 25 Whitehall street.

PORTUGAL—L. A. de M. P. de A. Taveira, Consul-General. Adelino Antonio Ferreira, Vice-Consul, Produce Exchange B. 11.

RUSSIA—A. Olarowsky, Consul-General. Christian G. Peterson, Vice-Consul, 22 State street.

SALVADOR—See Greater Republic of Central America.

SIAM—I. T. Smith, Consul-General, 115 Broadway.

SPAIN—Arturo Baldasano y Topete, Consul-General. Mariano Fabregas y Sotelo, Vice-Consul, 4 Stone street.

SWEDEN—Karl Woxen, Consul. Christopher Ravn, Vice-Consul, 24 State street.

SWITZERLAND—J. Bertschmann, Consul. James E. Robert, Vice-Consul, 69 Beaver street.

TURKEY—Chefik Bey, Consul. Assim Bey, Vice-Consul, 24 State street.

URUGUAY—T. A. Eddy, Consul. W. B. Flint, Vice-Consul, 66 Broad street.

VENEZUELA—Antonio E. Delfino, Consul-General. F. J. Ganes, Vice-Consul, 18 Broadway.

## GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	Term of Service. Years.	Expiration of Term.	Salary.
<b>STATES.</b>					
Alabama.....	Montgomery.....	Joseph F. Johnston.....	2	Dec. 1, 1898.....	\$3,000
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	Daniel W. Jones.....	2	Jan., 1899.....	3,000
California.....	Sacramento.....	James H. Budd.....	4	Jan., 1899.....	6,000
Colorado.....	Denver.....	Alva Adams.....	2	Jan., 1899.....	5,000
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	Lorrin A. Cooke.....	2	Jan., 1899.....	4,000
Delaware.....	Dover.....	Ebe W. Jumell.....	4	Jan., 1901.....	2,500
Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	Wm. D. Bloxham.....	4	Jan., 1901.....	3,500
Georgia.....	Atlanta.....	Wm. Y. Atkinson.....	2	Nov. 1, 1898.....	2,000
Idaho.....	Boise.....	F. Steunenberg.....	2	Jan., 1899.....	3,000
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	John R. Tanner.....	4	Jan., 1901.....	6,000
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	James A. Mount.....	4	Jan., 1901.....	5,000
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	L. M. Shaw.....	2	Jan., 1900.....	3,000
Kansas.....	Topeka.....	John W. Leedy.....	2	Jan., 1899.....	3,000
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.....	W. O. Bradley.....	4	Dec. 10, 1899.....	5,000
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	Murphy J. Foster.....	4	April, 1900.....	4,000
Maine.....	Augusta.....	Llewellyn Powers.....	2	Jan., 1899.....	2,000
Maryland.....	Annapolis.....	Lloyd Lowndes.....	4	Jan., 1900.....	4,500
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	Roger Wolcott.....	1	Jan., 1899 (1st Wed.).....	8,000
Michigan.....	Lansing.....	Hazen S. Pingree.....	2	Jan., 1899.....	4,000
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	David M. Clough.....	2	Jan., 1899.....	5,000
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	A. J. McLaurin.....	4	Jan., 1900.....	3,500
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	Lon. V. Stephens.....	4	Jan., 1901.....	5,000
Montana.....	Helena.....	Robert B. Smith.....	4	Jan., 1901.....	5,000
Nebraska.....	Lincoln.....	S. A. Holcomb.....	2	Jan., 1899.....	2,500
Nevada.....	Carson City.....	Reinhold Sadler.....	4	Jan. 6, 1899.....	4,000
New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	Geo. A. Ramsdell.....	2	Jan., 1899.....	2,000
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	John W. Griggs.....	3	Jan. 20, 1899.....	10,000
New York.....	Albany.....	Frank S. Black.....	2	Jan. 1, 1899.....	10,000
North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	Daniel L. Russell.....	4	Jan. 1, 1901.....	3,000
North Dakota.....	Bismarck.....	Frank A. Briggs.....	2	Jan. 1, 1899.....	3,000
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	Asa S. Bushnell.....	2	Jan., 1899 (2d Mon.).....	8,000
Oregon.....	Salem.....	W. P. Lord.....	4	Jan., 1899.....	1,500
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	D. H. Hastings.....	4	Jan., 1899 (3d Mon.).....	10,000
Rhode Island.....	Providence.....	Elihu Dyer.....	1	May 25, 1898.....	3,000
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	W. H. Ellerbe.....	2	Dec., 1898.....	3,500
South Dakota.....	Pierre.....	A. O. Ringerud.....	2	Jan., 1899.....	2,500
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	Robert L. Taylor.....	2	Jan., 1899.....	4,000
Texas.....	Austin.....	Chas. A. Culbertson.....	2	Jan., 1899.....	4,000
Utah.....	Salt Lake City.....	Heber M. Wells.....	4	Jan., 1900.....	2,000
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	Josiah Groat.....	2	Oct. 7, 1898.....	1,500
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	J. Hodge Tyler.....	4	Dec. 31, 1901.....	5,000
Washington.....	Olympia.....	John R. Rogers.....	4	Jan., 1901.....	4,000
West Virginia.....	Charleston.....	G. W. Atkinson.....	4	Mar., 1901.....	2,000
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	Edward Scofield.....	2	Jan., 1899.....	5,000
Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.....	W. A. Richards.....	4	Jan. 7, 1899.....	2,500
<b>TERRITORIES.</b>					
Alaska*.....	Sitka.....	John G. Brady.....	4	June 23, 1901.....	3,000
Arizona*.....	Phoenix.....	Myron H. McCord.....	4	July 19, 1901.....	2,600
Indian Territory*.....					
New Mexico*.....	Santa Fe.....	Miguel A. Otero.....	4	June 7, 1901.....	2,600
Oklahoma*.....	Guthrie.....	Cassius M. Barnes.....	4	May 12, 1901.....	2,600

\* Governors nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

† The various nations of the Indian Territory have elective tribal governments based on that of the United States.



## CUSTOMS DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

## LISTS OF CUSTOMS DISTRICTS AND PORTS OF ENTRY AND DELIVERY.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Ports of Entry.</i>	<i>Ports of Delivery.</i>
<b>Maine:</b>		
Aroostook.....	Houlton.	Calais.
Passamaquoddy.....	Eastport.....	Pembroke.
		Robbinston.
Machias.....	Machias.	Union River.
Frenchman Bay.....	Ellsworth.....	
	Mount Desert Ferry, subport of entry.	
Castine.....	Castine.....	Blue Hill.
		Deer Island.
		Bucksport.
Bangor.....	Bangor.....	Frankfort.
		Hampden.
Belfast.....	Belfast.....	Prospect.
		Rockport.
		Vinal Haven.
		North Haven.
		Camden.
Waldoboro.....	Waldoboro.....	Bristol.
		Damariscotta.
		Warren.
		Thomaston.
		Cushing.
Wiscasset.....	Wiscasset.....	St. George.
		Boothbay.
Bath.....	Bath.....	Alma.
		Hallowell.
		Pittston.
		Georgetown.
		Bowdoinham.
		Gardiner.
Portland and Falmouth.....	Portland.....	Richmond.
		North Yarmouth.
		Brunswick.
		Freeport.
Saco.....		Harpwell.
Kennebunk.....	Kennebunk.....	Scarboro.
		Wells.
York.....	York.....	Kennebunk Port.
<b>New Hampshire:</b>		
Portsmouth.....	Portsmouth.....	New Castle.
		Dover.
		Exeter.
		Kittery, Me.
		Berwick.
<b>Vermont:</b>		
Vermont.....	Burlington.	
	Saint Albans, subport of entry.	
	Albany, subport of entry.	
	East Albany, subport of entry.	
	Swanton, subport of entry.	
	Highgate, subport of entry.	
	Franklin, subport of entry.	
	West Berkshire, subport of entry.	
	Windmill Point, subport of entry.	
	Richford, subport of entry.	
Memphremagog.....	Newport.	
	North Troy, subport of entry.	
	Derbyline, subport of entry.	
	Island Pond, subport of entry.	
	Canaan, subport of entry.	
	Beecher Falls, subport of entry.	
<b>Massachusetts:</b>		
Newburyport.....	Newburyport.....	Amesbury.
		Salisbury.
		Haverhill.
		Newbury.
		Newrich.
Gloucester.....	Gloucester.....	Manchester.
		Rockport.
Salem and Beverly.....	Salem.....	Danvers.
Marblehead.....	Marblehead.....	Lynn.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Ports of Entry.</i>	<i>Ports of Delivery.</i>
Boston and Charlestown.....	Boston.....	Medford. Cobasset. Hingham. Weymouth. Cambridge. Roxbury. Dorchester. Scituate. Kingston. Duxbury. Marshfield. Sandwich. Falmouth. Harwich. Wellfleet. Provincetown. Chatham. Dennis.
Plymouth.....	Plymouth.....	
Barnstable.....	Barnstable.....	
Nantucket.....	Nantucket.	
Edgartown.....	Edgartown.	
New Bedford.....	New Bedford.....	Westport. Rochester. Wareham. Swansea. Somerset. Freetown. Berkley. Taunton.
Fall River.....	Fall River.....	
Rhode Island:		
Newport.....	Newport.....	North Kingston. Tiverton. Barrington. Pawtuxet. East Greenwich.
Bristol and Warren.....	Bristol and Warren.....	
Providence.....	Providence.....	
Connecticut:		
Stonington.....	Stonington.....	Pawcatuck River.
New London.....	New London.....	Norwich. Groton. Lyme. Saybrook. Enfield. Clinton. Westbrook. Old Saybrook. Essex. Chester. Haddam. East Haddam. Middletown. Chatham. Portland. Cromwell. Rocky Hill. Wethersfield. Glastonbury. East Hartford. Springfield, Mass. Vernon (Rockville).
Hartford.....	Hartford.....	Guilford. Branford. Milford. Derby. Norwalk. Stratford. Greenwich.
New Haven.....	New Haven.....	
Fairfield.....	Bridgeport. Stamford, subport of entry.	
New York:		
Sag Harbor.....	Sag Harbor.....	Greenport.
City of New York.....	New York.....	New Windsor.
	Jersey City.....	Newburg. Poughkeepsie. Esopus. Kinderhook. Albany. Hudson. Troy. Rhinebeck Landing. Cold Spring. Port Jefferson. Patchogue. Whitehall. Fort Covington.
Champlain.....	Plattsburg.....	
Oswegatchie.....	Ogdensburg.	
Cape Vincent.....	Cape Vincent.	
Oswego.....	Oswego.	
Genesee.....	River Genesee (Rochester).	
Niagara.....	Suspension Bridge.	
Buffalo Creek.....	Buffalo.	

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Ports of Entry.</i>	<i>Ports of Delivery.</i>
Dunkirk.....	Dunkirk.....	Barcelona. Silver Creek. Cattaraugus Creek. Syracuse.
New Jersey:		
Newark.....	Newark.....	Elizabeth.
Perth Amboy.....	Perth Amboy.....	New Brunswick. Middletown Point.
Little Egg Harbor.....	Tuckerton.	
Great Egg Harbor.....	Somers Point.	
Bridgeton.....	Bridgeton.....	Salem. Port Elizabeth. Trenton.
Burlington.....	Trenton.....	
Pennsylvania:		
Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia.....	Camden, N. J. Chester.
Erie.....	Erie.	
Pittsburg.....	Pittsburg.	
Delaware:		
Delaware.....	Wilmington.....	New Castle. Port Penn. Delaware City.
Maryland:		
Eastern.....	Crisfield.....	Salisbury.
Baltimore.....	Baltimore.....	Cambridge. Easton. Havre de Grace. Benedict. Lower Marlboro. Town Creek. Cedar Point. Nottingham. St. Marys.
Annapolis.....	Annapolis.....	
District of Columbia:		
Georgetown.....	Washington.	
Virginia:		
Cherrystone.....	Cape Charles City (Eastville).....	Snow Hill. Folly Landing.
Alexandria.....	Alexandria.....	Potomac.
Tappahannock.....	Tappahannock.....	Port Royal. Fredericksburg. Yeocomico. Yorktown. Suffolk. Smithfield.
Newport News.....	Newport News.....	
Norfolk and Portsmouth.....	Norfolk and Portsmouth.....	
Petersburg.....	Petersburg to City Point.	
Richmond.....	Richmond.	
	West Point, support of entry and delivery.	
North Carolina:		
Albemarle.....	Edenton.	
Pamlico.....	Newbern.	
Beaufort.....	Beaufort.	
Wilmington.....	Wilmington.	
South Carolina:		
Georgetown.....	Georgetown.	
Charleston.....	Charleston.	
Beaufort.....	Beaufort.	
Georgia:		
Savannah.....	Savannah.	Augusta.
Brunswick.....	Brunswick.....	Frederica. Darien. Atlanta.
St. Marys.....	St. Marys.....	
Florida:		
Fernandina.....	Fernandina.	
St. Johns.....	Jacksonville.	
St. Augustine.....	St. Augustine.	
Key West.....	Jensen, support of entry. Key West. Punta Gorda, support of entry. Palm Beach, support of entry. Miami, support of entry. Tampa.	
Tampa.....	Tampa.	
St. Marks.....	Cedar Keys.....	St. Marks. Magnolia. Ocala.
Apalachicola.....	Apalachicola.	
Pensacola.....	Pensacola.	
Alabama:		
Mobile.....	Mobile.....	Montgomery.
Mississippi:		
Pearl River.....	Shieldsboro (Bay St. Louis).....	East Pascagoula. Pearlington. Ship Island. Grand Gulf.
Natchez.....	Natchez.....	
Vicksburg.....	Vicksburg.	

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Ports of Entry.</i>	<i>Ports of Delivery.</i>
<b>Louisiana :</b>		
New Orleans.....	New Orleans.....	Wheeling, W. Va. Council Bluffs, Iowa. Cincinnati, Ohio. Louisville, Ky. St. Louis, Mo. Sioux City, Iowa. Memphis, Tenn. Evansville, Ind. Burlington, Iowa. Dubuque, Iowa. Leavenworth, Kana. Omaha, Nebr. Kansas City, Mo. St. Joseph, Mo. Shreveport, La. La Crosse, Wis. Chattanooga, Tenn. Portsmouth, Ohio. Paducah, Ky. Lincoln, Nebr.
Teche.....	Brashear (Morgan City).	
<b>Texas :</b>		
Galveston.....	Galveston.....	Sabine. Houston.
Saluria.....	Valasco, subport of entry. Eagle Pass.....	San Antonio. Matagorda. Copano. Lavaca. Aransas.
Corpus Christi.....	Corpus Christi.....	
Brazos de Santiago.....	Laredo, subport of entry. Rockport, subport of entry.	
Paso del Norte.....	Brownsville. El Paso.	
<b>California :</b>		
San Diego.....	San Diego.	
Los Angeles.....	Los Angeles. Santa Barbara, subport of entry.	
San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....	Vallejo. San Luis Obispo.
Humboldt.....	Oakland, subport of entry. Eureka.	Crescent City.
<b>Oregon and Washington :</b>		
Southern District of Oregon.	Coos Bay (Empire City).....	Ellensburg. Port Oxford. Gardner. Newport.
Yaquina.....	Yaquina.....	
Oregon.....	Astoria.	
Willamette.....	Portland.	
Puget Sound.....	Port Townsend. Spokane, subport of entry. Seattle, subport of entry. Tacoma, subport of entry. Port Angeles, subport of entry. New Whatcom, subport of entry. Aberdeen, subport of entry. Blaine, subport of entry. Everett, subport of entry. Sumas, subport of entry. Northport, subport of entry.	
<b>Alaska :</b>		
Alaska.....	Sitka. Wrangle, subport of entry. Mary Island, subport of entry. Juneau, subport of entry. Kodiak, subport of entry. Unalaska, subport of entry. Circle City, subport of entry. Cooks Inlet, subport of entry. St. Michaels Island, subport of entry. Unga, subport of entry. Karluk, subport of entry.	
<b>Montana and Idaho :</b>		
Montana and Idaho.....	Great Falls.....	Bonnors Ferry.
<b>Minnesota :</b>		
Minnesota.....	St. Paul. Minneapolis, subport of entry.	
Duluth.....	Duluth.	
<b>Wisconsin :</b>		
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Kenosha. Racine. Sheboygan. Green Bay. Depere.
<b>Michigan :</b>		
Michigan.....	Grand Haven.....	Cheboygan. Manistee. Ludington.
Huron.....	Port Huron.	

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Ports of Entry.</i>	<i>Ports of Delivery.</i>
Detroit.....	Detroit.....	
Superior.....	Marquette.....	Sault Ste. Marie.
	Superior, subport of entry.	Mackinaw.
Port of delivery.....	Ashland, subport of entry.	Grand Rapids.
Indiana and Illinois:		
Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Waukegan.
		Michigan City.
		Calo, Ill.
		Rock Island.
		Peoria.
		Galena.
Indiana:		Indianapolis.
Ohio:		
Miami.....	Toledo.....	
Sandusky.....	Sandusky.....	
Cuyahoga.....	Cleveland.....	Fairport.
Port of delivery.....	Conneaut, subport of entry.	Columbus.
Colorado:		
Ports of delivery.....		Denver.
		Pueblo.
		Durango.
		Leadville.
Arizona:		
Arizona.....	Nogales.....	
North and South Dakota:		
North and South Dakota.....	Pembina, N. Dak.....	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
Tennessee:		
Port of delivery.....		Nashville, Tenn.
Iowa:		
Port of delivery.....		Des Moines, Iowa.

**PORTS AT WHICH MERCHANDISE MAY BE ENTERED FOR TRANSPORTATION TO OTHER PORTS WITHOUT APPRAISEMENT UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 10, 1880.**

Boston, Mass.	Fernandina, Fla.	Norfolk, Va.	Savannah, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.	Galveston, Tex.	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	San Francisco, Cal.
Bath, Me.	Island Pond, Vt.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Bangor, Me.	Key West, Fla.	Portland, Me.	Seattle, Wash.
Beecher Falls, Vt.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Port Huron, Mich.	San Diego, Cal.
Burlington, Vt.	Marquette, Mich.	Portland, Ore.	Sioux City, Iowa.
Chicago, Ill.	Mobile, Ala.	Port Townsend, Wash.	Tacoma, Wash.
Charleston, S. C.	New York, N. Y.	Pensacola, Fla.	Tampa, Fla.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Newport News, Va.	Richford, Vt.	Toledo, Ohio.
Detroit, Mich.	Newport, Vt.	Rochester, N. Y.	Vanceboro, Me.
Duluth, Minn.	New Orleans, La.	St. Albans, Vt.	

**PORTS TO WHICH MERCHANDISE MAY BE TRANSPORTED WITHOUT APPRAISEMENT UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 10, 1880.**

Atlanta, Ga.	Enfield, Conn.	Newark, N. J.	Sioux City, Iowa.
Albany, N. Y.	Erie, Pa.	Newport News, Va.	San Antonio, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Evansville, Ind.	New York, N. Y.	Springfield, Mass.
Burlington, Vt.	Galveston, Tex.	New Haven, Conn.	Savannah, Ga.
Boston, Mass.	Grand Haven, Mich.	Norfolk, Va.	St. Augustine, Fla.
Baltimore, Md.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	New Orleans, La.	St. Louis, Mo.
Bath, Me.	Hartford, Conn.	Oakland, Cal.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Bangor, Me.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Ocala, Fla.	St. Paul, Minn.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Omaha, Nebr.	San Francisco, Cal.
Charleston, S. C.	Kansas City, Mo.	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	San Diego, Cal.
Chicago, Ill.	Key West, Fla.	Providence, R. I.	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Leadville, Colo.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Seattle, Wash.
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	Louisville, Ky.	Pittsburg, Pa.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Lincoln, Nebr.	Portland, Me.	Tampa, Fla.
Columbus, Ohio.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Portsmouth, N. H.	Tacoma, Wash.
Detroit, Mich.	Marquette, Mich.	Port Huron, Mich.	Toledo, Ohio.
Denver, Colo.	Middletown, Conn.	Portland, Ore.	Vanceboro, Me.
Duluth, Minn.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Port Townsend, Wash.	Vernon (Rockville), Conn.
Dubuque, Iowa.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Pueblo, Colo.	Washington, D. C.
Durango, Colo.	Memphis, Tenn.	Richmond, Va.	Wilmington, Del.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Mobile, Ala.	Rochester, N. Y.	Wilmington, N. C.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Nashville, Tenn.	Sandusky, Ohio.	

## PORTS AT WHICH BONDED WAREHOUSES ARE ESTABLISHED.

Apalachicola, Fla.	Cape Vincent, N. Y.	Louisville, Ky.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Astoria, Ore.	Duluth, Minn.	Lincoln, Nebr.	Providence, R. I.
Baltimore, Md.	Detroit, Mich.	Marquette, Mich.	Provincetown, Mass.
Barnstable, Mass.	Dennis, Mass.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Pensacola, Fla.
Boston, Mass.	Denver, Colo.	New York, N. Y.	Plymouth, Mass.
Bangor, Me.	Erie, Pa.	Newburyport, Mass.	Plattsburg, N. Y.
Boothbay, Me.	Ellsworth, Me.	Newark, N. J. (Class 7).	Rochester, N. Y.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Evansville, Ind.	New London, Conn.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Bath, Me.	Eastport, Me.	New Haven, Conn.	St. Paul, Minn.
Burlington, Vt.	El Paso, Tex.	New Orleans, La.	Savannah, Ga.
Bonniers P'y, Idaho (Cl. 7)	Fall River, Mass.	Oswego, N. Y.	San Diego, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Omaha, Nebr.	Suspension Bridge, N. Y.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Gloucester, Mass.	Portland, Me.	Salem, Mass.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Galveston, Tex.	Philadelphia, Pa.	San Francisco, Cal.
Chicago, Ill.	Grand Haven, Mich.	Portland, Ore.	St. Louis, Mo.
Columbus, Ohio.	Hartford, Conn.	Port Huron, Mich.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Portsmouth, N. H.	Tampa, Fla.
Castine, Me.	Key West, Fla.	Pembina, N. Dak.	Toledo, Ohio.
Chatham, Mass.	Kansas City, Mo.	Port Townsend, Wash.	Wilmington, N. C.
Charleston, S. C.		Perth Amboy, N. J.	Wellsfleet, Mass.

NOTE.—Goods in bond arriving at the ports of—

Albany, N. Y.	Memphis, Tenn.	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Washington, D. C.
Alexandria, Va.	Mobile, Ala.	Peoria, Ill.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Brownsville, Tex.	Nashville, Tenn.	Richmond, Va.	Wilmington, Del.
Charleston, S. C.	Norfolk, Va.	Sandusky, Ohio.	
Dubuque, Iowa.	Newbern, N. C.	St. Augustine, Fla.	

are stored in the Custom-House premises at those ports.

## POSTAGE RATES AND REGULATIONS.

## DOMESTIC MATTER.

## First Class.

**LETTERS.**—The rate of postage on letters (sealed or unsealed) sent by mail from one post office to another within the United States, or posted at a city or town where letter carriers are employed, addressed for local delivery in such city or town, is two cents an ounce or fraction thereof.

All packages sealed or closed against inspection (except proprietary articles, such as pills, powders, etc., put up in original trade packages), all typewritten matter, all printed matter containing writing (except corrected proof sheets, books or other printed articles with written complimentary dedications or inscriptions, and circulars with written dates, addresses and signatures), and all written matter except manuscript accompanying proof sheets of the same, is subject to postage at *letter rates*.

All letters (and all other articles subject to letter rates) must be prepaid to the amount of at least two cents or they cannot be forwarded by mail.

**ORDINARY POSTAL CARDS.**—The postage of one cent each is paid by the stamp impressed on these cards, and no further payment is required.

**DOUBLE (OR REPLY) POSTAL CARDS.**—These consist of two attached cards—one for the original message, the other to be detached and used for reply by the person originally addressed. The original sender may write or print his name and address on the reply card, or write or print a message thereon to be signed or filled up by the original addressee. The price of the double card is two cents.

No cards are "postal cards" except such as are issued by the Post Office Department.

## Second Class.

Second-class matter embraces newspapers, magazines and other periodical publications issued at regular intervals and not less frequently than four times a year, devoted to information of a public character, or to literature, science, art, or some special industry, having a known office of publication and a legitimate list of subscribers. Publications circulated free, or at merely nominal subscription price, or primarily designed for advertising purposes, do not belong in the second class and cannot be mailed in the manner nor at the rate provided for matter of that class.

The rate of postage on second-class matter sent by mail, when paid by the publisher or a news agent, is one cent a pound, to be prepaid in currency. When sent by others, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

The rate of postage on second-class matter posted in New York by others than the publishers or news agents for delivery within the city is **ONE CENT FOR EACH FOUR OUNCES** or fraction thereof.

On newspapers (other than weeklies) and periodicals, when deposited by publisher or news agent for general box delivery, *one cent per pound*.

On weekly newspapers deposited by publisher or news agent for general or box delivery, or delivery by carriers, *one cent per pound or fraction thereof*; when deposited by other than publisher or news agent, *one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces, and one cent for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof*.

There is no limit of weight on packages of second-class matter.

## Third Class.

Third-class matter embraces books, pamphlets and all matter wholly in print on paper (and not included in the second class), such as printed handbills, cards, labels, calendars, printed postal cards mailed in bulk, legal, mercantile and insurance blanks, photographs, blank check and receipt books, engravings, lithographs, reproductions by heliograph, or other similar process, if *easily distinguishable from actual typewriting or manuscript*.

The rate of postage on third-class matter is **ONE CENT FOR EACH TWO OUNCES** or fraction thereof, to be fully prepaid by postage stamps (otherwise it will not be forwarded), and the limit of weight of each package is four pounds. There is no limit of weight on single books.

## Fourth Class.

Fourth-class matter embraces merchandise, samples, and all articles (not exceeding the limit of weight named below, and not in themselves unmailable), which are not embraced in the first, second or third class.

The rate of postage on fourth-class matter is **ONE CENT FOR EACH OUNCE** or fraction thereof, which must be fully prepaid by postage stamps (otherwise it will not be forwarded by mail), and the limit of weight of each package is **FOUR pounds**; but seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants are mailable at the rate of one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof.

## Forwarding and Returning Mail Matter.

The following matter may be forwarded to addressee, or returned to sender on request, without additional charge for postage; Letters on which two cents at least has been prepaid, parcels prepaid

at letter rates, postal cards, official matter and free county publications (within county of publication) and matter from postal union countries.

Other mail matter, when forwarded or returned, must be again prepaid (or charged with additional postage) at same rate as if mailed at forwarding office. At office of destination the matter will be treated as unpaid, unless postage for forwarding has been prepaid.

The person in whose care matter is addressed may request it to be forwarded, or may redirect and remail such matter (if first class) without additional prepayment. The same rule applies to such matter addressed to a person who has removed to another location than the one named in the original address.

The direction may be changed and matter reforwarded as many times as necessary to reach addressee.

#### Mail Matter of Different Classes in Same Package.

When articles belonging to different classes of mail matter are included in the same package the postage on the package is charged at the rate which would apply if its entire contents were of the class on which the highest rate is payable by law; but an envelope or a blank or printed postal card may be enclosed in a package of third-class matter for reply without subjecting the package to a higher rate of postage. No written address may be placed on such envelope or card.

To enclose or conceal any matter of a higher class in that of a lower class, and deposit the same for mailing at a less rate than would be charged for both such higher and lower class matter, is punishable by a fine of \$10 for every such offense.

#### Mail Matter "Held for Postage."

Letters and sealed packages not prepaid by stamps to the amount of at least *two cents* are unmailable, and are "held for postage," and returned to the sender, if known; otherwise the person addressed is notified to forward the necessary stamps for prepayment. Third and fourth class matter is unmailable unless *fully* prepaid, and packages of those classes if deposited without such full prepayment are treated in the same manner as short or unpaid letters, except that when not of obvious value they are sent to dead-letter office if the sender is not known.

#### Withdrawal of Letters.

Letters (only) that have been deposited in the General Post Office or at a branch post-office station, but have not yet been despatched, may be withdrawn if personal application be made within one hour after posting at the office of the Assistant Postmaster (before 3 P. M.) or of the Superintendent of the branch post office station. A fac-simile of the envelope used, and of the address, in the same handwriting, must be submitted as evidence of the good faith or authority of the applicant.

#### Registration of Mail Matter.

Any article of the first, third or fourth class of mail matter may be registered at any post office in the United States and at any station or sub-station in this city.

The fee on registered matter, domestic or foreign, is **EIGHT CENTS** for each letter or parcel, to be affixed in stamps, in addition to the postage. Full prepayment of postage and fee is required.

#### FOREIGN MATTER.

Full prepayment is required upon *all registered articles*, and postage upon all articles other than letters is required to be prepaid at least in part. Prepayment on ordinary letters (except to Canada, Mexico and Shanghai) is optional.

Countries or Places of Destination.	Letters Per Half Ounce.	—Postcards— Single Each.	With Paid Reply Each.	Regis- tration Fee.	Printed Matter of all Kinds Pr 2 Ozs.	Com- mercial Papers Pr 2 Ozs.	Samples of Mer- chandise Pr 2 Ozs.
All of the countries and colonies of the Universal Postal Union, except Canada and Mexico.	5c	2c	4c	8c	1c		
Canada.—(See "Special Rates and Conditions" below.)							
At least one single rate of postage (2 cents) must be prepaid on ordinary letters. Plants and seeds are subject to the rate of 1 cent per ounce. "Printed Matter" and merchandise are subject to the domestic rates and conditions.	U. S. Domestic Rates.	U. S. Domestic Rates.	U. S. Domestic Rates.	U. S. Domestic Rates.	U. S. Domestic Rates.		
Mexico.—(See "Special Rates and Conditions" below.)							
At least one rate of postage (2 cents) must be prepaid on ordinary letters.							
The same rates and conditions apply also in the case of mail matter sent to countries and colonies not in the Universal Postal Union. But see "Shanghai" and "Special Rates and Conditions Applying to Canada and Mexico" below.						The same as for "Printed Matter," except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is 5 cents (applies to Canada and Mexico).	The same as for "Printed Matter," except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is 2 cents (applies to Canada and Mexico).



**SHANGHAI.**—Articles of every kind and nature which are admitted to the United States and domestic mails are admitted to the mails exchanged between the United States and the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, China, subject, however, to the following rates of postage, which must be prepaid on all articles, except official correspondence in "penalty" envelopes:

First-class matter, 5 cents for each  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce or fraction of  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce.

Postal card, single, 2 cents each; double, 4 cents each.

Second and third class matter, and samples of merchandise not exceeding 8 ounces in weight, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces. No limit of weight on single books.

Fourth-class matter (miscellaneous goods or merchandise), 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce; limit of weight, 4 pounds.

Registration fee, 8 cents; no additional charge for return receipt.

Articles other than letters in *their usual and ordinary form* must not be closed against inspection, but must be so wrapped or enclosed that they may be readily and thoroughly examined by postmasters and customs officers.

Articles addressed for delivery at the following places in China, viz:

Cheefoo,	Ichang,	Newchwang,	Taku,
Chin Kiang,	Kainling,	Ningpo,	Tientsin,
Chung Kinn,	Kalgan,	Ourga,	Wenchow,
Hankow,	Kiukiang,	Peking,	Wuchang,
Hung Chow,	Nanking,	Shanghai,	Wuhn,
	Yental,		

are transmissible in the mails for the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, but at places other than Shanghai additional charges for postage may be made on delivery.

**SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE** must conform to the following conditions: 1st. They must be placed in bags, boxes or removable envelopes in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection. 2d. They must not have any salable value, nor bear any manuscript other than the name or profession of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, prices and indications relating to the weight or size of the quantity to be disposed of, and words which are necessary to precisely indicate the origin and nature of the merchandise. 3d. They must not exceed 250 grams in weight ( $\frac{8\frac{3}{4}}$  ounces), or the following dimensions: 80 centimeters (12 inches) in length, 20 centimeters (8 inches) in breadth and 10 centimeters (4 inches) in depth, except that when in the form of rolls packages of samples may measure not to exceed 20 centimeters (12 inches) in length and 15 centimeters (6 inches) in diameter. But see next paragraph.

By special agreement between the United States and France, Great Britain, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, the Argentine Republic, Italy, Egypt, Austria-Hungary, the Hawaiian Republic (Sandwich Islands), and the following British colonies, viz.

#### IN AMERICA.

Bahamas,  
Barbadoes,  
Bermuda,  
British Guiana,  
British Honduras,  
Faikland Islands,  
Jamaica (including Turks Islands),  
Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitt's and Tortola),  
Newfoundland,  
Trinidad (including Tobago),  
Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent).

#### IN EUROPE.

Gibraltar,  
Malta,

#### IN ASIA.

British North Borneo,  
Ceylon,  
Cyprus,  
Hong Kong,  
Labuan,  
Straits Settlements.

#### IN AFRICA.

Cape Colony,  
Gambia,  
Gold Coast,  
Lagos,  
Mauritius,  
Natal,  
St. Helena,  
Seychelles,  
Sierra Leone,

packets of samples of merchandise up to 350 grams (12 ounces) in weight are admissible to the mails exchanged between the United States and the countries and colonies mentioned.

**REGISTRATION.**—Any article of mail matter, except those addressed under initials, or with the address written with a pencil, may be registered, subject to full prepayment of the postage upon the article according to its nature, in addition to the registration fee.

### Customs Duties.

The department has not been advised what articles (other than those so designated in the list of "prohibited articles") are liable to customs duties in foreign countries, and consequently does not exclude articles of merchandise from the mails for foreign countries because they may be liable to customs duties in the countries to which they are addressed.

Customs duties cannot be prepaid by the senders of dutiable articles; they will be collected of addressees if the articles are delivered.

Newspapers and other periodical publications received in the mails from abroad under the provisions of postal treaties or conventions, and packages addressed to foreign consuls in the United States, which bear the official seal of the consul's government, are free from customs duty.

Customs officers are assigned to duty at the New York Post Office for the seizure of dutiable articles arriving in the mails from foreign countries. All *unsealed* packages containing such articles are seized by them, and when letters, *sealed* packages, or packages the wrappers of which cannot be

removed without destroying them, are received in the United States from a foreign country, and there is reason to believe they contain articles liable to customs duties, the customs officers are notified of the receipt of such letters or packages and their several addresses; and if any letter or package of this character be addressed to a person residing within the delivery of this office, the addressee thereof is notified that such letter or package has been received and is believed to contain articles liable to customs duties, and that he must appear at the office of the customs examiners in the post-office building within a time not exceeding twenty days from the date of said notice and receive and open said letter or package in their presence.

### Non-Mailable Articles.

The following articles, when addressed to the countries named, are absolutely unmailable, the laws of those countries forbidding their importation by mail:

#### TO BELGIUM—

Articles of miscellaneous merchandise not *bona fide* trade samples.

#### TO GREAT BRITAIN—

Packages containing glass and packages of manufactured tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes; also packages of unmanufactured tobacco exceeding four ounces in weight.

#### TO FRANCE—

Tobacco in any form.

#### TO ITALY—

- a. Living plants or any living portion of a vegetable, such as branches, bulbs or roots.
- b. Samples of tobacco.
- c. Samples of raw or spun silk in excess of 100 grains (3¼ ozs.) weight.
- d. Correspondence relative to lotteries.

#### TO RUSSIA—

a. Newspapers and other political publications, unless addressed to members of the reigning imperial family, ministers of the Empire or members of the diplomatic corps, or subscribed for at Russian post offices.

b. Non-political publications, except those subscribed for at Russian post offices or addressed to the Public Imperial Library, the Academy of Sciences, the higher educational establishments or established book stores.

- c. Books in the Russian language published elsewhere than in Russia.
- d. Pasteboard drawing models.
- e. Russian paper money and Russian government bonds.

### Parcels-Post.

Statement Showing the Countries to which Parcels May be Sent, and the Dimensions, Weight and Rates of Postage Applicable to Parcels.

Name of Countries.	—Allowable Dimensions and Weight of Parcels—			Postage		
	Greatest Length.	Greatest Girth & Comb'd.	Greatest Weight.	For a Parcel not Exceeding One Pound.	For every Additional or Fraction of lb.	
	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Pounds.	Cents.	Cents.
Bahamas.....	3	6	6	11	12	12
Barbados.....	3	6	6	11	12	12
Colombia.....	2	..	..	11	12	12
Costa Rica.....	2	..	..	11	12	12
The Danish West Indies.	3	6	6	11	12	12
The Hawaiian Republic..	3	6	6	11	12	12
Honduras (British).....	3	6	6	11	12	12
Jamaica, including the Turks & Caicos Islands..	3	6	6	11	12	12
Leeward Islands.....	3	6	6	11	12	12
Mexico.....	2	..	..	11	12	12
Salvador.....	3	6	6	11	12	12
British Guiana.....	3	6	6	11	12	12
Windward Islands.....	3	6	6	11	12	12
Newfoundland.....	3	6	6	11	12	12

NOTE.—Additions to the above list may be made at any time.

### Registered Parcels.

The sender of a parcel addressed to any of the countries named above, except Barbados, may have the same registered by paying a registration fee of 8 cents, and will receive the "return receipt" without special charge therefor; but the Post Office Department will in no case be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel.

### Customs and Postage Charges on Delivery.

Dutiable articles received in the United States in parcels-post mail will be rated and charged with the proper amount of customs duty by the customs officer at the United States exchange post office at which said mails are received from abroad, and the duty so rated will be collected and remitted to said customs officer by the postmaster who delivers the article.

## Special Rates and Conditions Applying to Canada and Mexico.

## CANADA.

Articles of every kind or nature which are admitted to the domestic mails of either country are admitted at the same postage rates and under the same conditions to the mails exchanged between the two countries; except that plants, seeds, etc., are subject to the postage rate of one cent an ounce; that "commercial papers" and commercial *samples* are transmissible at the same postage rates and under the same conditions as apply to them in mails to other foreign countries—though goods and merchandise *not* samples may be sent in packages, not over four pounds in weight, for one cent per ounce; and that articles other than *letters in their usual and ordinary form* are excluded from the mails unless they are so wrapped or enclosed as to permit their contents to be *easily* examined by postmasters or customs officers; and except also the following articles, the transmission of which is absolutely prohibited under any circumstances, viz.:

All sealed packages which, from their form and general appearance, *evidently are not letters*.

Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; packets (except single volumes of printed books and packages of second-class matter) which exceed four pounds six ounces in weight; poisons, explosive or inflammable substances; live or dead (not dried) animals, insects and reptiles (except queen bees and their attendant bees), fruits and vegetables which quickly decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets or circulars, Police Gazettes; all obscene or immoral articles, and other articles which may destroy or damage the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

All articles are required to be *fully* prepaid with postage stamps, at the rate of postage applicable to similar articles in the domestic mails of the country of origin, and are required to be delivered free of postage to addresses in the country of destination; except that *letters* upon which only one rate of postage has been prepaid are required to be forwarded, any deficiency being collected on delivery.

## MEXICO.

All articles of every kind or nature which are admitted to the domestic mails of either country will be admitted under the same conditions to the mails exchanged between the two countries; *except* that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter), not sent as *bona fide* trade samples, are required to be sent by "Parcels-Post," and that *commercial papers* and *bona fide* trade samples are transmissible in the regular mails at the postage rate and subject to the conditions applicable to those articles in Postal Union Mails; and except also the following articles, the transmission of which is absolutely prohibited under any circumstances, viz.: Sealed packages which, from their form and general appearance, *evidently are not letters*; publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; packets, except single volumes of printed books, which exceed four pounds six ounces in weight; liquids, poisons, explosive or inflammable substances, fatty substances, or those which easily liquefy; live or dead (not dried) animals, insects (except bees) and reptiles; confections, pastes, fruit and vegetables which quickly decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets or circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; and other articles which may destroy or damage the mails, or injure persons handling them.

## COPYRIGHT.

Under the International Copyright Act (approved March 3, 1891; took effect July 1, 1891), any United States citizen, or citizen or subject of foreign nations granting copyright to United States citizens on substantially the same basis with their own citizens, or which become parties to an international agreement for reciprocity in copyright, who is "the author, inventor, designer or proprietor of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print or photograph or negative thereof, or of a painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, and of models or designs intended to be perfected as works of the fine arts, and the executors, administrators or assigns of any such person" may secure for twenty-eight years the sole liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, completing, copying, executing, finishing and vending the same; and, in case of a dramatic composition, of publicly performing or representing it or causing it to be performed or represented by others.

The applicant, on or before the day of publication in this or any foreign country, must deliver at the office of the Librarian of Congress, or deposit in the mail within the United States, addressed to him at Washington, D. C., a printed copy of the title of the book, map, etc., or a description of the painting, etc., or a model or design for a work of the fine arts for which he desires a copyright. He must also, not later than the day of publication in this or any foreign country, deliver at the Librarian's office, or deposit in the mail within the United States, addressed to him at Washington, D. C., two copies of a book, photograph, chromo or lithograph printed from the type set within the United States, or from plates made therefrom, or from negatives or drawings on stone made within the United States, or from transfers made therefrom, or a photograph of a painting, drawing, statue, model or design. The Librarian's fees are: 1. For recording the title or description of any copyright book or other article, 50 cents. 2. For every copy under seal of such record actually given to the person claiming the copyright, or his assigns, 50 cents. 3. For recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of a copyright, \$1. 4. For every copy of an assignment, \$1. The charge for recording the title or description of any article entered for copyright, the production of a non-resident alien, is \$1. The Secretary of the Treasury prints at short intervals catalogues of copyright publications for distribution at a small charge.

Proprietors of copyrights must send to the Librarian a copy of all subsequent editions in which substantial changes are made. Authors have exclusive right to dramatize or translate their works copyrighted in the United States. An author, inventor or designer, or his widow or children, may secure an extension of the copyright for 14 years by recording the title a second time within 6 months before the expiration of the first period. (The title of a *periodical* must include the date and number; and each number of a periodical requires a separate entry of copyright.)

No copyright is valid unless notice is given by inserting in every copy published, on the title page or the page following, if it be a book; or if a map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, engraving, photograph, painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or model or design intended to be perfected as a work of the fine arts, by inscribing upon some portion thereof or on the substance on which the same is mounted, the following words, viz.: "*Entered according to act of Congress, in the year —, by —, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington,*" or at the option of the person entering the copyright, the words: "*Copyright, 18—, by —.*" The penalty for unauthorized use of copyright notice is \$100. Every person who shall, "without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright first obtained in writing, signed in presence of two or more witnesses, print, publish, dramatize, translate or import, or knowing the same to be so printed, published, dramatized, translated or imported, shall sell or expose to sale" any copy of a copyrighted book, must forfeit every copy to the proprietor and is liable for damages in a civil action. In the case of paintings or statuary, the infringer forfeits \$10 for every copy he sells, possesses or exposes for sale. With other copyrighted articles, he forfeits the plates and \$1 for every sheet he possesses or exposes for sale: *Provided*, however, that in case of infringement of the copyright of a photograph made from any object not a work of the fine arts, the forfeiture shall not be less than \$100, nor more than \$5,000; and in case of infringement of the copyright of a painting, drawing, statue, engraving, etching, print, or model or design for a work of the fine arts, or of a photograph of a work of the fine arts, the forfeiture shall not be less than \$250 nor more than \$10,000. Persons purchasing for use, and not for sale, may import, subject to duty, not more than two foreign copies of a copyrighted book.

Switzerland, France, Belgium, England, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Mexico, and Chili have been admitted to the benefits of the new law. For an American citizen to secure copyright in Great Britain, the title must be entered at Stationers' Hall, London, the fee for which is five shillings sterling; the work must be published in Great Britain simultaneously with its publication in the United States, and five copies of the publication are required.

A foreigner may secure copyright in France by depositing two copies of the publication at the Ministry of the Interior in Paris.

In Germany a foreigner must enter his work in the general registry book of copyrights at Leipzig and have it published by a firm having its place of business within the German Empire.

Copyright in Canada is to be registered with the Minister of Agriculture, fee \$1; the work to be published in Canada.

## REGISTRY OF TRADE-MARKS.

Owners of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations, or with the Indian tribes, provided such owners are domiciled in the United States, or in any country granting similar privileges to citizens of the United States, are entitled to have their trade-marks registered.

The application for registry must be sent to the Patent Office in Washington, accompanied by a statement showing: 1. The name, domicile, location and citizenship of the applicant; 2. The class of merchandise and the particular description of goods to which the trade-mark has been appropriated; 3. A description of the trade-mark itself, with fac-similes of it, and a statement of the way in which it is to be affixed to the goods, and the length of time during which it has been used.

The application must be accompanied by a written declaration, verified by the person, or by a member of a firm, or by an officer of a corporation applying, to the effect that such person, firm or corporation has at the time a right to the use of the trade-mark, and that no other person, firm or corporation has a right to such use, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that the trade-mark is used in commerce with foreign nations or Indian tribes, and that the description and fac-similes presented for registry truly represent the trade-mark.

The fee for registering a trade-mark is \$25.

A trade-mark will not be admitted to registry if it is merely the name of the applicant; or if it is identical with a registered or known trade-mark owned by another and appropriate to the same class of merchandise; or if it so nearly resembles some other person's lawful trade-mark as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the mind of the public, or to deceive purchasers.

Copies of trade-marks and of statements and declarations filed therewith, and certificates of registry may be used as evidence in any suit in which the trade-marks are brought in controversy; and the registry is *prima facie* evidence of ownership.

The certificate of registry remains in force for 30 years, except where the trade-mark is applied to articles not manufactured in this country and receives protection under the laws of a foreign country for a shorter period, in which case it ceases to have any force in this country at the time the trade-mark ceases to be exclusive property elsewhere.

At any time during the six months prior to the expiration of the registry, the certificate may be renewed on the same terms and for a like period.

Any one who counterfeits, copies or colorably imitates a registered trade-mark and affixes it to merchandise of substantially the same kind as that described in the registration is liable to an action for damages at the suit of the owner of the registered trade-mark, and he may also be enjoined from continuing the wrongful use. One who procures the registry of a trade-mark by false or fraudulent means is liable in damages to any person injured thereby.

No imported article which copies or imitates the name or trade-mark of any domestic manufacture or manufacturer can be admitted to entry at a custom house. Any domestic manufacturer who has a trade-mark may require his name and residence and a description of the trade-mark to be recorded in books kept for that purpose in the Treasury Department, and may furnish to the Department fac-similes of such trade-marks; and then it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to send one or more copies of the same to each collector. This provision applies equally to unregistered and to registered trade-marks.

Trade labels are entered and registered in conformity with the regulations provided by law as to copyright of prints, except that the fee for recording the title of any print or label not a trade-mark is \$6.

## CABLES AND TELEGRAPHS.

## CABLE RATES.

These rates are from New York City. The address and signature are included in the chargeable matter, and the length of words is limited to fifteen letters. When a word is composed of more than fifteen letters, every additional fifteen or the fraction of fifteen letters will be counted as a word. —

Per Word.	Per Word.	Per Word.	Per Word.
Alexandria (Eg'pt) \$0.56	Ecuador ..... \$1.25	Nassau, Bahamas.. \$0.35	Servia..... 0.36
Algeria ..... 0.32	England ..... .25	Natal (Durban)... 1.52	Siam..... 1.19
Antigua..... 1.44	France ..... .25	Netherlands..... .32	Sicily..... .32
Argentine Rep... 1.00	Germany..... .25	New South Wales. 1.45	Singapore..... 1.35
Austria..... .34	Gibraltar..... .43	New Zealand..... 1.52	Spain..... .40
Barbados..... 1.64	Greece..... .38	Norway..... .35	St. Thomas..... 1.69
Belgium..... .30	Guatemala..... .55	Orange Free State. 1.52	Sweden..... .39
Bermuda..... .81	Haiti..... .90	Panama..... .97	Switzerland..... .30
Bolivia..... 1.25	Havana..... .40	Para..... 1.35	Sydney, N. S. W... 1.45
Bulgaria..... .38	Hungary..... .34	Paraguay..... 1.00	Tangier..... .45
Burmah..... 1.27	India..... 1.28	Penang..... 1.35	Tasmania..... 1.58
Cairo (Egypt).... .61	Ireland..... .25	Peru..... 1.25	Transvaal..... 1.52
Cape Colony..... 1.52	Italy..... .32	Porto Rico..... 1.85	Trinidad..... 1.71
Ceylon..... 1.25	Jamaica..... 1.14	Portugal..... .39	Turkey (Europe)... .37
Chili..... 1.25	Japan..... 1.76	Queensland..... 1.50	Turkey (Asia)..... .47
China..... 1.60	Java..... 1.47	Rio de Janeiro.... 1.35	Uruguay..... 1.00
Cochin-China.... 1.35	Malta..... .36	Roumania..... .38	Venezuela..... 1.70
Colon..... .97	Manaoe (Brazil)... 1.84	Russia (Europe)... .43	Vera Cruz..(\$1.85 (10 wds.))
Corea (Seoul).... 1.96	Martinique..... 1.32	Russia (Asia, West) .50	Victoria (Aus.).... 1.43
Cyprus..... .58	Matanzas..... .44	Russia (Asia, East). .56	
Demerara..... 2.17	Melbourne..... 1.45	Santo Domingo.... 1.32	
Denmark..... .35	Mexico City \$1.85 (10 wds.)	Scotland..... .25	

## TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

## THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The following table exhibits the mileage of lines operated, number of offices, number of messages sent, receipts, expenses, profits, and average tolls and cost per message for the years named :

Year.	Miles of Poles and Cables.	Miles of Wire.	Offices.	Messages.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.
1897.....	46,270	85,291	2,565	5,879,382	\$6,568,925	\$3,944,005	\$2,624,919
1870.....	54,109	112,191	3,972	9,157,646	7,138,787	4,910,772	2,227,965
1875.....	72,833	179,496	6,565	17,153,710	9,564,574	6,335,414	3,229,157
1880.....	85,645	233,534	9,077	29,215,509	12,782,894	6,948,956	5,833,937
1885.....	147,500	462,283	14,184	42,096,583	17,706,833	12,005,909	5,700,924
1890.....	183,917	678,997	19,382	55,878,762	22,387,028	15,074,308	7,312,725
1895.....	189,714	802,651	21,390	58,307,315	22,218,019	16,076,629	6,141,389
1896.....	189,918	826,629	21,725	58,760,444	22,612,736	16,714,756	5,897,980
1897.....	190,614	841,002	21,769	53,151,684	22,632,859	16,906,656	5,732,203

## TELEGRAPH SERVICE OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

Number of messages, 1870: Russia, 2,716,300; Norway, 466,700; Sweden, 590,900; Denmark, 513,623; Germany, 8,207,800; Holland, 1,337,800; Belgium, 1,993,900; France, 5,653,900; Switzerland, 1,622,228; Spain, 1,050,000; Italy, 2,189,000; Austria, 3,383,249; Hungary, 1,498,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 9,650,000.

Number of messages, 1890: Russia, 9,949,405; Norway, 1,453,932; Sweden, 1,755,000; Denmark, 1,502,965; Germany, 25,847,536; Holland, 4,285,516; Belgium, 5,312,306; France, 28,064,000; Switzerland, 3,093,998; Spain, 4,084,704; Italy, 8,175,870; Austria, 9,081,631; Hungary, 4,464,277; Great Britain and Ireland, 66,400,000.

## TELEPHONE STATISTICS.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Exchanges.....	812	838	867	927	967
Branch offices.....	539	571	572	686	832
Miles of wire on poles.....	201,239	214,676	232,008	260,324	296,632
Miles of wire on buildings.....	16,980	14,492	14,525	12,861	12,594
Miles of wire underground.....	90,216	120,675	148,265	184,515	234,801
Miles of wire submarine.....	1,336	1,637	1,856	2,028	2,818
Total miles of wire.....	307,791	353,480	396,674	459,728	536,845
Total circuits.....	201,322	205,901	212,074	237,387	264,645
Total employees.....	9,970	10,421	11,094	11,980	14,425
Total subscribers.....	232,140	237,186	243,432	281,065	325,244

The number of instruments in the hands of licensees under rental at the beginning of 1907 was 772,627. The number of exchange connections daily in the United States is 2,630,071, or a total per year of over 847,000,000. The average number of daily calls per subscriber was 8 1-10. The company received in rental of telephones in 1896, \$3,589,044. It paid its stockholders in dividends in 1896, \$2,616,307. The capital of the company is \$23,650,000.

## THE SUBMARINE CABLES OF THE WORLD.

(From report issued by the International Bureau of Telegraph Administrations.)

The following table sets forth the entire system of submarine cables of the world, including those along the shores and in the bays, gulfs, and estuaries of rivers, but excepting those in lakes and the interior watercourses of continents. The list includes all cables operated by private companies and cables operated by government administrations:

PRIVATE COMPANIES.					
Companies.	Number of Conductors.	Length of Cables in Nautical Miles.	Companies.	Number of Conductors.	Length of Cables in Nautical Miles.
Anglo-American Telegraph Co.: Transatlantic System—Valentia (Ireland) to Heart's Content (Newfoundland).....	4	7,468	gal, to Madeira, to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Island), to Pernambuco (Brazil).....	6	7,375
Minon near Brest (France), to St. Pierre-Miquelon.....	1	2,718	Central and South American Telegraph Co.....	15	7,500
Communication on American Coasts.....	9	1,963	Cuba Submarine Telegraph Co.....	4	1,100
European communication.....	1	101	Direct Spanish Telegraph Co.....	4	709
Total.....	15	12,245	Eastern and South African Telegraph Co.....	13	8,906
Commercial Cable Co.: Transatlantic System—Waterville (Ireland) to Canso (Nova Scotia).....	3	6,894	Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co.....	27	18,137
Canso, N. S., to New York.....	1	840	Eastern Telegraph Co.: Anglo-Spanish-Portuguese System.....	17	3,577
Canso, N. S., to Rockport, Mass.....	3	512	System West of Malta.....	10	4,588
Communication in Europe.....	3	839	Italo-Greek System.....	2	253
Total.....	9	9,083	Austro-Greek System.....	1	503
Direct United States Cable Co.: Ballinskellig's Bay (Ireland) to Halifax (Nova Scotia).....	1	2,564	Greek-Greek System.....	53	1,324
Halifax, N. S., to Rye Beach, N. H.....	1	533	Turko-Greek System.....	4	578
Total.....	2	3,099	Turkish System.....	15	686
Western Union Telegraph Co.: Transatlantic System—Sennen Cove, near Penzance, England, to Dover Bay, near Canso, N. S.....	2	5,107	Egypto-European System.....	4	2,531
Dover Bay, N. S., to New York.....	2	1,776	Egyptian System.....	1	154
Gulf of Mexico System.....	2	800	Egypto-Indian System.....	12	11,805
Total.....	12	7,743	Total.....	124	26,071
Compagnie Française du Télégraphe de Paris à New York: Brest (France) to St. Pierre-Miquelon.....	1	2,271	Europe and Azores Telegraph Co.....	2	1,023
St. Pierre to Cape Cod, Mass.....	1	422	Great Northern Telegraph Co.: Cables in Europe and Asia.....	27	6,968
Other branch lines.....	2	422	Halifax and Bermuda Cable Co.....	1	850
South American System.....	14	3,754	Indo-European Telegraph Co.....	2	14
Australian Cable.....	1	793	India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works Co.....	2	138
Total.....	19	8,070	Mexican Telegraph Co.....	3	1,529
African Direct Telegraph Co.....	8	2,923	River Plate Telegraph Co.....	3	138
Black Sea Telegraph Co.....	1	337	South American Cable Co.....	2	2,073
Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Co.: Carcavellos, near Lisbon (Portu-			West African Telegraph Co.....	12	3,051

Total..... 369 142,806

### OWNED BY GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIONS.

Countries.	Number of Cables with One or More Conductors.	Length of Cable, Nautical Miles.	Countries.	Number of Cables with One or More Conductors.	Length of Cable, Nautical Miles.
Argentine Republic.....	13	59.8	New Caledonia.....	1	1.0
Austria.....	35	122.8	New South Wales.....	4	21.5
Bahamas.....	1	213.0	New Zealand.....	3	196.3
Brazil.....	21	82.8	Norway.....	274	282.4
Belgium.....	2	51.4	Portugal.....	4	115.1
Canada.....	21	208.5	Queensland.....	13	158.2
China.....	3	164.0	Russia in Europe and the Caucasus.....	8	212.7
Cochin China and Tonquin.....	2	795.1	Russia in Asia.....	1	70.0
Denmark.....	5	210.6	Senegal.....	1	3.0
Dutch Indies.....	5	774.0	South Australia.....	5	52.5
France and Algeria.....	55	4,081.2	Spain.....	15	1,738.1
Germany.....	54	2,053.1	Sweden.....	14	95.8
Great Britain and Ireland.....	131	1,178.8	Switzerland.....	2	9.8
Greece.....	20	453.8	Tasmania.....	1	4.5
Holland.....	20	60.8	Turkey in Europe and Asia.....	23	366.0
India.....	111	1,966.8	Victoria.....	1	4.5
Italy.....	37	1,061.2	Total.....	1,021	18,578.3
Japan.....	54	238.6			

## TELEGRAPH RATES FROM NEW YORK CITY (Western Union).

EXPLANATION. - Day rate, 40-3, means 40 cents for ten words and 3 cents for each additional word; night rate, 30-2, means 30 cents for ten words and 2 cents for each additional word.

Places.	Rate.		Places.	Rate.	
	Day.	Night.		Day.	Night.
Alabama.....	50-3	30-2	Wabash, Winona.....	50-3	30-2
Alaska—Messages mailed from			All other places.....	60-4	40-3
Seattle, Wash.....	1.00-7	1.00-7	Mississippi.....	50-3	30-2
Arizona.....			Missouri—		
Arkansas—			St. Louis.....	40-3	30-2
Helena, Hot Springs, Little			Hannibal, Jefferson City, Kan-		
Rock, Pine Bluff.....	50-3	30-2	sas City, Louisiana, Sedalia, St.		
All other places.....	60-4	40-3	Joseph.....	50-3	30-2
British Columbia—			All other places.....	60-4	40-3
Ainsworth, Arrow Head, Bal-			Montana.....	75-5	60-4
four, Comaplix, Kuslo, Lar-			Nebraska—		
deau, Nakusp, Nelson, New			Omaha.....	50-3	30-2
Denver, Robson, Rossland, Slo-			All other places.....	60-4	40-3
cum City, Three Forks, Trail,			Nevada.....	1.00-7	1.00-7
Waterloo, Whitewater, Wig-			New Brunswick—		
wam.....	1.25-8	1.00-7	St. Stephens.....	35-2	25-1
Vancouver, Victoria.....	1.60-11	1.50-10	All other places.....	50-3	30-2
Fort Steele, Wardner.....	1.75-12	1.50-10	Newfoundland—		
Other places.....	2.00-14	1.75-12	St. Johns.....	1.25-11	1.25-11
California.....	1.00-7	1.00-7	New Hampshire.....	25-2	25-1
Colorado.....	75-5	60-4	New Jersey—		
Connecticut.....	25-2	25-1	Bloomfield, Carlstadt, East Or-		
Delaware.....	25-2	25-1	ange, Elizabeth, Glen Ridge,		
District of Columbia.....	25-2	25-1	Hoboken, Jersey City, Mont-		
Florida.....	60-4	40-3	clair, Mountain Station, New-		
Georgia.....	50-3	30-2	ark, Orange, Orange Valley,		
Idaho.....	1.00-7	1.00-7	Passaic, Paterson, Rutherford,		
Illinois—			South Orange, Union Hill, Wee-		
Chicago, National Stock Yards,			hawken.....	20-1	20-1
Union Stock Yards.....	40-3	30-2	All other places.....	25-2	25-1
All other places.....	50-3	30-2	New Mexico.....	75-5	60-4
Indiana—			New York—		
Columbus, Fort Wayne, Indian-			Astoria, Brooklyn, Caryl, Flat-		
apolis, Jeffersonville, Lafay-			bush, Fordham Heights, Gov-		
ette, Logansport, New Albany,			ernor's Island, High Bridge,		
Richmond, Union City.....	40-3	30-2	Hunter's Point, Kingsbridge,		
All other places.....	50-3	30-2	Long Island City, Lowerre, Mor-		
Indian Territory.....	75-5	60-4	ris Heights, New York City,		
Iowa—			Ravenswood, Riverdale, Spuy-		
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Clin-			ten Duyn, University Heights,		
ton, Council Bluffs, Davenport,			Van Cortlandt, Williamsbridge,		
Des Moines, Dubuque, Fort			Woodlawn, Yonkers.....	20-1	20-1
Madison, Grinnell, Iowa City,			All other places.....	25-2	25-1
Keokuk, Muscatine, Newton,			North Carolina.....	50-3	30-2
Sioux City, Wilton.....	50-3	30-2	North Dakota.....	75-5	60-4
All other places.....	60-4	40-3	Nova Scotia.....	50-3	30-2
Kansas—			Ohio—		
Atchison, Leavenworth.....	50-3	30-2	Bellaire, Bridgeport, Brilliant,		
All other places.....	60-4	40-3	Martin's Ferry.....	35-2	25-1
Kentucky—			All other places.....	40-3	30-2
Covington, Lexington, Louis-			Oklahoma Territory.....	75-5	60-4
ville, Newport.....	40-3	30-2	Ontario.....	40-3	30-2
All other places.....	50-3	30-2	Oregon.....	1.00-7	1.00-7
Louisiana.....	60-4	40-3	Pennsylvania—		
Maine.....	25-2	25-1	Philadelphia.....	20-1	20-1
Manitoba.....	75-5	60-4	All other places.....	25-2	25-1
Maryland—			Quebec—		
Aberdeen, Aiken, Annapolis,			Stanstead.....	25-2	25-1
Ashland, Baltimore, Barclay			All other places.....	40-3	30-2
Station, Black's, Centerville,			Rhode Island.....	25-2	25-1
Chesapeake City, Chestertown,			South Carolina.....	50-3	30-2
Childs, Coloma, Conowingo, Cor-			South Dakota.....	75-5	60-4
dova, Cumberland, Elkton,			Tennessee—		
Frederick, Goldsboro, Golts,			Bristol, Clarksville, Memphis,		
Greensboro, Hagerstown, Han-			Nashville.....	40-3	30-2
cock, Havre de Grace, Hender-			All other places.....	50-3	30-2
son, Kennedyville, Lambson,			Texas—		
Lealle, Maryland, Massey Cross			Dallas, Denison, Fort Worth,		
Roads, Millington, North East,			Gainesville, Galveston, Hous-		
Octorora, Perryville, Pimlico,			ton, Paris, Sherman, Waco.....	75-5	50-3
Port Deposit, Price's, Queen			All other places.....	75-5	60-4
Anne, Ridgely, Rising Sun,			Utah.....	75-5	60-4
Rowlandsville, Singery, Sud-			Vermont.....	25-2	25-1
lersville, Worton.....	25-2	25-1	Virginia—		
Berlin, Easton, Federalsburg,			Alexandria, Fredericksburg.....	25-2	25-1
Salisbury.....	30-2	25-1	Norfolk, Petersburg, Ports-		
All other places.....	40-3	30-2	mouth, Richmond, Staunton,		
Massachusetts—			West Norfolk.....	35-2	25-1
Ann Arbor, Bay City, Detroit,			All other places.....	40-3	30-2
East Saginaw, Flint, Mount			Washington.....	1.00-7	1.00-7
Clemens, Port Huron, Saginaw			West Virginia—		
City, South Bay City, Ypsilanti.			Parkersburg, Piedmont, Wheel-		
All other places.....	40-3	30-2	ing.....	35-2	25-1
Minnesota—			All other places.....	40-3	30-2
Duluth, Hastings, Minneapolis,			Wisconsin.....	50-3	30-2
Red Wing, St. Paul, Stillwater,			Wyoming.....	75-5	60-4



## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

### THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The metric system was first adopted by France in 1840. Since then it has been obligatory by law in the following countries: Argentine Republic, Austria, Austro-Hungary, Brazil, British India, Congo Free State, Chili, Costa Rica, Dutch Colonies, East Indies, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, New Grenada, Mauritius, Mexico, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Turkey, United States of Colombia, Roumania, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The population of these countries is about 550,000,000.

The system is partly in use in Denmark and its colonies.

It is lawful in Great Britain and her colonies, in Belgium, Bavaria and in this country, but is not compulsory. It is, however, obligatory in the Marine Hospital service of this country.

Russia is the only country in which the metric system is not allowed. The population of the Russian Empire is 126,000,000.

#### Primary Unit.

The unit of the metric system is the metre, which is the 1-10,000,000 part of the quadrant of the meridian, or the distance from the equator to the pole.

The metre is the unit of linear measure.

The are, 10 metres squared, is the unit of land measure.

The stère, or cubic metre, is the unit for large bulks of dry substances.

The litre, or the cube on one-tenth metre, is unit for liquid and dry measure.

The gram is the unit of measures of weight and is the weight of 1 cubic-centimetre (1-1,000 part of a litre) of pure water at 4 degrees centigrade.

The following prefixes to the units are used:

Myria, meaning.....	10,000	Deci, meaning.....	1-10
Kilo, ".....	1,000	Centi, ".....	1-100
Hekto, ".....	100	Milli, ".....	1-1,000
Deka, ".....	10		

The metric system was legalized in the United States on July 23, 1866. Congress enacted as follows:

"The tables in the schedule hereto annexed shall be recognized in the construction of contracts, and in all legal proceedings, as establishing, in terms of the weights and measures now in use in the United States, the equivalents of the weights and measures expressed therein in terms of the metric system, and the tables may lawfully be used for computing, determining and expressing in customary weights and measures the weights and measures of the metric system."

The following are the tables annexed to the above:

#### Measures of Length.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES		EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE	
Myriametre.....	10,000 metres.	6,213 7/8 miles.	
Kilometre.....	1,000 metres.	0.62137 mile, or 3,280 feet 10 inches.	
Hectometre.....	100 metres.	328 feet 1 inch.	
Decakmetre.....	10 metres.	39.37 inches.	
Metre.....	1 metre.	39.37 inches.	
Decimetre.....	1-10 of a metre.	3.937 in. less.	
Centimetre.....	1-100 of a metre.	0.3937 inch.	
Millimetre.....	1-1000 of a metre.	0.0394 inch.	

#### Measures of Surface.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES		EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE	
Hectare.....	10,000 square metres.	2.471 acres.	
Are.....	100 square metres.	119 6/10 square yards.	
Centare.....	1 square metre.	1.550 square inches.	

#### Measures of Capacity.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE	
Names.	No. of Litres.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.
Kilolitre or stère.....	1-000	1 cubic metre.....	1.308 cubic yards.....	264.17 gallons.
Hectolitre.....	100	1-10 of a cubic metre.....	2 bush. and 3.35 pecks....	26.417 gallons.
Decalitre.....	10	10 cubic decimetres.....	9.08 quarts.....	2.6417 gallons.
Litre.....	1	1 cubic decimetre.....	0.908 quart.....	1.0567 quarts.
Decilitre.....	1-10	1-10 of a cubic decimetre.	6.1022 cubic inches.....	0.845 gill.
Centilitre.....	1-100	10 cubic centimetres.....	0.6102 cubic inch.....	0.338 fluid ounce.
Millilitre.....	1-1000	1 cubic centimetre.....	0.061 cubic inch.....	0.27 fluid dram.

## Weights.

Names.	METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES		EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.	
	No. of Grams.	Weight of what Quantity of Water at Maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight.	
Miller or tonneau.....	1,000,000	1 cubic metre.....	2204.6 pounds.	
Quintal.....	100,000	1 hectolitre.....	220.46 pounds.	
Myriagram.....	10,000	10 litres.....	22.046 pounds.	
Kilogram or kilo.....	1,000	1 litre.....	2.2046 pounds.	
Hectogram.....	100	1 decilitre.....	3.5274 ounces.	
Dekagram.....	10	10 cubic centimetres.....	0.3527 ounce.	
Gram.....	1	1 cubic centimetre.....	15.432 grains.	
Decigram.....	1-10	1-10 of a cubic centimetre.....	1.5432 grains.	
Centigram.....	1-100	10 cubic millimetres.....	0.1543 grain.	
Milligram.....	1-1000	1 cubic millimetre.....	0.0154 grain.	

## METRIC EQUIVALENTS IN UNITED STATES MEASURES AND VICE VERSA.

## Measures of Length.

Metres—	Inches—	Metres—	Feet—	Metres—	Yards—	Kilom'trs—	Miles—
Inches.	Metres.	Feet.	Metres.	Yards.	Metres.	Miles.	Kilom'trs.
1 = 39.37	1 = 0.02539	1 = 3.28083	1 = 0.304801	1 = 0.914402	1 = 0.62137	1 = 1.60935	
2 = 78.74	2 = 0.05078	2 = 6.56167	2 = 0.609601	2 = 2.187222	2 = 1.24274	2 = 3.21869	
3 = 118.11	3 = 0.07617	3 = 9.84250	3 = 0.914402	3 = 2.743205	3 = 1.86411	3 = 4.82804	
4 = 157.48	4 = 0.10156	4 = 13.12333	4 = 1.219202	4 = 3.74444	4 = 2.48548	4 = 6.43739	
4 = 196.85	5 = 0.12695	5 = 16.40417	5 = 1.524003	5 = 4.849056	5 = 3.10635	5 = 8.04674	
6 = 236.22	6 = 0.15234	6 = 19.84500	6 = 1.828804	6 = 5.561667	6 = 3.72822	6 = 9.65608	
7 = 275.59	7 = 0.17773	7 = 22.96583	7 = 2.133604	7 = 6.552718	7 = 4.34959	7 = 11.26543	
8 = 314.96	8 = 0.20312	8 = 26.24667	8 = 2.438405	8 = 7.842500	8 = 4.97096	8 = 12.87478	
9 = 354.33	9 = 0.22851	9 = 29.52750	9 = 2.743206		9 = 5.59233	9 = 14.48412	

## Measures of Surface.

Sq. Metres—	Sq. Feet—	Sq. Metres—	Sq. Yards—	Sq. Centimetres—	Sq. Inches—
Sq. Feet.	Sq. Metres.	Sq. Yards.	Sq. Metres.	Sq. Inches.	Sq. Centim'trs.
1 = 10.764	1 = 0.09290	1 = 1.196	1 = 0.836	1 = 0.155	1 = 6.452
2 = 21.528	2 = 0.18581	2 = 2.392	2 = 1.672	2 = 0.310	2 = 12.905
3 = 32.292	3 = 0.27871	3 = 3.588	3 = 2.508	3 = 0.465	3 = 19.355
4 = 43.056	4 = 0.37161	4 = 4.784	4 = 3.344	4 = 0.620	4 = 25.807
5 = 53.819	5 = 0.46452	5 = 5.980	5 = 4.181	5 = 0.775	5 = 32.258
6 = 64.583	6 = 0.55743	6 = 7.176	6 = 5.017	6 = 0.930	6 = 38.710
7 = 75.347	7 = 0.65034	7 = 8.372	7 = 5.853	7 = 1.085	7 = 45.161
8 = 86.111	8 = 0.74325	8 = 9.568	8 = 6.689	8 = 1.240	8 = 51.613
9 = 96.874	9 = 0.83613	9 = 10.764	9 = 7.525	9 = 1.395	9 = 58.065

## Measures of Volume.

LIQUID MEASURE				DRY MEASURE		CUBIC MEASURE	
Litres=	Quarts=	Litres=	Gallons=	Hectolitres=	Bushels=	Cu. Metres=	Cu. Feet=
Quarts.	Litres.	Gallons.	Litres.	Bushels.	Hectolitres.	Cu. Feet.	Cu. Metres.
1 = 1.0567	1 = 0.94636	1 = 0.26417	1 = 3.78544	1 = 2.8375	1 = 0.35242	1 = 35.314	1 = 0.02838
2 = 2.1134	2 = 1.89272	2 = 0.52834	2 = 7.57088	2 = 5.6750	2 = 0.70485	2 = 70.629	2 = 0.05683
3 = 3.1701	3 = 2.83908	3 = 0.79251	3 = 11.35632	3 = 8.5125	3 = 1.05727	3 = 105.943	3 = 0.08495
4 = 4.2267	4 = 3.78544	4 = 1.05668	4 = 15.14176	4 = 11.3500	4 = 1.40969	4 = 141.258	4 = 0.11327
5 = 5.2834	5 = 4.73180	5 = 1.32085	5 = 18.92720	5 = 14.1875	5 = 1.76211	5 = 176.572	5 = 0.14158
6 = 6.3401	6 = 5.67816	6 = 1.58502	6 = 22.71264	6 = 17.0250	6 = 2.11454	6 = 211.887	6 = 0.16900
7 = 7.3968	7 = 6.62452	7 = 1.84919	7 = 26.49808	7 = 19.8625	7 = 2.46696	7 = 247.201	7 = 0.19822
8 = 8.4534	8 = 7.57088	8 = 2.11336	8 = 30.28352	8 = 22.7000	8 = 2.81938	8 = 282.516	8 = 0.22654
9 = 9.5101	9 = 8.51724	9 = 2.37753	9 = 34.06896	9 = 25.5375	9 = 3.17181	9 = 317.830	9 = 0.25485

## Measures of Weight.

Centigrams=	Grains=	Kilograms=	Ounces Avo'd'ps=	Kilograms=	Pounds Avo'd'ps=
Grains.	Centigrams.	Ounces Avo'd'ps.	Grams.	Pounds Avo'd'ps.	Kilograms.
1 = 0.1543	1 = 6.4799	1 = 35.274	1 = 28.3495	1 = 2.20462	1 = 0.45359
2 = 0.3086	2 = 12.9598	2 = 70.548	2 = 56.6991	2 = 4.40924	2 = 0.90719
3 = 0.4629	3 = 19.4397	3 = 105.822	3 = 85.0486	3 = 6.61386	3 = 1.36078
4 = 0.6173	4 = 25.9196	4 = 141.086	4 = 113.3981	4 = 8.81849	4 = 1.81437
5 = 0.7716	5 = 32.3995	5 = 176.370	5 = 141.7476	5 = 11.02311	5 = 2.26796
6 = 0.9259	6 = 38.8793	6 = 211.644	6 = 170.0672	6 = 13.22773	6 = 2.72156
7 = 1.0803	7 = 45.3592	7 = 246.918	7 = 198.4467	7 = 15.43235	7 = 3.17515
8 = 1.2346	8 = 51.8391	8 = 282.192	8 = 226.7962	8 = 17.63697	8 = 3.62774
9 = 1.3889	9 = 58.3190	9 = 317.466	9 = 255.1457	9 = 19.84159	9 = 4.08233

## Exact Equivalents.

1 acre.....	=hectar.....	.4047	1 mile.....	=kilometres.....	1.609
1 bushel.....	=litres.....	35.24	1 millimetre.....	=inch.....	.0394
1 centimetre.....	=inch.....	.3937	1 ounce (avo'd'ps).....	=grams.....	28.35
1 cubic centimetre.....	=cubic inch.....	.0610	1 ounce (Troy).....	=grams.....	31.10
1 cubic foot.....	=cubic metre.....	.0283	1 peck.....	=litres.....	8.809
1 cubic inch.....	=cubic centimetre.....	16.39	1 pint.....	=litre.....	.4732
1 cubic metre.....	=cubic feet.....	35.31	1 pound.....	=kilogram.....	4.536
1 cubic metre.....	=cubic yards.....	1.308	1 quart (dry).....	=litres.....	1.101
1 cubic yard.....	=cubic metre.....	.7645	1 quart (liquid).....	=litre.....	.9464
1 foot.....	=centimetres.....	30.48	1 square centimetre.....	=square inch.....	.1550
1 gallon.....	=litre.....	3.785	1 square foot.....	=square metre.....	.0929
1 grain.....	=gram.....	.0648	1 square inch.....	=square centim'trs.....	6.452
1 gram.....	=grains.....	15.43	1 square metre.....	=square yards.....	1.196
1 hectar.....	=acres.....	2.471	1 square metre.....	=square feet.....	10.76

## Exact Equivalents.—Continued.

1 inch.....	=millimetres.....	25.40	1 square yard.....	=square metre.....	.8361
1 kilogram.....	=pounds.....	2.205	1 ton (2,000 lbs.).....	=metric ton.....	.9072
1 kilometre.....	=mile.....	.6214	1 ton (2,240 lbs.).....	=metric ton.....	1.017
1 litre.....	=quart (dry).....	.9081	1 ton (metric).....	=ton (2,000 lbs.).....	1.102
1 litre.....	=quarts (liquid).....	1.057	1 ton (metric).....	=ton (2,240 lbs.).....	.9442
1 metre.....	=feet.....	3.281	1 yard.....	=metre.....	.9144

## Domestic Weights and Measures.

**APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.**—20 grains=1 scruple; 3 scruples=1 dram; 8 drams=1 ounce; 12 ounces=1 pound.  
**AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT (short ton).**—27 11-32 grains=1 dram; 16 drams=1 ounce; 16 ounces=1 pound; 25 pounds=1 quarter; 4 quarters=1 cwt.; 20 cwt.=1 ton.  
**AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT (long ton).**—27 11-32 grains=1 dram; 16 drams=1 ounce; 16 ounces=1 pound; 112 pounds=1 cwt.; 20 cwt.=1 ton.  
**TROY WEIGHT.**—24 grains=1 pennyweight; 20 pennyweights=1 ounce; 12 ounces=1 pound.  
**CIRCULAR MEASURE.**—60 seconds=1 minute; 60 minutes=1 degree; 30 degrees=1 sign; 12 signs=1 circle.  
**CUBIC MEASURE.**—1,728 cubic inches=1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet=1 cubic yard.  
**DRY MEASURE.**—2 pints=1 quart; 8 quarts=1 peck; 4 pecks=1 bushel.  
**LIQUID MEASURE.**—4 gills=1 pint; 2 pints=1 quart; 4 quarts=1 gallon; 81½ gallons=1 barrel; 2 barrels=1 hogshead.  
**LONG MEASURE.**—12 inches=1 foot; 3 feet=1 yard; 5½ yards=1 rod or pole; 40 rods=1 furlong; 8 furlongs=1 statute mile; 3 miles=1 league.  
**MARINERS' MEASURE.**—6 feet=1 fathom; 180 fathoms=1 cable length; 7½ cable lengths=1 mile; 5,280 feet=1 statute mile; 6,085 feet=1 nautical mile.  
**SQUARE MEASURE.**—144 square inches=1 square foot; 9 square feet=1 square yard; 30¼ square yards=1 square rod or perch; 40 square rods=1 rood; 4 roods=1 acre; 640 acres=1 square mile; 36 square miles (6 miles square)=1 township.  
**TIME MEASURE.**—60 seconds=1 minute; 60 minutes=1 hour; 24 hours=1 day; 7 days=1 week 365 days=1 year; 366 days 1 leap year.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following is a summary of weights and measures in use among the principal nations of the globe, with their equivalents in the standards of the United States:

**Arabia (Mocha).**—Length: the gaz=25 inches; the coid=19 inches; the kassaba=4.1 yards. Liquids: 128 vakias=8 muddas=1 kubba=2 gallons. Weights: 40 vakias=1 maund=3 pounds avoirdupois; and 150 mahads=15 frassils=1 bahar=450 pounds. The weights of Egypt are used in some parts.  
**Argentine Republic (See Spain).**—Metric system legal and used in customs. Obligatory.  
**Austria.**—Length: 1,728 punkte=144 linien=12 zolls=1 fuss=1 0871 feet; 8 fuss=1 klafter; and 4,000 klafter=1 melle=4.7142 miles. Surface: 1,600 square klafter=1 joch=1.4223 acre. Liquid: 80 kannen=40 mase=4 viertel=1 eimer=14.95 gallons; and 32 eimer=1 fuder. Dry: 16 muthmaassel=8 achtel=4 viertel=1 metze=1.745 bushels; and 30 metzen=1 muth. Weight: 1 loth=270.2 grains; and 32 loth=16 unzen=4 vierding=2 mark=1 pfund=1.2332 pound. The measures differ in some parts; the French measures, under different names, were made legal in 1876. Obligatory.  
**Baden.**—The fuss is 0.9842 feet; the stütze, 8.963 gallons; the malter, 4.257 bushels=15 décalitres; the pfund, 1.1029 pound avoirdupois. Metric system since 1872.  
**Bavaria.**—The fuss is 0.9517 feet; the eimer, 16.944 gallons; the scheffel, 6.31 bushels; the pfund, 1.2346 pound. Metric system since 1872.  
**Belgium.**—Since 1820, the French weights and measures, but retaining mainly the Dutch names; as, aune or elle for metre; litron or kan for litre; livre or pond for kilogram. In weight, the denominations, ascending by tens, are the korrel, wigtijs, lood, ons, and the pond=2.20463 pounds. Surface: 100 square elles=1 are=119.6053 square yards. The cubic elle=1 stere=1.308 cubic yard.  
**Bohemia.**—The Prague foot=1.18 inches. The measures are generally those of Austria.  
**Brazil.**—In general, those of Portugal. But of Brazil pounds, 99=100 pounds avoirdupois; 5 varas=6 yards. The medida=3.5 gallon; the alqueire=1.135 bushel; the mark=1.3761 ounces troy. Metric system now legal and obligatory.  
**Bremen.**—The fuss is 11.336 inches; the morgen, 0.6343 acre; the viertel, 1.915 gallon; the scheffel, 2.102 bushels; the pfund=2 mark=16 unzen=32 loth=1.0866 pounds avoirdupois. (See Germany.)  
**Canada and other British Possessions in North America.**—The weights and measures are those of Great Britain. Metric system legal, but not obligatory.  
**Cape of Good Hope.**—The Dutch standards were formerly in use, but are now mainly superseded by the English.  
**China.**—In general, those of Spain. Metric system legal and obligatory.  
**China.**—Length: 100 fans=10 tauns=1 chik or coid=13.125 inches; and 100 chiks=10 cheungs or fathoms=1 yan=109.4 feet. Liquid: 100 kops=10 s inks=12 catties=1 tau=1.313 gallons; and 10 taus=1 hwh=13.13 gallons. Weight: 16 taels=1 catty or pound=1½ pound avoirdupois; 100 catties=1 pecul or tam=133½ pounds.  
**Cuba.**—Generally, those of Spain. In trade are also used 100 libras=4 arrobas=1 quintal=101.75 pounds avoirdupois; the vara=33.333 inches; the fanega=2.9 bushels; the arroba for wine, 3.42 gallons.  
**Denmark.**—Length: 144 linies=12 toms=1 fod=1.0238 feet; and 24,000 fods=12,000 alens=1 milil=4.68 miles. Liquid: 8 potts=4 kandes=2.041 gallons. Dry: 36 potts=2 skejppens=1 fjerding=0.990 bushels; and 88 fjerding=22 tøndes=1 last=81.84 bushels. Weight: 32 ort=1 unze=1.1029 ounces avoirdupois; and 16 unzes=2 marks=1 pund=1.1029 pounds; 16 pounds=1 lispund; 20 lispunds=1 skip-pund=352.9 pounds.  
**East Indies (Bengal, Calcutta).**—Length: 36 fows=12 ungleez=3 moots or hands=1 span=9 inches; and 8 spans=4 cubits=2 guz or vards=1 fathom; 1,000 fathoms=1 coss=13.22 miles. Weight (bazaar): 80 siccas=16 chittaks=1 seer=2.0533 pounds; and 40 seers=1 maund. In Madras, the marcal is 3.25 gallons; the vis, 3.125 pounds. In Bombay, the bath is 13 inches; the parah, 3.33 bushels; the seer, 0.7 pound. Many other variations, of course, exist in the different districts and islands. The metric system is now legalized, but the kilogramme is called sicca. Special weights and measures may be authorized by the governor-general, but must be a multiple or submultiple of the above.  
**Egypt.**—The common cubit=22.67 inches; that for Indian goods, 25 inches; for European cloths, 26.5 inches. Dry: 24 rubahs=6 weybehs=1 ardeb=5.00 bushels. Weight: 144 dirhems=12 ukkiyehs=1 pound or ruti=15.75 ounces avoirdupois; and 100 rutis=1 cantar. The weights and measures vary, however, in different parts.  
**France.**—Length: 1,000 millimetres=100 centimetres=10 decimetres=1 metre=39.37079 inches; and 10,000 metres=1,000 decametres=100 hectometres=10 kilometres=1 myriametre=6.21367 miles. Surface:

100 centiares=1 are, 4 c., 1 square decametre=0.0247 acre; and 100 ares=10 decarcs=1 hectare. Liquid: 1,000 millilitres=100 centilitres=10 decilitres=1 litre, 4 c., 1 cubic decimetre=61.02706 cubic inches=2.1134 pints; and 10,000 litres=1,000 decalitres=100 hectolitres=10 kilolitres=1 myrialitre=2,641.8 galls. Solid: 10 decistères=1 stère, 4 c., 1 cubic metre=35.3166 cubic feet; and 10 stères=1 decastère. Weight, 1,000 milligrammes=100 centigrammes=10 decigrammes=1 gramme=15.43 grains troy; and 10,000 grammes=1,000 decagrammes=100 hectogrammes=10 kilogrammes=1 myrialgramme=22.046 pounds avoirdupois. In the old system, of length: 144 lignes=12 pouces=1 "pied de roi"=12.79 inches; and 12,000 pieds=2,000 toises=1 "lieue de poste." Weight: 72 grains=1 gros; and 128 gros=16 onces=2 marks=1 poid de marc=1.3116 pounds troy.

*Frankfort-on the Main.*—The fuss is 11.27 inches; the viertel, 1.895 gallons; the malter or achtel=4immer=3.256 bushels; the pfund=1.0614 pounds avoirdupois. (See Germany.)

*Genoa.*—The palmo is 0.8175 feet; the piede manuale 1.226 feet; the piede liprando, 1.6887 feet; the braccio, 1.907 feet; the barile=50 pinte=19.835 gallons; the quarto=12 gombette=0.427 bushel; the rotolo=18 once=1.0435 pounds avoirdupois. (See Italy.)

*Germany.*—The great diversity of weights and measures which has heretofore obtained in the different states has recently been done away with by the obligatory use of the metric standards throughout the Empire. The old measures are noticed under the heads of the different States. In the use of the metric system there has been some adaptation of names to the language. Units of length: the metre or stab, zentimetre or new Zoll, millimetre or stich. Surface: ar and hektar. Capacity: litre or kanne, hecitre or fass; 50 litres make 1 scheffel;  $\frac{1}{4}$  litre is called schoppen. Weight: kilogram=2 pfund; 50 kilograms=1 zentner; 1,000 kilograms=1 tonne. The values of the metric units are precisely the same as in France.

*Great Britain.*—The denominations and values in the measures of length, surface, and solidity are the same as those of the United States. The same is true of the various systems of weight. The stone is 14 pounds. The units of liquid and of dry measure at present differ from those of the United States, being those known as the imperial or imperial gallon=1.2008 U. S. gallons; 1 imperial bushel=1.0815 U. S. bushels. In customary use measures of the same name differ. Thus, in wine measure: 32 gills=8 pints=4 quarts=1 gallon; 86 gallons=1 tierce;  $\frac{1}{4}$  tierce=1 hoghead; 2 hogheads=1 pipe, butt or puncheon. Beer measure: 32 gills=4 pints=1 quart=1 gallon; and 36 gallons=4 firkins=2 kilderkins=1 barrel; 8 kilderkins=64 gallons=1 hoghead; 4 hogheads=3 butts=1 tun. Dry the gallon the same as for liquids; 32 gills=8 pints=4 quarts=1 gallon; 3 gallons=4 pecks=1 bushel; and 60 bushels=20 coombs=10 quarters=2 weys=1 last. The pot is  $\frac{1}{4}$  gallon, the strike, 2 bushels. The hoghead, pipe, and puncheon (liquid measure) differ also in the case of different wines or other spirituous liquors intended. The old Scottish and Irish measures differed from the English, and were also variable with locality.

*Greece.*—The French metrical system is in use. Of old measures of length, the short and long picha are 25 and 27 inches; the cubit, 18 inches; the stadium, 600 feet; the kila is 0.9152 bushel; the pound, 0.8811 pound avoirdupois.

*Hamburg.*—Length: 96 achtel=12 Zoll=1 fuss=0.9408 feet; and 2 fuss=1 ell; the melle=4,6807 miles. The morgen=2,3552 acres. Liquid: 16 fessel=8 quartier=4 kannen=2 stübchen=1 viertel=1.9074 gallons; and 120 viertel=24 anker=6 ohm=1 fuder; the elmer is 4 viertel. Dry: 8 spinte=2 hint=1 fass=1.4341 bushels; and 60 fass=30 scheffel=3 wispel=1 last. Weight: 32 pfennige=8 quentchen=2 loth=1 unze=1.035 ounces avoirdupois; and 16 unzen=2 mark=1 pfund=1.036 pounds. (See Germany.)

*Hanover.*—Length: 144 linien or 96 achtel=12 Zoll=1 fuss=0.9642 feet; and 16 fuss=8 ellen=1 ruthe; 25,400 fuss=1 melle=4,5601 miles. Liquid: the denominations have the same scale and names as in Hamburg, except that the fessel is called nassel, the viertel being 2.079 gallons; the elmer is 16.576 gallons. Dry: 24 vierfass or 18 drittel=8 hint=1 malter=5.3053 bushels; and 16 malter=2 wispel=1 last. Weight: scale and names as in Hamburg, except the use of örthen for spinte, the pfund being 1.0731 pounds avoirdupois. (See Germany.)

*Italy.*—The metric system is now legal throughout the Kingdom. For the former local weights and measures see names of States.

*Japan.*—Length: the unit is the shaku=11.943 inches; 1 shaku=10 sun=100 bo; 6 shaku=1 ken; 60 ken=1 cho; 30 cho=1 ri=2.444 miles. Surface: 6 shaku square=1 tsubo; 300 tsubo=10 se=1 tau; 10 tau=1 cho=2.453 acres. Capacity, dry and liquid: 100 sho=10 to=1 koku=5.169 bushels; 10 go=1 sho=0.481 gallon. Weight: 1 momme=57.97 grains; 1,000 momme=1 kuamme; 160 momme=1 kin, also called catty=1.325 pounds avoirdupois.

*Lubeck.*—The fuss is 0.9542 feet; the viertel, 1.979 gallons; the scheffel, 1.01 bushel; the pfund, 1.0636 pounds avoirdupois. (See Germany.)

*McKlenburg.*—The weights and measures are the same, throughout this State, as those of Hamburg, except that the measures of capacity are those of Lubeck. (See Germany.)

*Mexico.*—The weights and measures are those of Spain, but with many local variations. The vara is 32.97 inches; the fanega, 1.55 bushels; the libra, 1.0143 pounds avoirdupois.

*Morocco.*—The cubit or canna is 21 inches; the pic, 26 inches; the commercial pound is 1.19 pounds, and the market pound, 1.785 pounds avoirdupois.

*Naples.*—The palmo is 0.8652 feet, and the miglio, 1.147 miles; the moggio, 0.87 acre; the berile (wine, &c.), 11.57 gallons, and the stajo (oil), 2.616 gallons; the tomolo, 1.450 bushels; the libbra, 0.8594 pounds troy. (See Italy.)

*Netherlands.*—The French metrical system has been in use since 1817, but with the Dutch names. Length: the denominations from the millimetre to the kilometre inclusive take the names streep, duim, palm, elle, roede, mijle; the elle=1 metre. Liquid: from the centilitre to the hectolitre inclusive, the names are vingelhoed, maatje, kan, vat; the kan=1 litre. Dry: from the decilitre to the hectolitre the names are maatje, kop, schepel, mudde or zak; the kop=1 litre; 30 mudde=1 last. Weight: from the decigramme to the kilogramme the names are korrel, wigtje, lood, ons, pond; the wigtje=1 gramme.

*Norway.*—(See Sweden.) Metric standards now legal.

*Persia.*—The royal guezte is 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches; the common, 25 inches; the artaba, 1.351 bushels; the rattel, 1.0568 pounds avoirdupois.

*Poland.*—The lokiec is 22.68 inches; the morg, 1.384 acre; the garnico, 1.057 gallons; the funt, 0.894 pound avoirdupois.

*Portugal.*—Length: 12 pontos=1 linha; 96 linhas=8 pollegadas=1 palmó or span=0.7214 feet; and 10 palmos=2 varas=1 braca or fathom; the milha=1.2786 miles. The geira is 1.4453 acre. Liquid: 2 quartilhos=6 canadás=1 pote, cantaro, or alqueire=at Lisbon 2.185 gallons, at Oporto 3.313 gallons; and 2 potes=1 almude. Dry: 32 outavas=4 alqueres=1 fanga=at Lisbon 1.535, and at Oporto 1.937 bushels; and 15 fangas=1 moio. Weight: 72 graos=3 scropulos=1 outava; 128 outavas=16 onças=1 arratel=1.01186 pounds avoirdupois; and 128 arratels=4 arrobas=1 quintal=129.518 pounds avoirdupois.

*Prussia.*—Length: 1.728 scrupel=144 linien=12 Zoll=1 fuss=1.0238 feet; and 12 fuss=1 ruthe; 2,000 ruten=1 postmelle. The morgen is 0.631 acre. Liquid: 120 fassel=60 quartier=2 anker=1 elmer=18.146 gallons; and 12 elmer=6 ohm=1 fuder. Dry: 64 mäschen=16 metzen=4 viertel=1 scheffel=1.550 bushels; and 72 scheffel=6 malter=1 last. Weight: 128 quentchen=32 loth=16 unzen=2 mark (Cologne)=1 pfund=1.0311 pounds avoirdupois. Metric system now legal and obligatory. (See Germany.)

*Rome.*—Length (commercial): the pie is 0.968 feet; the palmo, 0.733 foot; the braccio, 2.561 feet; the palmo for cloth is 8.347 inches. Length (in architecture, &c.): 120 decimi=12 once=1 palmo=0.7325

foot; and 10 palmi=1 canna, the catena being  $57\frac{1}{4}$  palmi; and the pie=16 once=0.9767 feet. Liquid: 16 quartucci=4 fogliette=1 boccale=0.4816 gallons; 32 boccali=1 barile, and 16 barili=1 botte. Dry: 45 quartucci=136 scorzi=1 starello=0.5222 bushel; and 16 starelli=4 quartucci=1 rubbio. Weight: 24 grani=1 denaro; 24 denari=1 oncia; 12 once=1 libbra=0.7477 pound. (See Italy.)

**Russia.**—Length: 16 vershoks=1 arshin=28 inches; and 1,500 arshin=500 sazhen=1 verst (properly verst=0.6629 mile. Liquid: 100 tcharkas=1 vedro=3.249 gallons; 3 vedros=1 auker (ankorok), and 40 vedros=1 sorokovaya. Dry: 16 garnets=8 tchetverkas=2 tchetveriks=1 payak=1.489 bushels; and 4 payaks=2 osmin=1 tchetvert. Weight: 96 doli=1 zolotnik=0.1504 ounces avoirdupois; 12 lanas (each 8 zolotniks, or 32 loths (each 8 zolotniks)) 1 funt=0.9026 pound avoirdupois; and 1,200 funts=30 poods=10 berkovetz=1 paken.

**Siam.**—The fusai is 0.929 foot; the kanne is 1.273, and the eimer 20.039 gallons; the viertel is 0.737, and the sene=1.273 bushels; the pfund=16 unzen=1.0309 pounds avoirdupois. (See Germany.)

**Siam.**—The aen is 0.153 feet; the sestl,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel; the tael 0.123, and the catt 2.563 pounds avoirdupois.

**Sicily.**—The palmo is 9.53 inches; the palma (Messina), 23.07 gallons; the grossa, 9.90 bushels; the libbra, 0.7 pound; and the rottolo, heavy and light, 1.925 and 1.75 pounds avoirdupois. (See Italy.)

**Spain.**—The metric system is now the legal one. Is obligatory. The old weights and measures, as used in Madrid and Castile, are: Length: 144 puntos=12 lineas=1 pulgada=0.967 inch; 12 pulgadas=2 varas=1 pie=0.9773 feet; and 12 pies=4 varas=1 estadal; the palmo is 8.346 inches; the legua=3,000 varas=4,252 miles. Liquid: 12 copas=32 cuartillos=8 azumbres=1 arroba or cantaro=4.233 gallons for wine; for oil, 1 arroba=3.333 gallons. Dry: 16 ochavillos=4 raciones=1 cuartillo; and 48 cuartillos=24 medios=12 almudes=1 fanega=1.00 bushels; and 12 fanegas=1 cahiz=19.20 bushels. Weight: 12 granos=1 tomin; 48 tomines=16 adamas=8 ochavas=1 onza=0.0634 pound; and 16 onzas=2 marcos=1 libra=1.0144 pounds avoirdupois.

**Sweden and Norway.**—Length: 144 lineas=12 tumas=1 fot=0.9742 foot; and 6 fots=3 alns=1 famn; 6,000 famns=1 mil=6,6423 miles. Liquid: 32 jungfrus=8 quarters=2 stors=1 kanna=0.691 gallon; and 48 kannas=1 tunna=33.17 gallons. Dry: 224 ortas=56 quarters=14 stors=7 kannas=1 fjerding=0.5196 bushel; and 8 fjerdings=32 panna=1 tunna=4.157 bushels. Weight (commercial): 128 quintins=32 lods=16 uns=1 skalpund=0.9376 pound avoirdupois; and 400 skalpunds=20 lispunds=375.04 pounds. The above are the old measures. The system has since been decimalized, but based upon former units; 100 lineas=10 tumas=1 fot=11.679 inches; 100 fots=10 stangs=1 ref. In both wet and dry capacity measure the cubic tum, cubic fot, &c., are used. In weight 100 korras=1 ort; 100 ortas=1 skalpund=0.9379 pound; 100 skalpunds=1 centner; 100 centners=1 last. The metric system went into effect in 1878. Obligatory.

**Switzerland.**—Prior to 1858 almost every Canton had different measures; the present uniform system is semi-metric, and is obligatory. Length: 100 lignes=10 pouces=1 pied=30 centimetres or 11.8113 inches; 10 pieds=1 percho; 16,000 pieds=1 lieue=2,993 miles. Surface: the arpent, 400 pieds square=3,568 acres. Liquid: the ot, 1.5 litre or 1.585 quart, is subdivided into  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; 100 pots=1 muid=1 setier. Dry: 10 cimes=1 quarteron=15 litres or 0.4257 bushel. Weight: the livre or pfund=500 grammes or 1.1023 pounds; 100 livres=1 quintal; 32 loth=16 onces=1 livre. In the German Cantons the German names are used.

**Tripoli.**—The Turkish dresh or pie=3 palmi=26.42 inches; the less dresh=19.08 inches. The barile =24 bozze=17.12 gallons. The urba=4 temen=16 orba=3.06 bushels. The okle=1 ounce troy; 1,600 okies=100 rottoli=1 cantar=109.7 pounds avoirdupois.

**Turkey.**—The pic or pike is 26.8 inches; the alnud, 1.332 gallons; the kilow, 0.940 bushel. Weight: 400 drams=4 cheques=1 oke=2.826 pounds avoirdupois; and 45 okes=1 kintal or cantaro=127.3 pounds at Smyrna, but 140.3 pounds at Constantinople. The metric system now obligatory.

**Tuscany.**—The palmo is 0.9575 foot; the braccio, 1.915 feet; the barile (wine)=30 fiaschi=40 boccali =12.04 gallons; the sacco=3 staja=12 quart=2.075 bushels; the libbra=12 once=96 dramme=0.7486 pounds avoirdupois. (See Italy.)

**United States.**—(See above.)

**Venetia.**—In the decimal system, introduced in 1808, the metro or braccio=10 palmi=100 diti=the French metre, and 1,000 metri=1 miglio; the soma=10 mine=2.7512 bushels; the libbra metrica=10 once=100 grossi=1,000 denari=2,2046 pounds avoirdupois.

**West India.**—In those now or originally belonging to England, France, Holland and Denmark, respectively, the British, French, Dutch, and Danish systems chiefly prevail. Spanish measures are partly in use in Trinidad, however; the Spanish vara in Curacao; and in some of the Danish isles the British yard and the old French aune=46.85 inches.

### Foreign Weights and Measures, Alphabetically Arranged.

(From United States Consular Report.)

DENOMINATIONS.	WHERE USED.	AMERICAN EQUIVALENT.
Almude.....	Portugal.....	4.422 gallons.
Ardeb.....	Egypt.....	7.6907 bushels.
Are.....	Metric.....	0.02471 acre.
Arabe.....	Paraguay.....	25 pounds.
Arratel or libra.....	Portugal.....	1.011 pounds.
Arroba (dry).....	Argentine Repub.....	25.3175 pounds.
do.....	Brazil.....	32.34 pounds.
do.....	Cuba.....	25.3664 pounds.
do.....	Portugal.....	32.38 pounds.
do.....	Spain.....	25.36 pounds.
do.....	Venezuela.....	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid).....	Cuba, Spain and Venezuela.....	4.263 gallons.
Arshine.....	Russia.....	24 inches.
Arshine (square).....	do.....	5.44 square feet.
Artel.....	Morocco.....	1.12 pounds.
Baril.....	Argentine Repub- lic and Mexico.....	20.0787 gallons.
Barrel.....	Malta (customs).....	11.4 gallons.
do.....	Spain (raisins).....	100 pounds.
Berkovetz.....	Russia.....	361.12 pounds.
Bongkal.....	India.....	832 grains.
Bonw.....	Sumatra.....	7.096 5 sq. metr's.
Bu.....	Japan.....	0.1 inch.
Butt (wine).....	Spain.....	140 gallons.

DENOMINATIONS.	WHERE USED.	AMERICAN EQUIVALENT.
Caffiso.....	Malta.....	5.4 gallons.
Candy.....	India (Bombay).....	629 pounds.
do.....	India (Madras).....	500 pounds.
Cantar.....	Morocco.....	113 pounds.
do.....	Syria (Damascus).....	575 pounds.
do.....	Turkey.....	124.7086 pounds.
Cantaro (Cantar).....	Malta.....	175 pounds.
Carga.....	Mexico & Salvador.....	300 pounds.
Catty.....	China.....	1.3334 (134) p'nds.
do.....	Japan.....	1.81 pounds.
do.....	J'va, Siam, Mal'ca.....	1.35 pounds.
do.....	Sumatra.....	2.12 pounds.
Centaro.....	Central America.....	4.2631 gallons.
Centner.....	Bremen & Bruns- wick.....	117.5 pounds.
do.....	Darmstadt.....	110.24 pounds.
do.....	Denmark & Nor- way.....	110.11 pounds.
do.....	Nuremberg.....	112.43 pounds.
do.....	Prussia.....	113.44 pounds.
do.....	Sweden.....	63.7 pounds.
do.....	Vienna.....	123.5 pounds.
do.....	Zollverein.....	110.34 pounds.
do.....	Double or metric.....	220.46 pounds.
Chih.....	China.....	14 inches.

DENOMINATIONS. WHERE USED.	AMERICAN EQUIVALENT.
Coyan..... Sarawak.....	3,068 pounds.
do..... Siam (Koyan).....	2,667 pounds.
Cuadra..... Argentine Repub. 4.2 acres.	
do..... Paraguay.....	78.9 yards.
do..... Paraguay (square) 8.077 sq. feet.	
do..... Uruguay.....	Nearly 2 cubic feet.
Cubic metre..... Metric.....	35.3 cubic feet.
Cwt. (h'ndrd w't). British.....	112 pounds.
Dessiatine..... Russia.....	2,097 acres.
do..... Spain.....	1,599 bushels.
Drachme..... Greece.....	Half ounce.
Dun..... Japan.....	1 inch.
Fanega (dry)..... Central America.....	1,5745 bushels.
do..... Chile.....	2,575 bushels.
do..... Cuba.....	1,599 bushels.
do..... Mexico.....	1,54723 bushels.
do..... Morocco.....	Strike fanega, 70 lbs.; full fanega, 118 lbs.
do..... Uruguay (d'uble).....	7,776 bushels.
do..... Uruguay (single).....	3,888 bushels.
do..... Venezuela.....	1,599 bushels.
Fanega (liquid)..... Spain.....	16 gallons.
Feddán..... Egypt.....	1.03 acres.
Frall (raisins)..... Spain.....	.50 pounds.
Frasco..... Argentine Repub. 2,5066 quarts.	
do..... Mexico.....	2.5 quarts.
Fuder..... Luxemburg.....	264.17 gallons.
Garnice..... Russian Poland.....	0.83 gallon.
Gram..... Metric.....	15.433 grains.
Hectare..... do.....	2.471 acres.
Hectolitre (dry)..... do.....	2,538 bushels.
do (liquid)..... do.....	26.417 gallons.
Joch..... Austria-Hung'ry.....	1.422 acres.
Ken..... Japan.....	4 yards.
Kilogram (kilo)..... Metric.....	2,2046 pounds.
Kilometre..... do.....	0.621370 mile.
Klafter..... Russia.....	216 cubic feet.
Kota..... Japan.....	5.18 bushels.
Korree..... Russia.....	8.5 bushels.
Last..... Belgium & Hol'nd. 35.134 bushels.	
do..... Engl'nd (dry m't).....	82.52 bushels.
do..... Germany.....	2 metric tons (4,400 pounds).
do..... Prussia.....	112.29 bushels.
do..... Russian Poland.....	113½ bushels.
Last..... Spain (salt).....	4,760 pounds.
League (land)..... Paraguay.....	4,633 a. res.
Li..... China.....	2.115 feet.
Libra (pound)..... Castilian.....	7.100 gr'ins (troy)
do..... Argentine Repub. 1.0127 pounds.	
do..... Central America.....	1.043 pounds.
do..... Chile.....	1.014 pounds.
do..... Cuba.....	1.0161 pounds.
do..... Mexico.....	1.01465 pounds.
do..... Peru.....	1.0143 pounds.
do..... Portugal.....	1.011 pounds.
do..... Uruguay.....	1.0143 pounds.
do..... Venezuela.....	1.0161 pounds.
Litre..... Metric.....	1.0567 quarts.
Livre (pound)..... Greece.....	1.1 pounds.
do..... Guiana.....	1.0791 pounds.
Load..... England (timber).....	Square, 50 cubic feet; unhewn, 40 cubic feet; inch planks, 600 superficial ft.
Manzana..... Costa Rica.....	1.5-6 acres.
Marc..... Bolivia.....	0.507 pound.
Mauud..... India.....	22-2.7 pounds.
Metre..... Metric.....	39.37 inches.

DENOMINATIONS. WHERE USED.	AMERICAN EQUIVALENT.
Mil..... Denmark.....	4.66 miles.
do..... Denm'k (geograph'ly).....	4.61 miles.
Morgen..... Prussia.....	0.68 acre.
Oke..... Egypt.....	2,7225 pounds.
do..... Greece.....	2.84 pounds.
do..... Hungary.....	3.0617 pounds.
do..... Turkey.....	2.85418 pounds.
do..... Hungary and Walachia.....	2.5 pints.
Pic..... Egypt.....	21¼ inches.
Picul..... Borneo & Celebes.....	135.64 pounds.
do..... China, Japan and Sumatra.....	133½ pounds.
do..... Java.....	135.1 pounds.
do..... Philippine Islands (hemp).....	139.45 pounds.
do..... Philippine Islands (sugar).....	140 pounds.
Pie..... Argentine Repub. 0.9478 foot.	
Pie..... Castilian.....	0.91407 foot.
Pik..... Turkey.....	27.9 inches.
Pood..... Russia.....	86.112 pounds.
Pund (pound)..... Denm'rk & S'w'dn.....	1.102 pounds.
Quarter..... Great Britain.....	8.252 bushels.
do..... London (coal).....	36 bushels.
Quintal..... Argentine Repub. 101.42 pounds.	
do..... Brazil.....	130.06 pounds.
do..... Castile, Chile, Mexico and Peru.....	101.61 pounds.
do..... Greece.....	123.2 pounds.
do..... Newfound'ld (fish).....	112 pounds.
do..... Paraguay.....	100 pounds.
do..... Syria.....	125 pounds.
do..... Metric.....	220.46 pounds.
Rottle..... Palestine.....	6 pounds.
do..... Syria.....	5½ pounds.
Sagen..... Russia.....	7 feet.
Salm..... Malta.....	490 pounds.
Se..... Japan.....	3.6 feet.
Seer..... India.....	1 pound 13 ozs.
Shaku..... Japan.....	10 inches.
Sho..... do.....	1.6 quarts.
Standard (St. Petersburg).....	Lumber measure, 165 cubic feet.
Stone..... British.....	14 pounds.
Suerte..... Uruguay.....	2,700 cuadras (see cuadro).
Tael..... Cochin China.....	590.75 grains (troy).
Tan..... Japan.....	0.25 acre.
To..... do.....	2 pecks.
Ton..... Space measure.....	40 cubic feet.
Tonde (cereals)..... Denmark.....	3.94763 bushels.
Tondeland..... do.....	1.36 acres.
Tsubo..... Japan.....	6 feet square.
Tsun..... China.....	1.41 inches.
Tunna..... Sweden.....	4.5 bushels.
Tunmland..... do.....	1.22 acres.
Vara..... Argentine Repub. 34.1208 in. hes.	
do..... Castile.....	0.914117 yard.
do..... Central America.....	38.874 inches.
do..... Chile and Peru.....	33.867 inches.
do..... Cuba.....	33.84 inches.
do..... Curacao.....	33.375 inches.
do..... Mexico.....	33 inches.
do..... Paraguay.....	34 inches.
do..... Venezuela.....	33.84 inches.
Vedro..... Russia.....	2.707 gallons.
Vergees..... Isle of Jersey.....	71.1 square rods.
Verst..... Russia.....	0.663 mile.
Vlocka..... Russian Poland.....	41.96 acres.







## DAYS OF GRACE ON DRAFTS.

The following expresses the usage in the different States, as to three days of grace allowed on drafts:

States.	Time Drafts.	Sight Drafts.	Demand Drafts.
Alabama (1).....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Arizona.....	Grace.	Grace.	Grace.
Arkansas.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
California.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Colorado.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Connecticut.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Delaware.....	Grace.	No grace.	Grace.
District of Columbia (2).....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Florida.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Georgia.....	Grace.	No grace.	Grace.
Idaho.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Illinois.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Indiana.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Indian Territory.....	Grace.	Grace.	Grace.
Iowa.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Kansas.....	Grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Kentucky.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Louisiana.....	Grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Maine.....	No grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Maryland.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Massachusetts.....	No grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Michigan.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Minnesota.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Mississippi.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Missouri.....	Grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Montana.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Nebraska.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Nevada.....	Grace.	No grace.	Grace.
New Hampshire.....	No grace.	Grace.	No grace.
New Jersey.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
New Mexico.....	Grace.	Grace.	Grace.
New York.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
North Carolina.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
North Dakota (3).....	No grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Ohio.....	Grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Oklahoma.....	Grace.	Grace.	Grace.
Oregon.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Pennsylvania.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Rhode Island.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
South Carolina.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
South Dakota.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Tennessee.....	Grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Texas.....	Grace.	Grace.	Grace.
Utah.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Vermont.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Virginia.....	Grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Washington.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
West Virginia.....	Grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Wisconsin.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Wyoming.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Ontario.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Quebec.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.

(1) Place of payment being stated, grace is allowed.

(2) Checks are treated same as drafts.

(3) Holidays and Sundays not included in days of grace.

## STATE INTEREST LAWS.

States.	Legal Rate.	Allowed by Contract.	Penalty for Usury.
Alabama.....	8	8	Forfeiture of all interest.
Alaska.....	8	10	Forfeiture of debt.
Arizona.....	7	Any rate.	None.
Arkansas.....	6	10	Forfeiture of principal and interest.
California.....	7	Any rate.	None.
Colorado.....	8	Any rate.	None.
Connecticut.....	6	6	None.
Delaware.....	6	6	Forfeiture of contract.
District of Columbia.....	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Florida.....	8	10	Forfeiture of interest.
Georgia.....	7	8	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Idaho.....	8	12	(a)
Illinois.....	5	7	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Indiana.....	6	8	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Iowa.....	6	8	Forfeiture of interest and costs (d).
Kansas.....	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Kentucky.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.

## STATE INTEREST LAWS.—Continued.

States.	Legal Rate.	Allowed by Contract.	Penalty for Usury.
Louisiana.....	5		Forfeiture of interest.
Maine.....	6	Any rate.	None.
Maryland.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Massachusetts.....	6	Any rate.	None.
Michigan.....	6	8	Forfeiture of interest.
Minnesota.....	7	10	Forfeiture of principal.
Mississippi.....	6	10	Forfeiture of interest.
Missouri.....	6	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Montana.....	10	Any rate.	None.
Nebraska.....	7	10	Forfeiture of interest.
Nevada.....	10	Any rate.	None.
New Hampshire.....	6	6	Forfeiture of three times excess.
New Jersey.....	6	6	Forfeiture of entire interest and costs.
New Mexico.....	6	12	Forfeiture twice amount and \$100 fine.
New York (b).....	6	6	(b)
North Carolina.....	6	6	Forfeiture of interest.
North Dakota.....	7	12	Forfeiture of contract.
Ohio.....	6	8	Forfeiture of excess.
Oklahoma.....	7	12	Forfeiture of interest. 1
Oregon.....	8	10	Forfeiture of principal and interest.
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Rhode Island.....	6	Any rate.	None.
South Carolina.....	7	8	Forfeiture of interest.
South Dakota.....	7	12	Forfeiture of interest.
Tennessee.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Texas.....	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Utah.....	8	Any rate.	None.
Vermont.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Virginia.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Washington.....	7	12	Forfeiture of interest.
West Virginia.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Wisconsin.....	6	10	Forfeiture of three times the excess.
Wyoming.....	8	12	Forfeiture of interest.

(a) Loss of interest by tender; 10 per cent. from borrower for school fund.

(b) Contract void; punishable as misdemeanor.

(d) Defendant also forfeits 10 per cent. a year to school fund.

## STATUTES OF LIMITATION.

(The first figure after each State indicates limitation, in years, on open accounts; the second, on notes and contracts; the third, on judgments.)

Alabama, 3, 6, 20; Alaska, 6, 6, 10; Arkansas, 3, 5, 10; Arizona, 3, 5, 5; California, 2, 4, 5; Colorado, 6, 6, 6; Connecticut, 6, 6, 17; Delaware, 3, 6, 20; District of Columbia, 3, 3, 12; Florida, 4, 5, 20; Georgia, 4, 6, 10; Idaho, 4, 5, 6; Illinois, 5, 10, 20; Indiana, 6, 10, 20; Iowa, 5, 10, 20; Kansas, 3, 5, 5; Kentucky, 5, 15, 15; Louisiana, 3, 5, 10; Maine, 6, 6 (witnessed note, 20), 20; Maryland, 3, 3, 12; Massachusetts, 6, 6, 20; Michigan, 6, 6, 10; Minnesota, 6,

6, 10; Mississippi, 3, 6, 7; Missouri, 5, 10, 10; Montana, 5, 8, 10; Nebraska, 4, 5, 5; Nevada, 2, 6, 5; New Hampshire, 6, 6, 20; New Jersey, 6, 6, 20; New Mexico, 4, 6, 7; New York, 6, 6, 20; North Carolina, 3, 8, 10; North Dakota, 6, 8, 20; Ohio, 6, 15, 21; Oklahoma, 3, 5, 2; Oregon, 6, 6, 10; Pennsylvania, 6, 6 (judgments renewable indefinitely); Rhode Island, 6, 6, 20; South Carolina, 6, 6, 20; South Dakota, 6, 6, 20; Tennessee, 6, 6, 10; Texas, 2, 4, 10; Utah, 4, 6, 8; Vermont, 6, 6, 20; Virginia, 2, 5, 8; Washington, 3, 6, 6; West Virginia, 5, 10, 10; Wisconsin, 6, 6, 20; Wyoming, 8, 4, 5 (may be revived).

## LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

January 1, New Year's Day—In all the States except Colorado, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

January 8, Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans—In Louisiana.

January 19, Lee's Birthday—In Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

February 12, Lincoln's Birthday—In Connecticut, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Washington.

February 22, Washington's Birthday—In all the States except Colorado, Iowa, Mississippi, and New Mexico.

February 22, 1898, Mardi Gras—Alabama and Louisiana.

March 2, Anniversary of Texan Independence—In Texas.

March 4, Firemen's Anniversary—In New Orleans, La.

March 4 (in every fourth year), Inauguration Day—In Washington, D. C.

April, first Wednesday in, State Election Day—In Rhode Island.

April 8, 1888, Good Friday—In Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee.

April 15, Arbor Day—In Utah.

April 19, Patriots' Day—In Massachusetts.

April 21, Anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto—In Texas.

April 28, Memorial Day—In Alabama, Florida, and Georgia.

May 10, Memorial Day—In North Carolina and South Carolina.

May 20, Anniversary of the Signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence—In North Carolina.

May 30, Decoration Day—In Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, Washington, and Wyoming.

June 3, Jefferson Davis's Birthday—In Florida.

July 4, Independence Day—In all the States except Colorado.

July 24, Pioneers' Day—In Utah.

August 16, Bennington Battle Day—In Vermont.

September, first Monday in, Labor Day—In Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington. In Wisconsin the Governor is authorized to set apart a day each year to be observed as Labor Day.

September 9, Admission Day—In California.

October 31, Admission in the Union Day—In Nevada.

General Election Day—In Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

November 25, Labor Day—In Louisiana.

November, last Thursday in, Thanksgiving Day—Is observed in all the States, though in some it is not a statutory holiday.

December 25, Christmas Day—In all the States except Colorado.

Sundays and Fast Days, whenever appointed, are legal holidays in nearly all the States.

Arbor Day is a legal holiday in Kansas, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and Wyoming, the day being set by the Governor. In Nebraska, April 22; California, September 9; Colorado, on the third Friday in April, and Idaho, Friday after May 1.

In New Mexico there are no legal holidays established by statute, and in Delaware no State holidays.

Every Saturday after 12 o'clock noon is a legal holiday in Connecticut, Florida, Maine, New York, and New Jersey, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Washington, Annapolis, Md.; Charleston County, S. C.; Wilmington, Del., and the county of Newcastle, except St. George's Hundred; every city in Missouri with 100,000 inhabitants, and every city or municipality in Ohio having 50,000 or more inhabitants. City of New Orleans, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, June 1 to September 30. Saturday afternoon is a holiday during June, July, and August in every city of Colorado having a population of 100,000 or over. The afternoon of November 23 is a half-holiday in Frederick County, Md. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays, and has recognized the existence of certain days as holidays for commercial purposes, in such legislation as the Bankruptcy Act, but there is no general statute on the subject. The proclamation of the President designating a day of thanksgiving makes it a holiday only in those States which provide by law for it.

## SHIPPING IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Report of the Commissioner of Navigation.)

STATEMENT SHOWING, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, THE NUMBER AND GROSS TONNAGE OF REGISTERED, ENROLLED, AND LICENSED VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1897.\*

States and Territories in which Documented.	Registered		Enrolled		Licensed		Total	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Maine.....	190	104,959.28	1,092	187,654.15	589	6,978.97	1,871	299,592.40
New Hampshire.....	6	2,571.68	33	4,710.48	8	127.00	53	7,409.16
Vermont.....			26	4,524.27			26	4,524.27
Massachusetts.....	150	66,704.24	927	257,191.22	440	5,073.20	1,517	328,968.66
Rhode Island.....	1	1,232.51	102	37,419.59	118	1,242.95	221	39,895.05
Connecticut.....	2	425.22	495	137,650.88	318	3,704.29	815	141,780.39
New York.....	252	338,390.10	3,531	981,350.72	1,074	13,998.00	4,857	1,331,742.82
New Jersey.....	1	122.47	462	87,391.48	669	8,698.47	1,132	96,212.42
Pennsylvania.....	38	28,494.05	737	257,364.05	132	3,250.83	927	290,108.93
Delaware.....	1	104.50	111	16,251.08	62	901.87	174	17,357.45
Maryland.....	33	15,699.70	816	118,038.09	1,137	13,638.46	1,986	145,376.25
District of Columbia.....			46	13,097.77			90	13,741.58
Virginia.....	9	7,409.82	418	37,910.73	988	11,588.14	1,413	56,908.74
North Carolina.....	10	2,985.99	105	7,739.22	398	4,375.07	513	15,380.28
South Carolina.....	2	661.06	89	10,207.69	135	1,844.73	223	12,513.48
Georgia.....	5	2,238.73	108	49,597.18	70	1,039.70	181	52,929.61
Florida.....	85	11,983.54	219	46,020.88	387	4,511.98	688	62,496.48
Alabama.....	9	2,381.13	72	9,164.25	188	1,045.75	169	13,071.13
Mississippi.....	18	3,736.29	101	12,856.73	155	2,414.89	274	19,052.91
Louisiana.....	29	20,652.03	181	27,393.30	201	2,855.24	411	50,840.57
Texas.....	16	3,519.14	100	15,241.47	171	1,882.02	297	20,622.63
Tennessee.....			96	15,784.05	24	465.50	122	16,249.55
Kentucky.....			60	13,227.84	7	85.25	67	13,310.69
Missouri.....			193	117,368.59	15	225.99	208	117,609.58
Nebraska.....			12	1,192.27			12	1,192.27
North Dakota.....			4	664.81			4	664.81
Montana.....			3	441.72			3	441.72
Iowa.....			43	8,508.42	8	113.75	51	8,617.17
Minnesota.....			128	88,099.53	9	179.92	137	88,279.75
Wisconsin.....			406	103,806.29	9	109.70	415	103,715.99
Michigan.....			1,132	477,602.22			1,132	477,602.22
Illinois.....			394	77,324.58	28	284.50	357	77,909.08
Indiana.....			48	4,249.49	6	92.06	54	4,438.55
Ohio.....			546	896,908.27	12	143.79	558	897,052.06
West Virginia.....			96	10,449.23	7	109.71	105	10,558.99
Arizona.....	3	500.97			1	14.98	4	575.95
California.....	194	110,525.29	597	174,803.87	122	1,838.29	903	287,267.45
Oregon.....	11	9,899.06	123	38,806.17	50	854.31	184	49,549.54
Washington.....	108	70,237.30	106	25,943.91	116	1,614.85	322	97,796.06
Alaska.....	7	858.59	23	2,079.46	69	385.21	98	3,323.56
Total.....	1,230	805,584.09	13,722	3,866,535.85	7,681	96,900.18	22,633	4,769,020.10
Total, 1896.....	1,257	844,953.61	13,999	3,762,500.40	7,652	96,426.48	22,908	4,708,880.49
Total, 1895.....	1,200	838,186.81	14,406	3,705,104.23	7,572	92,668.92	22,240	4,635,960.01

## SUMMARY.

Atlantic and Gulf coasts....	853	612,910.67	8,562	1,945,618.79	7,177	89,286.80	16,592	2,647,796.26
Pacific coast.....	373	192,471.51	851	241,333.41	357	5,207.64	1,581	439,012.56
Northern lakes.....	1	119.45	3,229	1,409,983.15			3,230	1,410,102.60
Western rivers.....	3	82.46	1,080	269,600.50	147	2,425.72	1,230	272,108.68
Total.....	1,230	805,584.09	13,722	3,866,535.85	7,681	96,900.18	22,633	4,769,020.10

\* Does not include yachts, lighters, barges, river boats, or canal boats.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND GROSS TONNAGE OF WOODEN AND IRON VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1897.**

Class and Material.	Registered		Enrolled		Licensed		Total	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Wooden Vessels.								
Sailing.....	963	525,805.45	6,872	1,217,922.52	6,524	72,080.22	13,859	1,815,558.19
Steam.....	144	36,337.32	4,430	1,224,985.32	1,096	23,535.74	5,670	1,284,858.98
Canal boats.....	...	...	650	73,785.95	...	...	650	73,785.95
Barges.....	8	3,371.71	1,401	383,967.22	22	255.53	1,431	387,594.46
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>565,515.08</b>	<b>12,853</b>	<b>2,900,661.01</b>	<b>7,642</b>	<b>95,821.49</b>	<b>21,610</b>	<b>3,561,797.58</b>
Iron and Steel Ves'ls.								
Sailing.....	9	17,853.26	36	70,741.97	...	...	45	88,595.23
Steam.....	108	222,136.44	787	850,488.50	39	1,078.67	929	1,073,698.61
Barges.....	3	279.31	46	44,649.37	...	...	49	44,928.68
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>240,269.01</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>965,874.84</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1,078.67</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>1,207,222.52</b>

**TOTAL MERCHANT MARINE TONNAGE, SAILING AND STEAM, OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1840 TO 1897.\***

Fiscal Year.	Sailing		Steam		Total		Increase or Decrease, Per Cent.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
1840.....	...	1,978,425	...	202,339	...	2,180,764	4.02
1850.....	...	2,008,507	...	525,947	...	2,535,454	6.04
1860.....	...	4,485,981	...	867,937	...	5,353,918	4.06
1870.....	25,474	3,171,412	3,524	1,075,095	28,998	4,246,507	2.41
1880.....	19,995	2,856,476	4,717	1,211,558	24,712	4,068,034	2.43
1890.....	17,502	2,565,409	5,965	1,850,088	23,467	4,424,497	2.71
1891.....	17,663	2,668,495	6,216	2,018,264	23,879	4,684,759	5.83
1892.....	17,991	2,690,504	6,392	2,074,417	24,383	4,764,921	1.71
1893.....	17,951	2,641,799	6,561	2,183,372	24,512	4,825,071	1.25
1894.....	17,080	2,494,599	6,526	2,189,430	23,596	4,684,029	-2.90
1895.....	16,686	2,423,159	6,554	2,212,801	23,240	4,635,960	-1.08
1896.....	16,313	2,396,672	6,565	2,307,208	22,908	4,703,880	1.47
1897.....	16,084	2,410,463	6,599	2,358,558	22,683	4,769,020	1.38

**NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF SAILING VESSELS, STEAM VESSELS, CANAL BOATS, AND BARGES IN EACH OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1897.**

States and Terri- tories in which Documented.	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Canal Boats		Barges		Total	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Maine.....	1,691	252,556.35	168	36,454.06	...	...	12	10,581.97	1,871	299,592.40
New Hampshire.....	33	5,922.80	10	614.36	...	...	9	872.00	52	7,409.18
Vermont.....	6	532.59	10	2,937.61	10	1,054.07	...	...	26	4,524.27
Massachusetts.....	1,284	227,324.82	216	94,437.44	...	...	17	6,806.40	1,517	323,968.66
Rhode Island.....	144	12,833.96	71	25,323.45	...	...	6	1,702.64	221	39,865.05
Connecticut.....	457	50,308.95	184	49,431.07	2	249.39	172	32,890.98	815	141,780.39
New York.....	1,935	377,190.59	1,505	690,563.52	579	66,069.23	788	197,919.48	4,857	1,331,742.82
New Jersey.....	924	80,324.57	120	14,479.45	2	230.27	56	21,158.13	1,132	96,212.42
Pennsylvania.....	331	120,418.63	490	142,483.29	57	6,162.99	59	20,043.97	927	289,108.93
Delaware.....	138	11,033.32	36	6,194.13	...	...	...	...	174	17,257.45
Maryland.....	1,796	69,041.54	164	69,825.97	...	...	36	6,506.74	1,966	145,376.25
Dist. of Columbia.....	53	2,967.95	37	10,873.63	...	...	...	...	90	13,741.58
Virginia.....	1,270	38,556.99	136	17,430.65	...	...	7	921.10	1,413	56,908.74
North Carolina.....	413	10,056.66	95	4,861.76	...	...	5	461.86	513	15,880.28
South Carolina.....	162	5,970.17	58	5,193.29	...	...	3	1,330.02	223	12,513.48
Georgia.....	115	22,903.38	66	30,026.23	...	...	...	...	181	52,929.61
Florida.....	530	43,915.20	158	18,551.28	...	...	...	...	688	62,466.48
Alabama.....	102	6,320.04	52	5,024.48	...	...	15	1,726.61	169	13,071.18
Mississippi.....	217	11,469.05	57	7,583.86	...	...	...	...	274	19,052.91
Louisiana.....	216	8,241.70	192	41,800.38	...	...	3	798.49	411	50,840.57
Texas.....	189	6,939.10	52	4,040.73	...	...	46	9,942.80	287	20,922.63
Tennessee.....	...	...	122	15,249.55	...	...	...	...	122	16,249.55
Kentucky.....	...	...	67	13,310.59	...	...	...	...	67	13,310.59
Missouri.....	...	...	116	35,061.16	...	...	92	82,548.42	208	117,609.58
Nebraska.....	...	...	2	1,162.27	...	...	...	...	12	1,162.27
North Dakota.....	...	...	2	412.46	...	...	2	252.35	4	664.81
Montana.....	...	...	2	423.69	...	...	1	18.03	3	441.72
Iowa.....	...	...	37	7,810.42	...	...	14	806.75	51	8,617.17
Minnesota.....	13	21,649.49	109	59,937.31	...	...	15	6,692.96	137	88,279.75
Wisconsin.....	184	24,521.71	205	71,719.61	...	...	26	7,474.67	415	103,715.99
Michigan.....	481	149,177.26	642	329,472.61	...	...	9	1,952.35	1,132	477,602.22
Illinois.....	95	26,708.07	238	48,722.31	...	...	24	2,178.70	357	77,609.08
Indiana.....	...	...	53	4,312.33	...	...	1	126.22	54	4,438.55
Ohio.....	112	87,125.59	419	289,123.17	...	...	27	13,903.30	558	390,052.06
West Virginia.....	...	...	105	10,558.90	...	...	...	...	105	10,558.90
Arizona.....	...	...	3	439.48	...	...	1	136.47	4	575.95
California.....	650	162,181.81	253	125,085.64	...	...	...	...	903	287,267.45
Oregon.....	38	8,711.89	143	38,474.75	...	...	3	2,362.90	184	49,549.54
Washington.....	211	67,769.76	180	29,341.47	...	...	1	684.83	392	97,796.06
Alaska.....	74	2,019.44	24	1,804.12	...	...	...	...	98	3,823.56
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,904</b>	<b>1,904,153.42</b>	<b>6,599</b>	<b>2,338,557.59</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>73,785.95</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>432,523.14</b>	<b>22,633</b>	<b>4,769,020.10</b>
<b>Total, 1840.....</b>	<b>14,274</b>	<b>1,928,290.43</b>	<b>6,595</b>	<b>2,307,207.91</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>75,224.54</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>393,187.61</b>	<b>22,908</b>	<b>4,703,880.49</b>
<b>Total, 1895.....</b>	<b>14,643</b>	<b>1,965,476.08</b>	<b>6,554</b>	<b>2,212,801.19</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>75,050.79</b>	<b>1,363</b>	<b>382,631.95</b>	<b>22,240</b>	<b>4,635,960.01</b>

\* Including canal boats and barges.

† Decrease.

**CLASSIFICATION BY SIZE OF THE SAILING AND STEAM TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
JUNE 30, 1897.**

Sailing Vessels.	Class 0— 5 to 50 Tons.		Class 1— 51 to 100 Tons.		Class 2— 100 to 200 Tons.		Class 3— 200 to 300 Tons.		Class 4— 300 to 400 Tons.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Atlantic and Gulf coasts.....	8,353	138,198.76	1,412	100,015.71	661	91,804.96	262	65,132.28	235	82,637.04
Pacific coast.....	510	11,122.05	91	6,653.26	82	11,941.36	56	14,221.53	55	19,105.70
Northern lakes.....	254	5,925.54	111	8,096.23	111	16,724.96	149	37,826.45	118	39,848.14
Western rivers.....	1	17.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	9,118	155,264.25	1,614	114,765.20	854	120,471.28	407	117,180.26	408	141,590.88

Sailing Vessels.	Class 5— 400 to 500 Tons.		Class 6— 500 to 1,000 Tons.		Class 7— 1,000 to 2,500 Tons.		Class 8— 2,500 Tons and Over.		Total—	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Atlantic and Gulf coasts.....	222	99,529.93	540	378,922.56	246	354,262.13	6	18,855.90	11,967	1,329,349.67
Pacific coast.....	29	13,315.75	72	49,487.80	78	114,835.45	..	...	973	240,632.90
Northern lakes.....	55	24,518.11	140	96,747.86	41	58,970.37	14	45,746.39	963	334,108.95
Western rivers.....	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	1	17.90
Total.....	306	137,363.79	752	525,158.22	365	527,757.95	20	64,601.69	13,904	1,904,153.42

Steam Vessels.	Class 0— 5 to 50 Tons.		Class 1— 50 to 100 Tons.		Class 2— 100 to 200 Tons.		Class 3— 200 to 300 Tons.		Class 4— 300 to 400 Tons.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Atlantic and Gulf coasts.....	1,221	33,399.23	637	46,627.11	477	65,956.01	137	34,200.64	100	35,280.00
Pacific coast.....	180	4,565.89	97	7,191.53	87	13,394.99	75	18,307.52	38	12,716.20
Northern lakes.....	675	17,497.99	236	16,999.50	159	22,636.79	71	17,411.95	71	24,707.56
Western rivers.....	286	9,912.32	279	19,319.71	228	33,269.51	84	20,720.16	56	19,315.66
Total.....	2,374	65,364.83	1,249	90,137.85	951	135,257.30	367	90,640.27	265	91,999.32

Steam Vessels.	Class 5— 400 to 500 Tons.		Class 6— 500 to 1,000 Tons.		Class 7— 1,000 to 2,500 Tons.		Class 8— 2,500 Tons and Over.		Total—	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Atlantic and Gulf coasts.....	108	45,919.63	243	173,738.99	139	240,562.89	98	335,447.45	3,173	1,011,101.95
Pacific coast.....	27	11,896.87	52	34,739.61	32	49,376.94	15	42,956.91	603	195,145.46
Northern lakes.....	37	16,499.49	127	92,116.09	346	538,275.24	53	181,091.44	1,775	977,235.45
Western rivers.....	25	11,309.59	66	43,863.04	12	17,364.88	..	...	1,048	175,074.73
Total.....	192	85,624.54	488	344,457.73	549	895,579.95	164	559,495.80	6,599	2,358,557.59

**FOREIGN AND COASTING TRADES, AND THE FISHERIES TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
FROM 1840 TO 1897.**

Fiscal Year.	Foreign Trade.		Coasting Trade.		Whale Fisheries.		Cod and Mackerel Fisheries.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1840.....	...	762,838	...	1,176,604	...	136,927	...	104,306
1850.....	...	1,439,694	...	1,797,825	...	148,017	...	151,918
18 0.....	...	2,379,396	...	2,644,867	...	166,841	...	162,764
1870.....	2,943	1,448,846	23,764	2,638,247	299	67,954	2,292	91,490
1880.....	2,204	1,314,402	20,011	2,637,696	174	38,408	2,323	77,538
1890.....	1,451	928,062	20,481	3,409,435	76	18,633	1,459	68,367
1891.....	1,516	988,719	20,829	3,609,676	71	17,231	1,433	68,993
1892.....	1,459	977,624	21,303	3,700,773	73	17,052	1,548	69,472
1893.....	1,272	833,199	21,602	3,854,693	71	16,904	1,567	70,575
1894.....	1,279	899,698	20,630	3,696,276	71	16,482	1,906	71,573
1895.....	1,193	822,347	20,382	3,728,714	67	15,339	1,568	69,090
1896.....	1,193	829,833	20,030	3,790,296	64	15,121	1,621	68,630
1897.....	1,176	792,870	19,802	3,896,826	54	12,714	1,601	66,610

Since 1789, the years of greatest tonnage in the various trades were: Foreign trade, 2,496,894 tons in 1861; coasting trade, 3,896,826 tons in 1897; whale fisheries, 198,594 tons in 1858; cod and mackerel fisheries, 204,197 tons in 1892.

## CLASS, NUMBER, AND GROSS TONNAGE OF VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1897, BY STATES.

States in which Built.	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Canal Boats		Barges		Total	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Maine.....	39	14,412.48	4	251.14	...	...	1	87.83	44	14,751.45
Massachusetts.....	21	559.79	5	645.26	...	...	...	...	26	1,205.05
Rhode Island.....	4	27.41	1	21.23	...	...	1	29.29	6	77.93
Connecticut.....	10	1,845.18	6	1,273.50	...	...	6	2,788.68	22	5,907.41
New York.....	23	2,270.25	43	5,047.25	42	5,435.57	105	23,618.54	213	36,371.61
New Jersey.....	15	127.95	5	1,211.95	...	...	26	4,640.50	46	5,980.40
Pennsylvania.....	1	74.68	12	9,228.38	24	3,886.96	11	1,871.74	48	15,061.78
Delaware.....	1	7.25	10	4,514.59	1	188.84	1	147.45	13	4,858.13
Maryland.....	80	1,116.41	6	764.36	3	705.02	23	6,150.32	112	8,736.11
Dist. Columbia.....	1	10.39	1	18.48	...	...	...	...	2	28.87
Virginia.....	14	214.80	6	9,747.31	...	...	...	...	22	9,962.11
North Carolina.....	10	105.18	9	194.25	...	...	...	...	19	299.41
South Carolina.....	9	86.58	2	349.08	...	...	...	...	11	435.64
Georgia.....	9	119.75	1	724.15	...	...	...	...	10	843.90
Florida.....	17	187.96	6	359.82	...	...	...	...	23	547.78
Alabama.....	2	28.10	2	320.49	...	...	...	...	4	348.59
Mississippi.....	10	379.74	10	351.75	...	...	1	245.75	21	977.24
Louisiana.....	9	125.53	5	238.00	...	...	8	781.90	17	1,145.43
Texas.....	6	60.21	1	37.40	...	...	1	157.20	8	254.81
Tennessee.....	...	...	20	1,580.29	...	...	...	...	20	1,580.29
Kentucky.....	...	...	14	4,683.84	...	...	...	...	14	4,683.84
Missouri.....	...	...	10	280.65	...	...	3	493.61	13	774.26
Montana.....	...	...	1	379.88	...	...	...	...	1	379.88
Iowa.....	...	...	4	258.50	...	...	...	...	4	258.50
Minnesota.....	...	...	6	315.13	...	...	6	379.07	12	694.20
Wisconsin.....	1	20.17	4	165.86	...	...	...	...	5	186.03
Michigan.....	13	17,761.92	19	83,106.07	...	...	3	2,934.69	35	53,862.68
Illinois.....	5	12,982.11	15	12,840.56	...	...	8	3,666.15	23	29,488.82
Indiana.....	...	...	6	245.65	...	...	...	...	6	245.65
Ohio.....	3	6,585.78	14	13,597.44	...	...	1	3,562.09	18	23,745.31
West Virginia.....	...	...	9	1,044.65	...	...	...	...	9	1,044.65
California.....	10	1,553.54	3	1,119.11	...	...	...	...	13	2,672.65
Oregon.....	4	1,170.84	16	779.56	...	...	...	...	20	1,950.40
Washington.....	18	2,453.80	12	397.18	...	...	...	...	30	2,850.98
Alaska.....	1	20.86	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20.86
Total.....	339	64,306.60	288	106,152.85	70	10,216.41	195	51,554.79	891	232,232.65
Total 1896.....	339	65,236.45	286	138,023.20	13	1,495.29	55	22,336.64	723	227,096.58
Total 1895.....	397	34,899.80	243	69,753.63	11	1,125.42	38	5,723.38	694	111,602.23

## CLASS, NUMBER, AND GROSS TONNAGE OF IRON AND STEEL VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1897, BY PORTS.

Ports.	Iron Steam.		Sailing.		Steel Steam.		Barges.		Total	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
New York, N. Y.....	...	...	...	...	2	75.45	...	...	2	75.45
Newark, N. J.....	...	...	...	...	4	1,199.07	10	1,645.49	14	2,844.56
Philadelphia, Pa.....	...	...	...	...	7	6,720.43	...	...	7	6,720.43
Wilmington, Del.....	1	159.32	...	...	5	3,147.54	...	...	6	3,306.86
Baltimore, Md.....	...	...	...	...	1	460.94	...	...	1	460.94
Newport News, Va.....	...	...	...	...	4	9,704.50	...	...	4	9,704.50
Buffalo, N. Y.....	...	...	1	1,774.92	3	3,045.03	...	...	2	4,819.95
Cleveland, Ohio.....	...	...	2	6,400.68	3	12,541.32	1	3,562.09	6	22,501.09
Detroit, Mich.....	...	...	...	...	3	12,488.23	...	...	3	12,488.23
Port Huron, Mich.....	...	...	3	10,364.26	3	12,095.58	...	...	6	22,359.79
Marquette, Mich.....	...	...	1	3,231.30	1	3,200.79	1	2,721.34	3	9,153.43
Chicago, Ill.....	...	...	4	12,950.21	4	12,495.39	1	3,599.09	9	29,053.69
New Orleans, La.....	...	...	...	...	1	99.00	...	...	1	99.00
Louisville, Ky.....	...	...	...	...	1	226.99	...	...	1	226.99
St. Louis, Mo.....	...	...	...	...	1	19.96	...	...	1	19.96
Dubuque, Iowa.....	...	...	...	...	1	166.30	...	...	1	166.30
Pittsburg, Pa.....	...	...	...	...	1	390.51	...	...	1	390.51
Total.....	1	159.32	11	34,630.37	43	78,076.98	13	11,528.01	68	124,394.68
Total 1896.....	1	57.06	5	13,684.76	48	96,331.47	6	3,146.82	60	113,220.11
Total 1895.....	3	2,438.79	3	5,268.78	32	40,181.47	5	705.92	43	48,594.96

## NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1840 TO 1897—FISCAL YEARS.

Year.	Sailing		Steam		Canal Boats		Barges		Total	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1840.....	808	106,518	87	14,686	...	...	...	...	895	121,204
1850.....	1,225	227,968	197	51,258	...	...	...	...	1,422	279,226
1860.....	807	145,428	264	61,966	...	...	...	...	1,143	236,194
1870.....	816	146,340	302	87,842	468	41,386	229	46,822	1,755	273,227
1880.....	490	59,057	348	78,874	17	1,887	77	17,612	922	157,410
1890.....	505	102,873	410	159,046	40	4,346	96	27,858	1,051	294,123
1891.....	735	144,290	488	185,037	57	7,059	108	32,910	1,384	369,302
1892.....	846	83,217	438	92,581	37	4,580	74	19,305	1,395	196,636
1893.....	493	49,348	380	134,308	28	3,791	55	24,132	956	211,639
1894.....	477	37,827	393	85,720	14	1,522	54	8,126	938	181,186
1895.....	397	34,900	248	69,754	11	1,225	38	5,723	694	111,602
1896.....	369	65,236	286	138,023	13	1,495	55	22,337	723	227,097
1897.....	338	64,306	288	106,153	70	10,216	195	51,555	891	232,233

Since 1797, the years of greatest tonnage were: Sailing vessels, 510,690 tons in 1855; steam vessels, 185,067 tons in 1891; total tonnage, 593,450 in 1855.

NOTE.—For earlier and intervening years to 1797, refer to Volume I, pages 195 and 196.

TONNAGE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED IN FOREIGN TRADE FROM 1821 TO 1897.

(Bureau of Statistics.)

Year.	Entries			Clearances			Total		
	Amer- ican.	Per Cent.	For- eign.	Amer- ican.	Per Cent.	For- eign.	Amer- ican.	Per Cent.	For- eign.
1821.....	765,098	91	81,526	9	804,947	91	1,570,045	90	164,604
1822.....	787,061	89	100,541	11	813,748	90	1,501,769	88	198,081
1823.....	775,271	86	119,498	14	810,761	87	1,586,032	86	230,298
1824.....	860,038	89	102,367	11	919,278	89	1,769,311	90	204,919
1825.....	890,754	90	92,927	10	980,266	90	1,841,120	91	188,007
1826.....	942,206	89	105,654	11	953,012	90	1,895,218	89	205,071
1827.....	918,861	86	137,589	14	980,542	88	1,988,908	88	268,639
1828.....	868,881	86	150,223	14	997,404	86	1,765,785	85	301,253
1829.....	872,949	86	130,743	14	944,799	87	1,817,748	87	263,749
1830.....	967,227	88	131,900	12	971,760	88	1,988,987	88	265,236
1831.....	922,952	76	281,948	24	972,504	78	2,199,222	77	553,942
1832.....	949,622	70	308,068	30	974,865	71	1,924,487	71	780,543
1833.....	1,111,441	69	496,705	31	1,142,160	69	2,253,601	68	998,744
1834.....	1,074,670	65	568,062	35	1,134,020	66	2,208,690	66	1,145,752
1835.....	1,352,653	68	641,310	32	1,400,517	69	2,753,270	68	1,280,134
1836.....	1,255,884	64	680,213	36	1,315,523	66	2,570,907	65	1,354,954
1837.....	1,290,720	62	765,708	38	1,266,622	62	2,596,342	63	1,521,995
1838.....	1,302,764	68	592,110	32	1,408,761	69	2,711,735	69	1,196,276
1839.....	1,491,279	71	624,814	29	1,477,828	71	2,969,207	71	1,236,658
1840.....	1,576,946	68	712,363	32	1,647,009	69	3,223,955	69	1,418,499
1841.....	1,631,909	66	738,444	32	1,684,156	68	3,266,065	69	1,473,298
1842.....	1,510,111	67	732,775	33	1,538,451	67	3,048,562	68	1,473,272
1843.....	1,143,423	68	534,752	32	1,288,083	70	2,411,696	70	1,058,701
1844.....	1,977,438	68	916,922	32	2,010,924	68	3,988,362	69	1,823,736
1845.....	2,036,486	69	910,536	31	2,068,977	69	4,089,483	69	1,840,838
1846.....	2,151,114	69	959,739	31	2,221,028	69	4,372,142	70	1,927,917
1847.....	2,101,359	66	1,220,946	34	2,202,368	65	4,306,752	65	2,386,951
1848.....	2,368,482	63	1,406,191	37	2,461,290	63	4,854,762	64	2,800,265
1849.....	2,658,321	61	1,710,615	39	2,753,724	62	5,412,045	62	3,386,224
1850.....	2,573,016	59	1,775,623	41	2,632,788	60	5,205,804	60	3,508,537
1851.....	3,064,349	61	1,639,091	39	3,200,519	62	6,254,868	62	3,686,626
1852.....	3,235,522	61	2,057,858	39	3,230,590	61	6,468,112	62	4,104,968
1853.....	4,004,013	63	2,277,990	37	3,766,799	62	7,770,802	63	4,576,730
1854.....	3,752,115	63	2,132,242	37	3,911,892	64	7,663,547	65	4,240,026
1855.....	3,861,391	64	2,068,948	36	4,068,979	65	7,980,373	65	4,194,270
1856.....	4,285,484	65	2,486,766	35	4,538,884	64	8,923,448	65	4,945,878
1857.....	4,721,370	65	2,464,946	35	4,580,651	64	9,302,021	66	4,955,116
1858.....	4,365,642	66	2,209,408	34	4,490,033	66	8,885,075	67	4,522,162
1859.....	4,265,648	67	2,540,387	33	5,297,367	66	10,563,015	68	5,153,775
1860.....	5,921,285	71	2,253,911	29	6,165,924	70	12,067,209	71	4,977,916
1861.....	5,282,917	69	2,217,554	31	4,880,313	68	10,133,230	70	4,479,696
1862.....	5,117,686	69	2,245,278	31	4,961,818	67	10,079,508	69	4,622,571
1863.....	6,614,068	63	2,640,678	37	4,447,261	59	9,061,959	62	5,704,401
1864.....	3,068,434	46	3,471,219	54	3,090,948	45	6,157,382	46	7,212,550
1865.....	3,493,661	47	3,216,967	53	3,025,184	45	5,908,795	47	6,812,960
1866.....	3,372,060	43	4,410,424	57	3,388,176	43	4,436,364	47	6,755,236
1867.....	3,455,052	44	4,818,673	56	3,419,502	43	4,485,490	47	6,874,554
1868.....	3,550,550	44	4,495,465	56	3,717,956	44	4,561,060	46	7,298,506
1869.....	3,402,668	38	5,347,694	62	3,381,363	38	5,372,570	42	6,794,081
1870.....	3,498,088	38	5,609,621	62	3,506,929	38	5,602,474	42	6,992,967
1871.....	3,742,740	87	6,266,444	63	3,746,942	87	6,151,537	88	7,490,682
1872.....	3,711,846	34	7,094,577	66	3,682,309	34	7,061,425	66	7,394,155
1873.....	3,612,631	30	8,068,066	70	3,756,564	30	8,065,132	70	7,399,195
1874.....	3,898,725	39	9,197,829	71	3,962,052	39	9,247,306	70	7,875,777
1875.....	3,573,950	30	8,118,860	70	3,786,639	31	8,156,968	69	7,310,589
1876.....	3,611,436	28	8,969,312	72	3,782,415	29	8,922,699	71	7,343,851
1877.....	3,663,408	27	9,791,386	73	3,765,171	26	9,677,718	72	7,428,574
1878.....	3,642,417	25	10,821,387	75	3,872,203	26	10,935,318	74	7,514,620
1879.....	3,415,410	21	12,777,734	79	3,464,360	21	12,610,923	79	8,679,770
1880.....	3,496,964	19	14,573,685	81	3,875,535	18	14,645,544	82	8,834,319
1881.....	3,253,584	17	15,065,620	83	3,367,355	18	15,094,862	83	6,629,119
1882.....	3,340,968	18	14,250,769	82	3,317,598	18	14,439,164	82	6,658,566
1883.....	3,255,543	20	13,126,184	80	3,307,280	20	13,233,673	80	6,562,766
1884.....	3,202,398	21	11,866,536	78	3,216,641	22	11,967,902	78	6,438,984
1885.....	3,132,011	22	12,172,816	79	3,231,556	21	12,283,213	79	6,363,567
1886.....	3,231,573	21	11,904,043	79	3,303,373	21	12,024,299	79	6,534,462
1887.....	3,395,516	21	12,450,767	79	3,259,046	20	12,494,185	80	6,624,566
1888.....	3,596,767	22	12,026,336	78	3,415,004	22	12,253,900	78	6,781,771
1889.....	3,724,325	23	12,227,794	77	3,968,454	24	12,354,693	78	7,112,779
1890.....	4,063,121	23	14,024,140	77	4,066,757	23	14,192,105	77	8,149,878
1891.....	4,380,304	24	13,823,491	76	4,455,402	24	13,905,430	78	8,836,206
1892.....	4,499,955	22	16,543,489	78	4,536,151	22	16,624,882	78	9,106,106
1893.....	4,358,686	22	15,223,130	78	4,403,362	22	15,757,384	78	8,762,048
1894.....	4,654,679	23	15,334,984	77	4,739,918	23	15,531,772	77	9,394,597
1895.....	4,472,830	23	14,822,065	77	4,504,227	23	15,246,919	77	9,977,057
1896.....	5,106,320	25	15,762,864	75	5,329,569	25	16,084,886	75	10,525,919



**MOTIVE POWER AND CHIEF MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD'S MERCHANT MARINE.**  
(Recorded in Lloyd's, 100 tons or over.)

**THE WORLD.**

Year.	Total Vessels		Steam			Sail	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.
1880.....	32,298	22,151,651	11,108	12,985,372	8,295,514	21,190	9,166,279
1881.....	32,326	22,939,958	11,705	13,816,509	8,804,739	20,621	9,123,449
1882.....	32,066	23,694,508	12,193	14,562,003	9,220,974	19,873	9,132,505
1883.....	32,010	24,358,375	12,558	15,264,418	9,622,610	19,452	8,998,957
1884.....	30,721	24,569,496	12,907	16,066,202	10,111,769	17,814	8,508,294
1885.....	30,368	25,107,632	13,256	16,887,971	10,573,642	17,112	8,219,661
1886.....	29,890	25,614,089	13,652	17,737,825	11,027,608	16,228	7,876,264
1887.....	28,351	25,907,451	14,183	18,606,612	11,581,829	14,168	7,300,839

Year.	Power.	Wood		Iron		Steel	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1890 } Steam.....		902	380,147	7,719	8,495,920	2,343	4,066,555
1890 } Sail.....		18,924	6,693,738	1,879	2,021,593	248	348,653
Total.....		19,826	7,053,885	9,598	10,517,513	2,591	4,495,208
1891 } Steam.....		1,006	375,207	7,808	8,252,841	2,941	5,145,558
1891 } Sail.....		18,312	6,547,967	1,824	1,963,109	349	512,565
Total.....		19,318	6,923,194	9,630	10,215,950	3,290	5,658,423
1892 } Steam.....		998	363,315	7,531	8,058,848	3,516	6,066,411
1892 } Sail.....		17,343	6,199,753	1,807	1,924,915	598	916,683
Total.....		18,341	6,563,068	9,338	9,983,763	4,114	7,015,094
1893 } Steam.....		1,014	364,961	7,439	7,914,687	3,943	6,938,215
1893 } Sail.....		16,887	5,996,919	1,762	1,879,185	661	1,028,118
Total.....		17,901	6,363,880	9,201	9,793,872	4,604	7,966,333
1894 } Steam.....		1,003	360,419	7,238	7,661,124	4,502	7,966,235
1894 } Sail.....		15,237	5,462,438	1,708	1,814,267	759	1,142,750
Total.....		16,240	5,822,857	8,941	9,475,391	5,261	9,128,985
1895 } Steam.....		1,007	360,911	7,099	7,432,890	4,994	9,068,000
1895 } Sail.....		14,526	5,178,766	1,671	1,778,671	801	1,185,101
Total.....		15,533	5,534,677	8,770	9,211,561	5,795	10,223,101
1896 } Steam.....		1,002	350,221	6,959	7,186,852	5,525	10,137,431
1896 } Sail.....		13,674	4,846,267	1,608	1,714,593	841	1,241,569
Total.....		14,676	5,196,478	8,567	8,901,445	6,366	11,379,000
1897 } Steam.....		1,048	354,202	6,965	6,985,067	6,102	11,253,129
1897 } Sail.....		11,651	4,277,045	1,546	1,649,509	875	1,306,876
Total.....		12,699	4,631,387	8,411	8,584,576	6,977	12,560,005

## MARINE WRECKS AND DISASTERS.

The following statement of Disasters to vessels of the United States, from 1884 to 1897, is compiled from the reports of the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service:

## ON THE ATLANTIC, GULF, AND PACIFIC COASTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Wrecks Involving Total Loss.	Casualties Involving Partial and Unknown Damage.	Tonnage Vessels Totally Lost.	Tonnage Vessels Damaged.	Losses to Vessels.	Losses to Cargoes.	Passengers.	Crews.	Lives Lost.
1884....	780	186	545	37,293	208,279	\$2,684,540	\$1,014,850	6,834	6,241	197
1885....	694	175	459	30,277	218,293	2,416,530	627,000	7,638	6,397	47
1886....	850	253	597	51,800	224,088	2,906,370	1,230,780	7,832	7,047	151
1887....	728	204	524	41,423	248,128	2,428,700	723,965	6,422	6,801	110
1888....	748	194	553	35,529	252,516	2,898,905	994,055	5,013	6,431	144
1889....	761	223	588	51,833	267,670	3,984,590	970,765	4,905	7,465	159
1890....	754	214	540	60,912	284,236	3,303,390	1,012,680	9,108	7,890	202
1891....	734	192	542	46,081	263,146	2,718,485	1,032,690	12,076	7,984	165
1892....	733	196	537	38,743	270,851	2,527,805	503,085	8,937	6,583	108
1893....	722	213	509	58,512	306,835	3,415,510	697,215	8,066	6,981	67
1894....	747	207	540	54,553	277,192	3,255,580	767,900	9,339	7,116	240
1895....	705	221	494	43,323	274,941	2,321,740	474,465	7,132	6,019	107
1896....	584	166	418	37,365	250,031	2,117,895	608,340	5,952	6,147	65
1897....	565	148	417	44,014	245,581	3,239,775	810,255	4,239	5,146	96

## ON THE GREAT LAKES.

1884....	323	63	260	16,940	112,267	1,158,625	470,265	391	2,863	91
1885....	239	37	202	8,232	95,301	814,645	211,790	179	2,232	18
1886....	220	51	169	12,706	88,708	824,245	148,445	184	1,969	78
1887....	339	64	275	15,852	131,378	1,048,150	371,080	1,089	2,150	108
1888....	319	75	244	19,147	126,874	1,074,200	418,545	448	2,940	68
1889....	264	50	214	12,690	149,535	1,039,725	189,355	66	2,742	26
1890....	298	40	258	15,665	191,578	1,431,055	293,085	1,149	3,300	8
1891....	337	63	274	17,453	214,600	1,339,805	243,490	1,607	3,556	50
1892....	347	68	299	18,001	261,172	1,740,325	544,425	164	3,487	38
1893....	325	51	274	20,540	206,741	1,763,320	445,220	376	3,312	102
1894....	322	77	245	31,277	218,251	1,942,740	481,160	692	3,444	110
1895....	256	40	216	20,074	107,000	1,222,000	200,000	300	3,000	23
1896....	358	66	262	23,694	328,188	1,581,965	443,850	1,359	4,051	31
1897....	229	34	195	13,436	195,337	1,087,405	195,475	1,018	2,970	18

## ON RIVERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1884....	193	53	140	12,610	42,071	826,735	554,725	1,406	2,637	39
1885....	193	65	123	12,942	42,602	908,280	254,985	4,974	2,862	43
1886....	199	53	146	12,568	52,341	829,820	313,775	1,811	2,733	37
1887....	188	55	133	20,203	47,465	1,023,815	416,670	1,139	2,725	80
1888....	173	59	121	11,937	48,334	634,265	473,890	2,146	2,330	17
1889....	170	47	123	15,238	45,079	678,780	431,290	1,790	3,023	78
1890....	161	57	104	12,558	39,568	735,065	191,405	2,079	2,484	63
1891....	170	46	124	10,565	51,153	569,465	400,585	1,73	2,96	129
1892....	179	54	125	6,656	59,636	550,710	209,805	2,830	2,725	50
1893....	176	63	113	18,428	41,585	1,043,335	132,810	1,634	2,301	34
1894....	202	69	133	12,975	52,546	794,225	113,650	3,459	3,102	29
1895....	189	62	127	11,034	46,705	730,035	149,315	2,028	2,836	14
1896....	197	58	139	16,984	51,539	1,130,195	71,835	2,023	2,728	50
1897....	149	56	93	9,755	42,205	629,575	120,390	1,210	2,422	7

## AT SEA AND ON THE COASTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1884....	401	138	263	46,764	145,959	2,714,480	1,834,975	1,236	4,961	480
1885....	341	115	226	54,277	136,215	3,239,140	1,349,605	1,233	4,019	223
1886....	331	142	239	51,339	117,955	2,543,650	1,574,135	535	4,069	310
1887....	314	103	211	39,921	136,431	1,761,390	629,295	273	3,570	251
1888....	296	98	198	53,743	121,979	2,744,370	1,684,800	841	3,546	300
1889....	331	121	210	51,502	149,225	3,965,100	855,195	1,063	4,817	396
1890....	257	99	158	43,907	112,493	2,080,950	705,425	349	3,046	233
1891....	234	79	155	30,324	125,255	1,406,940	916,245	648	3,160	104
1892....	277	100	177	47,277	135,395	2,567,335	1,321,075	921	3,464	449
1893....	258	88	170	39,811	157,683	1,541,830	724,610	1,149	3,417	198
1894....	280	108	172	38,032	136,798	2,273,855	760,875	755	3,790	295
1895....	287	119	168	59,008	134,250	2,574,135	910,375	1,377	4,069	493
1896....	253	96	157	43,412	128,966	1,655,740	894,615	898	3,381	223
1897....	206	77	129	33,673	126,449	1,377,380	587,375	727	2,980	

## THE WORLD'S MERCHANT MARINE.

STATEMENT OF NUMBER AND NET AND GROSS TONNAGE OF STEAM AND SAILING VESSELS OF OVER  
100 TONS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, AS RECORDED IN  
LLOYD'S REGISTER FOR 1897-98.

Flag.	Steam			Sail		Total	
	No.	Net Tons.	Gross Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.
British:							
United Kingdom.....	6,855	6,281,895	10,213,509	2,452	2,189,840	9,107	12,408,409
Colonies.....	879	355,840	585,877	1,251	493,590	2,130	1,079,467
Total.....	7,534	6,637,735	10,799,446	3,703	2,683,430	11,237	13,482,876
American (United States).....	733	792,129	1,105,423	2,427	1,221,415	3,160	2,328,838
Argentinian.....	91	31,009	49,311	102	27,303	193	76,614
Austro-Hungarian.....	185	167,065	271,772	115	56,990	300	328,763
Belgian.....	98	96,801	137,521	8	910	101	198,431
Brazilian.....	209	83,710	129,513	100	26,000	309	155,513
Chilian.....	45	30,478	48,723	96	57,890	141	108,619
Chinese.....	40	83,690	54,192	2	695	42	84,887
Colombian.....	2	693	1,118	6	2,355	8	3,473
Danish.....	208	171,859	283,214	496	124,221	791	407,485
Dutch.....	225	234,177	340,780	149	92,994	374	433,774
Egyptian.....	11	6,880	11,589	.....	.....	11	11,589
French.....	602	480,735	854,916	549	207,466	1,151	1,162,832
German.....	1,029	965,850	1,549,961	564	479,951	1,623	2,029,912
Greek.....	134	104,115	163,571	430	131,077	564	234,648
Hawaiian.....	21	11,147	16,927	15	17,813	36	34,740
Haitian.....	7	1,247	2,504	2	361	9	2,865
Italian.....	247	247,752	402,206	904	408,296	1,151	810,501
Japanese.....	434	253,777	404,475	71	18,407	505	422,882
Mexican.....	18	4,674	7,781	15	3,880	33	11,141
Montenegrin.....	1	1,080	1,857	14	3,051	15	4,908
Norwegian.....	604	355,535	564,533	2,098	1,069,965	2,762	1,664,498
Persian.....	2	696	971	2	1,232	4	2,206
Peruvian.....	4	3,736	5,744	35	9,833	39	15,576
Portuguese.....	42	33,639	55,393	134	45,099	176	100,492
Roumanian.....	14	3,853	7,401	.....	.....	14	7,401
Russian.....	337	183,545	311,622	769	238,404	1,106	550,026
Sarawak.....	3	650	1,084	.....	.....	3	1,084
Siamese.....	3	1,537	2,786	1	653	4	3,444
Spanish.....	420	323,777	506,580	303	81,207	723	587,737
Swedish.....	570	186,926	292,660	811	230,284	1,381	532,944
Turkish.....	106	51,057	81,204	169	44,471	275	125,675
Uruguayan.....	21	10,943	16,876	18	3,234	39	20,110
Venezuelian.....	13	2,547	4,363	8	1,111	21	5,479
Zanzibar.....	3	1,871	3,168	.....	.....	3	3,168
Other countries, Arabia, Salva- dor, Oman, Ecuador, Liberia, etc.....	17	10,364	15,417	30	11,857	47	26,774
Total.....	14,188	11,531,829	18,606,612	14,163	7,300,839	28,351	25,907,451

## BRITISH WRECKS AT SEA.

The following is a statement of the number and tonnage of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom totally lost at sea, for each year from 1880 to 1895, not including vessels of the Royal Navy:

Year.	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1880	736	197,088	99	65,112	835	262,150
1881	834	205,432	130	91,909	973	297,341
1882	581	157,641	152	103,259	733	260,900
1883	646	162,065	147	101,687	793	263,682
1884	463	111,406	158	114,087	616	225,473
1885	422	111,045	126	106,146	557	217,191
1886	507	125,631	137	90,871	644	216,502
1887	264	94,202	126	99,964	590	194,166
1888	423	115,848	115	73,512	538	189,360
1889	331	93,343	116	81,199	447	174,542
1890	394	93,870	134	112,864	528	206,734
1891	448	104,991	130	112,431	597	217,422
1892	321	84,220	96	76,076	417	160,296
1893	391	82,888	123	96,086	523	178,974
1894	390	70,793	149	104,126	539	174,919
1895	257	102,929	113	98,123	370	201,052

NOTE.—The losses of unregistered vessels are included in the above figures.

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND CREW LOST BY WRECKS AND CASUALTIES AT SEA TO VESSELS  
BELONGING TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, EXCLUSIVE OF VESSELS OF THE ROYAL NAVY, IN THE  
YEARS 1880 TO 1895.

Year.	From Sailing Vessels			From Steam Vessels			Total		
	Crew.	Passen- gers.	Total.	Crew.	Passen- gers.	Total.	Crew.	Passen- gers.	Total.
1880	1,452	23	1,480	516	79	595	1,968	107	2,075
1881	2,245	18	2,263	688	214	902	2,963	232	3,165
1882	1,234	22	1,256	637	34	671	1,871	56	1,927
1883	1,757	24	1,781	848	69	917	2,605	93	2,698
1884	986	91	1,077	423	145	567	1,408	236	1,644
1885	875	24	899	494	33	523	1,369	63	1,431
1886	867	32	899	406	38	441	1,270	70	1,340
1887	772	271	1,043	754	91	845	1,525	363	1,888
1888	757	60	817	379	721	1,100	1,136	731	1,917
1889	613	21	634	376	35	411	939	56	1,045
1890	894	25	909	498	147	635	1,372	172	1,544
1891	943	18	960	400	566	966	1,342	584	1,926
1892	812	40	852	404	72	478	1,218	112	1,330
1893	763	57	820	634	33	667	1,397	90	1,487
1894	946	71	1,017	536	1,183	1,719	1,482	1,254	2,736
1895	964	70	1,024	385	34	419	1,339	104	1,443

## LAKE NAVIGATION.

NUMBER AND GROSS TONNAGE ON VESSELS OF ALL KINDS IN THE DIFFERENT CUSTOMS DISTRICTS ON THE NORTHERN LAKES FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

Customs District.	State.	1895		1896		1897	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Vermont.....	Vermont.....	35	5,304	29	4,768	26	4,524
Champlain.....	New York.....	347	35,191	358	36,358	359	36,429
Oswegatchie.....	".....	49	23,546	51	23,577	46	23,015
Cape Vincent.....	".....	56	3,676	56	3,624	59	3,628
Oswego.....	".....	44	8,404	45	8,578	45	8,643
Genesee.....	".....	22	5,409	16	1,128	14	1,001
Niagara.....	".....	23	8,983	7	2,399	8	2,702
Buffalo Creek.....	".....	376	183,997	388	191,834	312	193,494
Dunkirk.....	".....	3	68	2	57	2	57
Total.....	".....	920	266,975	923	267,525	845	268,975
Erie.....	Pennsylvania.....	59	36,538	63	28,672	59	38,595
Cuyahoga.....	Ohio.....	257	238,843	297	271,610	286	297,698
Sandusky.....	".....	96	46,645	96	46,375	93	44,127
Miami.....	".....	82	22,413	80	27,906	77	26,919
Total.....	".....	435	305,901	443	345,891	456	368,744
Detroit.....	Michigan.....	288	163,542	239	167,197	286	174,631
Huron.....	".....	448	178,948	449	204,008	441	202,946
Superior.....	".....	168	74,850	164	72,577	144	65,971
Michigan.....	".....	282	33,965	279	33,996	261	24,054
Total.....	".....	1,186	451,123	1,181	477,713	1,132	477,602
Chicago.....	Illinois.....	299	80,207	264	71,793	251	66,306
Milwaukee.....	Wisconsin.....	350	87,927	350	91,627	350	99,115
Duluth.....	Minnesota.....	58	5,485	80	26,079	111	36,244
Total Great Lakes.....		3,342	1,241,459	3,333	1,324,068	.....	1,410,108

TOTAL NUMBER AND GROSS TONNAGE OF VESSELS BUILT ON THE LAKES, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Number.....	204	169	175	106	93	117	120
Gross tonnage.....	111,856	45,969	99,271	41,965	36,353	108,782	116,937

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF ALL REGISTERED VESSELS IN THE CUSTOMS DISTRICTS OF THE NORTHERN LAKES.

Years.	Total		Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Barges	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1890.....	2,487	552,341.59	912	209,465.08	1,415	302,294.70	160	40,611.83
1891.....	2,494	601,291.10	970	257,259.65	1,368	303,271.36	156	40,768.59
1892.....	2,610	642,127.88	1,082	288,987.60	1,371	311,111.26	167	42,049.02
1893.....	2,612	651,792.75	1,120	301,256.87	1,332	317,744.46	150	42,801.42
1894.....	2,558	657,507.36	1,144	318,962.32	1,294	305,219.52	120	31,325.53
1895.....	2,540	672,631.47	1,154	322,365.33	1,282	310,398.47	104	23,885.67
1896.....	2,547	683,154.43	1,258	378,376.18	1,195	279,773.24	94	23,204.45
1897.....	2,541	721,307.70	1,207	387,209.01	1,258	312,667.22	82	21,487.47
1898.....	2,641	806,189.10	1,323	476,035.74	1,242	312,285.94	76	17,747.43
1899.....	2,737	900,846.75	1,436	571,204.78	1,251	322,891.26	50	6,947.69
1894.....	+3,341	+1,227,401.00	1,731	843,240.00	1,139	302,935.00	471	+83,181.00
1895.....	+3,342	+1,241,459.00	1,755	857,735.00	1,100	311,642.00	457	+83,181.00
1896.....	+3,333	+1,324,067.58	1,792	924,630.51	1,044	309,152.18	497	+90,284.69
1897.....	+3,230	+1,410,102.60	1,776	977,236.45	998	334,103.95	462	+98,763.20

TOTAL FREIGHT MOVEMENT BY COMMODITIES ON THE LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVER IN 1890.

Lakes and River. Receipts and shipments.....	Total.	Products of Agriculture						Potatoes.	Other.
		Wheat.	Corn.	Grain.	Mill Products.	Fruit.	Hav.		
	51,203,106	1,588,312	3,513,515	990,514	1,886,189	26,964	18,077	3,698	132,517
Lake Superior.....	7,925,930	399,355	55,134	1,846	205,720	186	298	426	965
Lakes Huron and St. Clair.....	3,373,807	110,663	38,448	22,479	16,792	2,537	2,764	108	1,823
Lake Michigan.....	18,571,258	352,019	1,778,318	500,596	734,383	23,567	12,722	1,988	72,174
Lake Erie.....	19,343,875	978,733	1,493,145	336,684	878,067	391	416	.....	48,340
Lake Ontario.....	1,256,947	20,483	16,439	89,178	7	281	805	510	3,343
St. Lawrence River.....	731,289	27,059	132,081	29,731	46,770	23	1,042	666	5,827

\* Largely canal vessels.

+ Includes canal boats.

Lakes and River.	Products of Agriculture							
	Total.	Wheat.	Corn.	Other Grain.	Mill Products.	Fruit.	Hay.	Potatoes.
Receipts.....	25,936,182	919,163	1,583,901	477,397	992,086	800	7,973	1,674
Lake Superior.....	2,491,149	22	464	493	176	233	367	131
Lakes Huron and St. Clair.....	1,029,356	29,246	10,688	16,275	11,963	147	234	...
Lake Michigan.....	8,480,892	4,563	6,209	10,625	118,423	309	5,696	181
Lake Erie.....	12,957,493	837,821	1,418,617	381,124	814,410	140	446	48,165
Lake Ontario.....	485,220	20,483	16,438	89,178	7	5	351	510
St. Lawrence River.....	492,032	27,059	131,927	29,731	41,770	23	1,042	666
Shipments.....	25,266,974	969,150	1,929,814	503,117	894,123	26,184	10,105	2,024
Lake Superior.....	5,434,781	399,355	55,112	1,388	205,227	10	65	59
Lakes Huron and St. Clair.....	2,344,451	81,417	27,760	6,204	4,829	2,390	2,530	108
Lake Michigan.....	10,090,366	347,466	1,772,109	499,971	630,410	23,258	7,066	1,857
Lake Erie.....	6,386,392	140,912	74,528	5,580	63,637	250	...	215
Lake Ontario.....	771,727	...	1	...	...	276	454	...
St. Lawrence River.....	239,257	...	104	...	...	...	...	5,508

Lakes and River.	Products of Mines and Quarries					Other Products			
	Coal and Coke.	Iron Ore.	Ore. (all K'ds).	Salt.	Other.	Animal Products.	Live Stock.	Lumber.	Ice.
Receipts and shipments.	11,268,270	15,303,180	71,562	547,229	549,850	23,587	123,495	2,096	12,205,655
Lake Superior.....	1,780,750	4,151,745	29,443	87,276	20,142	3,627	1,908	106	476,687
Lakes Huron and St. Clair.....	376,321	180,090	...	25,975	78,523	4,674	...	175	2,426,485
Lake Michigan.....	2,845,278	4,451,577	...	63,400	399,539	4,232	61,146	1,137	6,385,159
Lake Erie.....	5,294,047	6,517,163	39,540	364,880	50,948	10,812	59,820	...	2,450,780
Lake Ontario.....	771,573	...	1,738	139	213	9	562	...	320,242
St. Lawrence River....	180,301	2,903	2,580	4,450	29	...	712	76	146,922
Receipts.....	5,162,471	7,626,073	42,120	311,015	296,513	15,997	63,513	1,215	6,857,257
Lake Superior.....	1,754,675	10,691	...	69,587	20,119	...	301	70	7,910
Lakes Huron and St. Clair.....	382,747	117,639	...	25,975	25,043	771	...	...	390,424
Lake Michigan.....	2,865,021	1,004,680	...	51,944	225,582	4,202	2,671	477	3,548,923
Lake Erie.....	97,865	6,490,518	39,540	181,779	25,661	10,812	59,820	...	2,444,580
Lake Ontario.....	771,573	...	1,738	139	213	9	562	...	320,242
St. Lawrence River....	74,945	2,595	2,580	...	29	...	712	76	145,180
Shipments.....	6,105,799	7,677,107	29,442	236,214	252,887	7,590	59,982	871	5,343,398
Lake Superior.....	26,005	4,141,057	29,442	17,689	23	3,627	1,507	36	468,157
Lakes Huron and St. Clair.....	13,574	62,451	...	...	53,490	3,903	...	175	2,096,051
Lake Michigan.....	257	3,446,947	...	11,466	173,957	60	58,475	660	2,836,236
Lake Erie.....	5,196,182	26,644	...	202,801	25,327	...	...	...	6,200
Lake Ontario.....	764,355	...	...	8	50	...	...	...	12
St. Lawrence River....	105,358	8	...	4,450	...	...	...	...	1,742

	Manufactures							Miscellaneous Merchandise and Other Commodities.
Lakes and River.	Petroleum.	Sugar.	Iron, Pig and Bloom.	Other Iron Mfrs.	Liquors.	Cement, Brick, and Lime.	Other.	
Receipts and shipments ....	62,552	108,317	316,224	320,308	14,236	181,463	23,735	1,623,115
Lake Superior.....	20,322	2,048	48,287	182,333	824	20,580	.....	437,140
Lakes Huron and St. Clair.....	69	.....	32,723	6,479	54	19,584	.....	26,415
Lake Michigan.....	6,853	101,269	147,190	110,024	11,908	18,572	16,724	446,984
Lake Erie.....	334	.....	88,002	19,422	1,750	122,620	11,666	578,807
Lake Ontario.....	142	.....	23	30	.....	188	312	11,900
St. Lawrence River.....	24,242	.....	.....	2,015	200	18	23	123,909
Receipts.....	23,120	100,434	162,248	300,939	9,650	58,256	16,750	822,911
Lake Superior.....	20,249	2,082	21,623	182,329	310	20,116	.....	379,251
Lakes Huron and St. Clair.....	690	.....	11,241	6,302	.....	9,411	.....	10,550
Lake Michigan.....	6,847	98,402	46,717	109,575	9,140	9,674	4,761	339,533
Lake Erie.....	334	.....	82,667	718	.....	18,972	11,666	61,928
Lake Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	300	5,527
St. Lawrence River.....	.....	.....	.....	2,015	200	18	23	26,122
Shipments.....	24,462	2,883	153,976	19,364	4,586	123,206	11,985	800,214
Lake Superior.....	73	16	26,664	4	14	484	.....	57,889
Lakes Huron and St. Clair.....	.....	.....	21,483	177	54	10,173	.....	15,965
Lake Michigan.....	5	2,867	100,473	449	2,768	8,898	11,973	107,451
Lake Erie.....	.....	.....	5,385	18,704	1,760	103,648	.....	514,879
Lake Ontario.....	142	.....	22	30	.....	23	12	6,273
St. Lawrence River.....	24,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,847

## CANAL NAVIGATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Condensed from Table in Commercial Year Book, Vol. II.)

Canals.	Points Connected.	Length. Bottom. Feet.	Width Bottom. Feet.	Depth Feet.
Albemarle and Chesapeake†.	Norfolk—North Carolina State Line.	38.44	80	7½
Augusta†.	Norfolk, Va.—Canjock Bay, N. C.	5.50	.....	.....
Beaver.	Savannah River—Augusta.	9.00	.....	.....
Big Sandy.	Beaver—Economy.	11.50	.....	2½
Black.	Paintsville—Louisia.	13.50	.....	5
Black River*.	Carthage—Lyons Falls.	42.50	.....	4
Black Warrior.	Rome—Lyons Falls.	35.50	28	4
Cayuga and Seneca*.	Daniel Creek—Tuscaloosa.	0.04	.....	6
Chesapeake and Delaware†.	Montezuma—Cayuga and Seneca Lakes.	24.77	56	7
Champlain*.	Delaware City, Del.—Chesapeake City, Md.	14.00	.....	9
Chippewa.	Whitehall—Waterford.	81.00	44	6
Columbia.	Eauclaire—Mississippi River.	9.00	.....	4½
Company's†.	Columbia River, at the Cascades.	0.00	.....	8
Coosa†.	Mississippi River—Bayou Black.	22.25	.....	6
Cumberland.	Coosa River, around Ten Island Shoals.	5.00	.....	6
Delaware and Hudson.	Nashville—Point above Nashville.	14.40	.....	4
Delaware and Raritan†.	Rondout—Pennsylvania State Line.	36.00	32	6
Delaware and Raritan Feeder.	Honesdale—New York State Line.	25.00	.....	.....
Des Moines Rapids†.	New Brunswick—Bordentown.	66.00	.....	6-7
Dismal Swamp†.	Bull Island—Trenton.	7.60	.....	5
Elk River Shoals†.	Keokuk—Nashville.	29.00	.....	6
Erie and Branches*.	Elizabeth River, Va.—Pasquotank River, N. C.	1.50	.....	6
Fairfield†.	Tennessee River, by Elk River Shoals.	381.39	52½	6
Fox.	Albany—Buffalo.	4.50	.....	6
Galveston and Brazos†.	Alligator River—Mattamuskeet Lake.	180.40	.....	4-6
Green and Barren.	Portage City—Green Bay.	36.00	.....	3½
	Galveston—Brazos River.	175.00	.....	3
Great Kanawha.	Lock No. 1, Green River—Lock No. 1, Barren River.	58.00	.....	6
Harvey's.	Loup Creek Shoals—Point Pleasant.	42.00	.....	4
Hocking*.	Harvey—Bayou Barataria.	227.00	.....	7
Illinois†.	Carroll—Nelsonville.	102.00	.....	5
Illinois and Michigan*†.	Lasalle—Grafton.	96.00	.....	6
Kentucky.	Chicago—Lasalle.	5.00	.....	14
Keweenaw Bay & Portage Lake†.	Oregon—Ohio River.	2.12	.....	14
Lake Superior†.	Keweenaw Bay—Portage Lake.	106.00	28-45	6
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	Portage Lake—Lake Superior.	40.00	.....	5
Delaware Division.	Coalport—Easton.	2.40	.....	12
Little Kanawha.	Easton—Bristol.	274.00	.....	5½
Louisville and Portland†.	Burning Springs—Parkersburg.	4.40	.....	5
Miami and Erie.	Louisville—Portland.	102.00	25	6
Mississippi (Des Moines Rapids).	Cincinnati—Toledo.	106.00	25	4½
Monongahela.	Nashville—Montrose.	14.50	.....	6
Morris.	Pittsburg, Pa.—Morgantown, W. Va.	75.00	.....	7
Muncy.	Jersey City—Easton, Pa.	6.50	.....	10
Muscle Shoals†.	Muncy—Pennsylvania Canal.	3.00	.....	8
Muskingum.	Tennessee River, by Muscle Shoals.	6.00	.....	6
New Basin†.	Zanesville—Marietta.	6.50	.....	.....
Newberne and Beaufort†.	New Orleans—Lake Pontchartrain.	8.00	.....	.....
Ogeechee.	Clubfoot Creek—Newport River.	16.00	.....	.....
Ohio.	Savannah River—Ogeechee River.	6.00	.....	.....
Ohio and Branches*.	Ohio River, at Davis Island.	317.00	26	4
Old Basin (Carondelet)†.	Cleveland—Portsmouth.	2.00	.....	7
Oncida.	New Orleans—Bayou St. John.	38.00	56	7
Oswego*.	Three River Point—Brewerton.	.....	.....	.....
	Oswego—Syracuse.	.....	.....	.....
	Columbia—Duncan Island.	.....	.....	.....
	Clark Ferry—Northumberland.	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.	Northumberland—Wilkesbarre.	193.00	25-32	4½-6
	Junction—Huntington.	.....	.....	.....
	Northumberland—Flemington.	.....	.....	.....
Penn's Neck†.	Salem Creek—Delaware River.	2.02	75	5
Santa Fe†.	Waldo—Melrose.	10.50	.....	5
Schuylkill Navigation Co.	Mill Creek—Philadelphia.	108.23	40	6½
Secolae (Tagliaferro).	Mississippi River—Bayou Barataria.	1.75	.....	4
Seneca.	Mud Lock—Baldwinsville.	7.70	.....	4
St. Clair Flats†.	St. Clair River—Lake St. Clair.	1.19	.....	16
St. Mary's Falls†.	St. Mary's River, around the Falls.	1.02	.....	17
Songo.	Sebago Lake—Long Pond.	7.00	.....	10
Susquehanna and Tidewater..	Columbia—Maryland State Line.	30.00	30.00	5½
Upper Appomattox.	Hayre de Grace—Pennsylvania State Line.	15.00	.....	.....
Walhonding*.	Stony Point—Petersburg.	11.50	.....	2½
Willamette Transp. & Lock Co.†.	Rochester—Roscoe.	25.00	.....	4
	Willamette River, by falls of Oregon City.	0.75	.....	9

\* State canal.

† Ship canal.

## NEW YORK STATE CANALS.

Canals.	Cost of Construction and Improvement.	When Completed.	Length. (Miles.)	Number of Locks.	Navigable Depth. (Feet.)
Erie.....	\$62,540,800	1825	381	72	7
Oswego.....	6,239,526	1836	38	13	7
Cayuga and Seneca .....	2,232,633	1839	26	11	7
Champlain.....	4,044,000	1819	51	33	6
Black River.....	3,581,954	1849	26	100	4

Ordinary repairs and operating expenses on the New York State canals for the fiscal years ended September 30, 1895 and 1896:

	1895.	1896.
By Superintendent of Public Works.....	\$23,630.38	\$23,181.02
By Assistant Superintendents of Public Works.....	205,501.31	363,309.78
By Superintendents of Canal Repairs.....	442,856.68	453,516.01
By salaries of Superintendents of Canal Repairs.....	27,906.04	28,259.76
By clerk hire and office expenses of Superintendent of Public Works and Assistant Superintendents of Public Works.....	19,545.28	27,981.02
By salaries and traveling expenses of Superintendent of Public Works and Assistant Superintendents of Public Works.....	16,585.83	17,351.17
<b>Total ordinary repairs.....</b>	<b>\$736,058.52</b>	<b>\$943,596.76</b>
Collectors of statistics and inspectors.....	18,304.18	18,006.14
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$754,362.70</b>	<b>\$961,604.90</b>

## TONS CARRIED.

The whole number of tons carried upon the canals during the season of 1896 was 3,714,894, of which 2,605,012 tons were in transit toward tidewater and 1,109,882 tons were moved in other directions. Of these amounts, 2,182,956 tons were through freight and 1,581,938 tons were way freight.

The tonnage carried by the several canals was as follows:

	1896.	1895.		1896.	1895.
Erie Canal.....	2,742,438	2,356,084	Cayuga and Seneca Canal.....	54,739	49,050
Champlain Canal.....	802,519	906,335			
Oswego Canal.....	57,245	64,154	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,714,894</b>	<b>3,500,314</b>
Black River Canal.....	57,953	64,691			

The tonnage of the canals consisted of the following described classes of articles:

	1896.	1895.		1896.	1895.
Products of the forest.....	852,467	974,870	Other articles not classified....	1,302,337	1,495,987
Agriculture.....	1,136,665	644,009			
Manufactures.....	152,322	133,911	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,714,894</b>	<b>3,500,314</b>
Merchandise.....	270,603	251,537			

The following is the tonnage of the canals each year since 1870:

	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
1870.....	6,173,769	1879.....	5,362,872	1888.....	4,942,948
1871.....	6,467,888	1880.....	6,457,656	1889.....	5,870,369
1872.....	6,673,370	1881.....	5,179,192	1890.....	5,246,108
1873.....	6,384,782	1882.....	5,467,423	1891.....	4,563,472
1874.....	5,804,588	1883.....	5,664,066	1892.....	4,281,993
1875.....	4,869,958	1884.....	5,009,488	1893.....	4,831,965
1876.....	4,172,129	1885.....	4,731,784	1894.....	3,882,590
1877.....	4,965,963	1886.....	5,293,962	1895.....	3,600,514
1878.....	5,171,320	1887.....	5,563,805	1896.....	3,714,894

## VALUE OF MERCHANDISE MOVED.

The value of the several classes of articles moved on all the canals from 1870 to 1896 was as follows:

	Products of Forest.	Agri-culture.	Manu-factures.	Mer-chandise.	Other Articles.	Total.
1870.....	\$22,366,184	\$49,231,912	\$10,777,897	\$94,852,914	\$54,707,289	\$231,834,176
1871.....	27,309,308	68,180,282	10,891,540	78,896,185	58,648,881	238,767,691
1872.....	35,569,734	49,541,259	7,659,547	93,997,415	34,115,366	220,913,321
1873.....	18,651,888	60,194,909	5,979,656	76,173,338	30,715,781	191,715,510
1874.....	17,840,356	64,344,938	7,094,581	64,477,540	42,916,997	196,674,322
1875.....	12,478,669	50,540,911	6,811,137	40,885,448	34,792,410	145,008,575
1876.....	11,132,968	32,439,857	3,375,119	31,069,375	35,073,082	113,090,379
1877.....	15,574,893	46,765,635	10,911,796	46,130,795	21,028,903	139,411,083
1878.....	12,703,074	52,264,813	17,894,755	70,433,563	29,121,323	182,254,628
1879.....	12,053,499	56,891,653	37,173,222	144,653,500	34,573,762	235,280,726
1880.....	14,351,622	68,994,218	14,236,227	109,870,264	40,892,459	247,644,790
1881.....	18,399,983	43,440,343	11,863,021	75,331,308	13,148,961	162,153,585
1882.....	20,285,512	42,766,687	4,673,440	61,769,417	18,423,551	147,918,907
1883.....	18,038,064	39,727,973	3,426,474	68,281,320	18,387,400	147,861,223
1884.....	27,588,279	37,335,779	3,125,433	78,864,806	15,182,754	162,067,089
1885.....	17,302,705	31,404,325	2,827,290	58,215,252	9,794,627	119,536,189
1886.....	16,471,408	41,191,562	3,810,422	108,749,354	15,339,102	180,061,546
1887.....	15,568,667	42,729,684	4,806,178	82,161,364	18,978,084	159,245,977
1888.....	14,894,643	23,546,141	3,207,881	56,913,813	13,957,267	122,524,735
1889.....	17,012,180	30,014,906	5,908,500	80,590,288	21,053,338	154,584,222
1890.....	21,888,280	22,690,782	1,879,276	73,838,280	15,464,498	145,761,086
1891.....	17,923,469	29,567,171	1,147,639	47,008,795	11,623,259	116,269,343
1892.....	17,131,008	35,127,543	1,491,611	100,701,774	11,705,012	167,696,948
1893.....	14,421,877	50,483,054	853,497	75,474,765	13,597,991	154,831,094
1894.....	12,706,519	35,849,109	933,896	78,405,074	13,234,972	141,179,560
1895.....	14,504,441	17,185,539	2,494,514	84,644,131	24,625,396	97,453,021
1896.....	11,838,186	27,268,642	2,494,727	37,512,064	20,925,959	100,089,578



## AVERAGE LAKE AND CANAL RATES ON WHEAT AND CORN SINCE 1882.

Year.	Freight, Buffalo to New York. c. m. fr.	Lake Freight. c. m. fr.	Year.	Freight, Buffalo to New York. c. m. fr.	Lake Freight. c. m. fr.
1882—Wheat.....	4 8 8	2 4 7	1890—Wheat.....	3 8 7	1 9 8
Corn.....	4 4 7	3 1 1	Corn.....	3 3 9	1 6 9
1884—Wheat.....	4 2 0	2 0 7	1891—Wheat.....	3 5 3	.....
Corn.....	3 7 6	1 8 4	Corn.....	3 2 0	.....
1885—Wheat.....	3 8 1	3 0 6	1892—Wheat.....	3 4 4	2 2 1
Corn.....	3 4 8	1 7 1	Corn.....	3 5 5	1 9 5
1886—Wheat.....	5 0 3	3 6 1	1893—Wheat.....	4 6 5	1 6 6
Corn.....	4 5 5	3 3 7	Corn.....	4 2 8	1 4 5
1887—Wheat.....	4 4 4	4 0 3	1894—Wheat.....	3 1 3	1 2 4
Corn.....	4 0 4	3 7 7	Corn.....	2 8 8	1 1 5
1888—Wheat.....	3 4 1	2 4 9	1895—Wheat.....	0 2 2	0 1 8
Corn.....	3 0 1	2 3 3	Corn.....	0 1 9	0 1 7
1889—Wheat.....	4 3 7	3 5 3	1896—Wheat.....	0 3 7	0 1 6
Corn.....	3 9 4	2 2 5	Corn.....	0 8 5	0 1 8

## OPENING AND CLOSING OF CANALS AND LAKES.

Opened.	Closed.	Navigable Days.	Opening of Lake.
May 6, 1857.....	December 15.....	223	April 27, 1857
April 23, 1858.....	December 8.....	226	April 15, 1858
April 15, 1859.....	December 12.....	242	April 7, 1859
April 25, 1860.....	December 12.....	232	April 17, 1860
May 1, 1861.....	December 10.....	224	April 13, 1861
May 1, 1862.....	December 10.....	224	April 15, 1862
May 1, 1863.....	December 9.....	223	April 8, 1863
April 30, 1864.....	December 8.....	223	April 13, 1864
May 1, 1865.....	December 12.....	226	April 23, 1865
May 1, 1866.....	December 12.....	226	April 23, 1866
May 6, 1867.....	December 21.....	229	April 21, 1867
May 4, 1868.....	December 7.....	217	April 19, 1868
May 6, 1869.....	December 10.....	218	May 1, 1869
May 10, 1870.....	December 8.....	213	April 16, 1870
April 24, 1871.....	December 1.....	220	April 1, 1871
May 13, 1872.....	December 1.....	203	May 6, 1872
May 15, 1873.....	December 5.....	205	April 29, 1873
May 5, 1874.....	December 6.....	215	April 18, 1874
May 18, 1875.....	November 30 (by ice).....	207	May 12, 1875
May 4, 1876.....	December 1.....	211	May 4, 1876
May 8, 1877.....	December 7.....	214	April 17, 1877
April 15, 1878.....	December 7.....	237	March 24, 1878
May 8, 1879.....	December 6.....	212	April 24, 1879
April 20, 1880.....	November 21 (by ice).....	216	March 19, 1880
May 17, 1881.....	December 8.....	206	May 1, 1881
April 11, 1882.....	December 7.....	241	March 26, 1882
May 7, 1883.....	December 1.....	208	May 4, 1883
May 6, 1884.....	December 1.....	209	April 25, 1884
May 11, 1885.....	December 1.....	205	May 2, 1885
May 1, 1886.....	December 1.....	214	April 25, 1886
May 7, 1887.....	December 1.....	210	April 17, 1887
May 10, 1888.....	December 3.....	208	April 14, 1888
May 1, 1889.....	November 30.....	214	April 10, 1889
April 23, 1890.....	November 30, 1890.....	217	March 31, 1890
May 5, 1891.....	December 5, 1891.....	215	April 13, 1891
May 1, 1892.....	December 5, 1892.....	219	April 10, 1892
May 3, 1893.....	November 30, 1893.....	2 2	April 15, 1893
May 1, 1894.....	November 31, 1894.....	214	April 23, 1894
May 3, 1895.....	December 5, 1895.....	216	April 4, 1895
May 1, 1896.....	December 1, 1896.....	215	April 19, 1896

The following figures show the grain shipments from Buffalo by canal for the seasons of navigation of 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897:

	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Flour, barrels.....	7,947	64,552	900	8,125
Wheat, bushels.....	5,637,101	13,457,385	8,760,711	29,596,938
Corn, bushels.....	10,815,843	3,204,012	2,966,088	9,498,225
Oats, bushels.....	3,039,713	12,147,032	5,344,486	6,243,620
Barley, bushels.....	2,863,753	4,274,796	2,900,021	2,904,446
Rye, bushels.....	1,532,211	2,755,771	7,307	185,393
Total bushels.....	23,848,621	35,868,996	20,064,613	48,418,622

## ST. MARY'S FALLS CANAL.

Sault Ste. Marie.

COMMERCE THROUGH ST. MARY'S FALLS CANAL FOR EACH CALENDAR YEAR FROM ITS OPENING IN 1855.

Year.	Registered Tonnage.	Passengers, Number.	Coal, Net Tons.	Flour, Barrels.	Wheat, Bushels.	Grain, other than Wheat, Bushels.
1855.....	106,296.	4,370.	1,414.	10,369.	*	133,437.
1860.....	493,657.	.....	.....	50,200.	*	.....
1865.....	409,062.	19,777.	.....	24,965.	*	.....
1870.....	690,826.	17,153.	15,953.	38,543.	49,700.	304,077.
1875.....	1,259,534.	19,685.	101,200.	309,991.	1,313,788.	250,080.
1880.....	1,734,890.	26,708.	170,501.	523,950.	2,105,920.	2,547,108.
1885.....	3,065,937.	36,147.	394,991.	1,440,068.	15,274,318.	422,981.
1890.....	8,454,435.	24,856.	3,179,925.	3,329,104.	18,217,370.	2,044,384.
1891.....	8,400,685.	26,190.	3,507,532.	3,780,143.	38,816,570.	1,032,104.
1892.....	10,647,203.	25,896.	2,944,366.	5,418,135.	40,994,780.	1,966,690.
1893.....	8,949,754.	18,809.	3,008,120.	7,420,674.	43,481,652.	2,405,344.
1894.....	13,110,396.	27,235.	2,797,184.	8,965,773.	84,869,483.	1,545,108.
1895.....	16,806,781.	31,656.	2,574,862.	8,902,342.	46,218,250.	8,329,694.
1896.....	17,249,418.	37,098.	3,023,340.	8,832,358.	63,256,463.	27,448,071.

Year.	Manuf'ts and Pig Iron, Net Tons.	Salt, Barrels.	Copper, Net Tons.	Iron Ore, Net Tons.	Lumber, B. M., Feet.	Unclassified Freight, Net Tons.	Total Freight, Net Tons.
1855.....	1,040.	587.	3,106.	1,447.	136,000.	.....	.....
1860.....	.....	.....	9,000.	120,000.	.....	.....	.....
1865.....	7,345.	3,175.	9,855.	147,459.	822,000.	.....	.....
1870.....	42,959.	11,059.	11,301.	409,850.	722,000.	.....	.....
1875.....	54,381.	43,899.	18,266.	493,408.	5,291,000.	.....	.....
1880.....	45,791.	77,916.	21,753.	677,073.	44,539,000.	.....	.....
1885.....	60,543.	135,355.	31,927.	1,235,122.	127,984,000.	184,963.	8,352,628.
1890.....	116,327.	179,431.	48,729.	4,774,758.	361,429,000.	371,394.	9,041,213.
1891.....	69,741.	224,323.	69,180.	3,561,213.	365,305,000.	417,093.	8,833,759.
1892.....	101,520.	275,740.	64,993.	4,801,132.	512,844,000.	459,146.	11,214,833.
1893.....	89,458.	226,730.	37,580.	4,014,556.	588,545,000.	415,180.	10,798,572.
1894.....	90,549.	227,491.	39,573.	6,548,876.	722,788,000.	451,185.	13,195,860.
1895.....	101,337.	299,919.	107,452.	8,062,209.	740,700,000.	463,348.	15,062,580.
1896.....	121,372.	237,515.	116,372.	7,909,250.	684,986,000.	520,851.	16,239,061.

The traffic through the "Canadian Canal," which was opened to commerce September 9, 1895, is included in above statement for seasons of 1895 and 1896.

## ESTIMATED VALUE OF FREIGHT, BY ITEMS, THROUGH ST. MARY'S FALLS CANAL, MICHIGAN.

Items.	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Coal (hard and soft).....	\$7,619,238.	\$10,164,931.	\$10,528,420.	\$8,191,917.	\$6,993,351.	\$8,452,073.
Flour.....	16,195,520.	21,672,540.	29,682,696.	33,621,649.	33,333,632.	34,199,003.
Wheat.....	15,893,022.	30,746,065.	32,611,239.	22,316,469.	30,141,863.	47,442,347.
Grain (other than wheat).....	2,003,496.	933,346.	1,346,968.	772,504.	4,161,347.	10,704,748.
Manufactured iron.....	4,680,750.	2,988,600.	2,852,300.	1,805,350.	3,683,150.	4,990,200.
Pig iron.....	386,104.	709,716.	550,902.	331,452.	346,788.	377,298.
Salt.....	179,431.	275,740.	228,730.	237,461.	212,439.	173,136.
Copper.....	8,745,800.	12,988,600.	17,506,000.	19,914,600.	21,490,400.	23,374,400.
Iron ore.....	16,711,698.	17,153,962.	14,050,948.	17,027,073.	22,332,319.	25,705,063.
Lumber.....	6,514,722.	9,231,182.	10,593,810.	11,564,608.	8,888,400.	8,562,325.
Silver ore and bullion.....	527,807.	296,815.	379,861.	46,144.	11,200.	26,880.
Building stone.....	479,730.	306,060.	194,280.	214,170.	238,760.	177,310.
Unclassified freight.....	22,277,640.	27,548,760.	24,910,300.	27,071,100.	27,798,480.	31,251,030.
Total.....	\$102,214,948.	\$135,117,267.	\$145,436,957.	\$143,114,502.	\$159,575,129.	\$195,146,542.

## RESULTS OBTAINED FROM DISCUSSION OF TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

Seasons.	Total Mile- Tons.	Total Cost of Transporta- tion.	Cost of Carrying per Mile- Ton - Mills.	Average Distance Freight was Car- ried - Miles.	Value of American Craft.	Value of Canadian Craft.	Per Cent Carried by Cana- dian Vessels.	Cost per Ton per Mile by Rail - Mills.
1887.....	4,458,544,804.	\$10,075,153.	2 3-10.	811 4-10.	\$17,684,550.	\$2,089,400.	7.	4.18.
1888.....	5,173,132,972.	7,883,077.	1 5-10.	806 4-10.	20,381,100.	1,514,300.	6.	4.30.
1889.....	5,940,646,352.	8,634,247.	1 5-10.	790 4-10.	25,328,600.	1,597,600.	4.	4.79.
1890.....	7,207,299,415.	9,472,215.	1 3-10.	797 2-10.	27,857,700.	1,777,900.	3 1/2.	4.58.
1891.....	7,262,462,269.	9,849,023.	1 35-100.	820 4-10.	31,947,300.	2,119,500.	4.	4.56.
1892.....	9,222,773,938.	12,072,651.	1 31-100.	822 4-10.	36,220,100.	2,108,700.	8 1/2-10.	4.36.
1893.....	8,980,310,240.	9,937,493.	1 1-10.	831 9-10.	39,017,400.	2,115,700.	4 1-10.	4.61.
1894.....	10,927,871,324.	10,798,310.	99-100.	821 1-10.	41,124,200.	1,959,400.	3 1/2.	4.06.
1895.....	12,502,548,862.	14,238,758.	1 14-100.	830.	40,868,800.	2,087,000.	3 1/2.	....
1896.....	13,582,641,886.	13,511,616.	99-100.	836 4-10.	43,006,200.	2,135,300.	4.	....

\* No record kept until June, 1881. + No record kept until 1881. ‡ Excluded from calculation of average dates.

## FREIGHT RATES FOR WATER TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

Items.	Designation.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Coal.....	Net Tons.....	\$0.47	\$0.45	\$0.43	\$0.41	\$0.40	\$0.40	\$0.37	\$0.32
Flour.....	Barrels.....	.18	.13	.15	.16½	.17	.14	.14	.11
Wheat.....	Bushels.....	.04	.03	.04 6-10	.03 6-10	.02 8-10	.02 ½	.04 4-10	.02 ½
Grain.....	".....	.03 ¼	.02	.03 ¼	.03 ¼	.02 ¾	.02 ¾	.04 ¼	.02 ¾
Corn.....	".....	.03 ¼	.03	.03 ¼	.03 ¼	.02 ¾	.02 ¾	.04 ¼	.02 ¾
Manufactured iron.....	Net Tons.....	2.10	1.34	2.50	2.15	2.00	.90	1.50	1.40
Pig iron.....	".....	1.45	1.35	1.17	1.23	1.30	1.15	1.05	1.05
Salt.....	Barrels.....	.18	.15	.18	.15	.12	.12	.13	.15
Copper.....	Net Tons.....	2.25	2.38	2.00	1.40	1.75	1.95	1.66	1.96
Iron ore.....	".....	1.14	1.10	.98	1.00	.80	.70	.82	.82
Lumber.....	M. Ft., B. M.....	2.70	2.38	2.70	2.95	2.35	1.90	2.00	1.80
Silver ore.....	Net Tons.....	1.80	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.33	2.53
Building stone.....	".....	2.02	2.00	2.10	1.67	1.86	1.28	1.20	1.50
Unclassified freight.....	".....	3.00	2.75	3.58	3.80	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.30

## CANALS FROM THE LAKES TO THE SEABOARD.

## TERMINAL POINTS, LOCKS, AND MILEAGE.

Name of Canal.	Terminal Points.	Locks			Total Length of Canal.
		Num-ber.	Length. Feet.	Width. Feet.	
Ohio.....	Cleveland—Portsmouth.....	152	...	40	309
Miami and Erie.....	Toledo—Cincinnati.....	105	...	40	250
Erie.....	Buffalo—Albany.....	72	110	18	352.13
Oswego.....	Oswego—Syracuse.....	29	110	18	38
Illinois & Michigan.....	Chicago—Mississippi River.....	...	97.5	17.5	5
Sturgeon Bay.....	Lake Michigan—Green Bay.....	...	...	...	1.25
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Lake Huron—Lake Superior.....	1	515	80	1
Lachine.....	Montreal—Lachine.....	5	270	45	8.25
Coulaines.....	Cascades Pt.—McDonald Pt.....	5	270	45	14
Beauharnois.....	Melochville—Valley field.....	9	200	45	11.25
Cornwall.....	Cornwall—Dickinson Landing.....	6	200	45	11.5
Farran's Point.....	Farran's Point—Point Avoyon.....	1	200	45	.75
Rapide Plat.....	Rapide Plat—Flagg's Bay.....	2	200	45	4
Galops.....	Iroquois—Galops Rapid.....	3	200	45	7.625
St. Ours Lock.....	St. Ours.....	1	200	45	.125
Chambly.....	Chambly Basin—St. Johns.....	9	118	22.5	12
St. Annes Lock.....	St. Annes.....	1	200	45	.125
Carillon.....	Carillon.....	2	200	45	.75
Grenville.....	Grenville.....	5	200	45	5.75
Rideau.....	Ottawa—Kingston.....	{ 35 up { 14 dn }	134	33	126.75
Perth Boh of Rideau.....	Beveridge's Bay—Perth.....	2	134	32	5.6
Murray.....	Presquille Harbor—Bay of Quinte.....	0	...	...	5.16
Welland.....	Port Dalhousie—Port Colborne.....	25	270	45	26.75
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Canadian.....	1	900	60	3.4

## CANADIAN CANALS.

(From Canadian Official Reports.)

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRAND TOTAL FREIGHT PASSED THROUGH THE UNDERMENTIONED CANALS DURING THE SEASONS OF NAVIGATION OF 1893, 1894, AND 1895.

	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	
1893.											
Welland Canal.....	17,403	103,529	8,741	61,240	247,108	384,559	8,331	463,912	281,583	1,013,240	1,294,823
St. Lawrence Canals.....	216,612	657,436	9,987	1,901	221	1,210	45,716	225,293	272,536	885,440	1,158,376
Chambly Canal.....	9,040	11,872	183,254	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,674	19,224	12,546	312,870
Rideau Canal.....	68,247	15,769	11,406	1,723	.....	.....	.....	7,089	79,653	24,581	104,231
Ottawa Canals.....	1,049	504,935	.....	75,517	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,049	590,472	591,521
St. Peter's Canal.....	10,669	35,226	.....	1,220	.....	.....	491	.....	11,160	36,446	47,606
Trent Valley Canals....	23,210	8,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,210	8,009	31,219
Murray Canal.....	5,476	8,026	658	1	.....	.....	374	1,805	6,508	9,833	16,340
1894.											
Welland Canal.....	7,623	117,867	9,597	33,910	231,918	331,319	1,270	242,687	219,433	758,788	1,006,221
St. Lawrence Canals....	185,780	425,789	17,617	2,2	224	1,788	44,750	210,618	248,361	638,417	846,778
Chambly Canal.....	11,371	7,984	157,086	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,217	168,457	109,151	277,638
Ottawa Canals.....	353	510,298	.....	51,339	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	561,657	562,010
Rideau Canal.....	45,356	15,475	18,558	1,003	.....	.....	.....	14,087	63,914	30,565	94,479
St Peter's Canal.....	16,318	39,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,318	9,142	55,460
Trent Valley Canals....	24,268	12,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,268	12,008	36,271
Murray Canal.....	8,086	12,098	1,327	120	.....	.....	.....	257	9,413	12,475	21,888
1895.											
Welland Canal.....	5,328	97,043	12,470	4,126	214,520	263,163	1,565	271,375	233,963	635,712	899,595
St. Lawrence Canals.....	174,771	417,747	12,569	1,102	279	922	43,838	177,000	231,457	596,771	828,228
Chambly Canal.....	5,942	6,935	236,594	.....	.....	.....	.....	109,556	242,536	116,491	359,027
Rideau Canal.....	38,882	12,819	18,193	2,959	.....	.....	.....	1	15,899	57,076	89,752
Ottawa Canals.....	173	477,242	.....	63,805	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	541,047	541,220
St. Peter's Canal.....	3,199	6,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	279	.....	3,418	6,410	9,828
Trent Valley Canals....	21,917	10,349	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,917	10,349	32,266
Murray Canal.....	4,253	5,926	561	.....	.....	.....	258	826	5,072	6,252	11,324
Grand total (1895).....	254,406	1,084,478	280,387	71,902	214,799	284,035	45,941	574,156	795,532	1,944,709	2,740,241

## SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE TRAFFIC THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS, 1884 TO 1895.

Year.	Canadian Vessels.		United States Vessels.		Total.		Passengers.	Freight. Tons.	Tolls.
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.			
1884.....	17,642	2,775,924	4,080	618,004	21,722	3,393,928	84,430	2,622,213	\$320,401
1885.....	17,312	2,651,639	3,795	547,438	21,107	3,229,077	70,571	2,473,641	340,421
1886.....	19,844	2,945,613	4,147	667,053	23,991	3,613,566	78,762	2,969,063	347,962
1887.....	18,991	2,847,952	3,893	566,680	22,874	3,414,632	82,914	2,820,516	369,085
1888.....	17,661	2,640,322	3,921	631,777	21,582	3,272,099	75,797	2,761,597	317,854
1889.....	19,399	2,995,582	4,542	630,648	23,935	3,626,230	81,362	3,166,368	380,616
1890.....	20,655	3,139,472	3,364	721,397	24,019	3,860,869	127,135	2,913,047	350,510
1891.....	19,246	3,135,454	3,602	638,116	22,848	3,973,570	146,336	2,962,526	346,686
1892.....	21,177	3,401,965	3,928	671,795	25,105	4,273,760	152,439	3,081,738	373,848
1893.....	20,857	3,434,054	4,585	1,286,205	25,342	4,720,349	184,189	3,546,989	329,014
1894.....	19,027	3,048,904	4,181	1,012,027	23,158	4,060,931	142,124	2,942,715	298,129
1895.....	17,136	2,983,059	4,427	886,679	21,563	3,869,738	154,362	2,740,231	265,413

## TONNAGE OF VEGETABLE FOOD ON CANALS AND RAILROADS COMPARED.

Table showing the tonnage of vegetable food carried on each of the lines of canals and the two principal railways competing for the carrying trade between Lake Erie and Tidewater for a series of years ended December 31:

Year.	Total on New York Canals. Tons.	Total on Welland Canal. Tons.	Total on New York Central and Erie R'ways. Tons.	Quantity Cleared at Buffalo and Tonawanda by Erie Canal. Tons.	Quantity Cleared at Oswego by Canal. Tons.	Quantity Charged Through the Well'd Canal in Transit Bet. Ports in the U't'd States. Tons.
1872.....	1,674,320	538,147	1,870,614	1,317,276	169,818	234,337
1874.....	1,767,598	647,397	2,791,517	1,557,509	243,325	374,226
1876.....	1,664,293	409,788	2,875,808	783,331	99,975	162,405
1878.....	1,912,734	403,403	3,695,764	1,644,301	93,149	128,361
1880.....	2,371,090	442,182	4,732,385	2,065,184	135,410	48,580
1882.....	1,118,776	306,483	3,885,577	864,826	123,404	64,002
1884.....	1,236,986	305,734	3,689,805	1,078,909	70,132	114,423
1886.....	1,489,896	414,812	3,802,262	1,353,541	59,216	172,888
1888.....	1,166,958	419,786	3,197,734	1,052,834	11,191	189,825
1890.....	1,167,901	519,291	4,336,189	933,397	54,969	275,619
1891.....	1,062,355	367,177	3,564,381	1,000,171	39,410	253,444
1892.....	937,999	527,426	5,913,013	870,570	18,558	244,560
1893.....	1,432,543	805,240	5,107,426	1,395,391	17,620	311,399
1894.....	1,400,129	590,409	4,781,036	1,331,101	40,684	298,148
1895.....	602,505	493,421	3,798,574	503,506	14,465	209,802

## FREIGHT TONNAGE CLASSIFIED BY CANALS AND PRODUCTS.

The total quantity of freight passed through the several divisions of the canal during the season of 1895 is as follows:

	Farm Stock. Tons.	Forest Produce of Wood. Tons.	Manu- factures. Tons.	Merchan- dise. Tons.	Agricultural Products. Tons.	Total. Tons.
Welland.....	30	184,492	21,406	281,621	804,672	1,294,323
St. Lawrence.....	811	113,345	65,714	344,015	634,501	1,158,386
Chambly.....	294	189,014	7,607	105,741	10,214	312,870
Ottawa.....	984	563,193	811	9,794	7,739	581,521
Rideau.....	29	77,725	4,494	17,134	2,027	101,409
St. Peter's.....	22	4,831	.....	83,603	9,172	47,606
Murray.....	22	5,896	2,567	5,889	2,466	16,340
Trent Valley.....	9	30,243	41	846	75	31,219

## SEASON OF 1894.

Welland.....	39	145,929	14,172	263,316	594,765	1,008,291
St. Lawrence.....	1,004	115,946	64,855	348,025	865,148	896,778
Chambly.....	284	151,732	18,312	90,463	16,817	277,606
Ottawa.....	971	549,747	196	6,747	5,749	562,010
Rideau.....	9	64,633	8,511	23,547	2,779	94,479
St. Peter's.....	22	6,269	.....	36,107	13,184	55,480
Murray.....	28	8,380	3,881	4,768	4,901	21,896
Trent Valley.....	25	36,076	25	140	5	36,271

## SEASON OF 1895.

Welland.....	26	121,846	25,438	232,537	489,748	869,565
St. Lawrence.....	2,730	111,533	59,312	338,798	815,960	826,228
Chambly.....	316	226,197	7,447	103,611	21,456	359,027
Ottawa.....	998	532,094	148	4,827	3,163	541,220
Rideau.....	15	55,593	3,031	26,342	3,802	88,753
St. Peter's.....	18	712	39	6,944	2,133	9,828
Murray.....	18	4,446	821	4,224	1,815	11,824
Trent Valley.....	43	30,899	440	673	201	32,266
Total (1895).....	4,151	1,063,280	96,676	717,956	898,178	2,740,241
Total (1894).....	2,360	1,077,692	106,702	762,613	993,348	2,942,715

## TIDE TABLES.

## HIGH AND LOW WATER AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR.

(Specially Compiled from Tables of U. S. Geodetic and Coast Survey.)

*Eastern Standard Time Used. For New York Mean Time Add Four Minutes.*

1898. JANUARY.					1898. MARCH.					1898. MAY.				
Mo.	Day of W'k.	(High)	(Low)		Mo.	Day of W'k.	(High)	(Low)		Mo.	Day of W'k.	(High)	(Low)	
1.	Sat...	3.00	3.24	9.39 9.35	1.	Tues...	2.05	2.27	9.04 8.58	1.	Sun...	3.02	3.46	9.44 10.15
2.	Sun...	3.53	4.19	10.36 10.27	2.	Wed...	3.00	3.36	9.59 9.57	2.	Mon...	4.00	4.41	10.34 11.11
3.	Mon...	4.43	5.14	11.26 11.16	3.	Thur...	3.55	4.35	10.48 10.50	3.	Tues...	4.50	5.31	11.21 ....
4.	Tues...	5.23	6.03	..... 12.12	4.	Fri...	4.44	5.24	11.34 11.36	4.	Wed...	5.50	6.19	12.06 12.08
5.	Wed...	6.09	6.44	12.00 12.54	5.	Sat...	5.31	6.04	..... 12.14	5.	Thur...	6.42	7.06	12.53 12.54
6.	Thur...	6.44	7.18	12.42 1.31	6.	Sun...	6.14	6.43	12.18 12.52	6.	Fri...	7.31	7.54	1.43 1.42
7.	Fri...	7.18	7.48	1.17 2.05	7.	Mon...	6.55	7.21	12.59 1.23	7.	Sat...	8.21	8.44	2.34 2.30
8.	Sat...	7.50	8.18	1.51 2.39	8.	Tues...	7.35	8.00	1.39 2.08	8.	Sun...	9.23	9.34	3.25 3.21
9.	Sun...	8.23	8.53	2.24 3.12	9.	Wed...	8.15	8.41	2.20 2.39	9.	Mon...	10.07	10.28	4.20 4.16
10.	Mon...	8.59	9.28	2.58 3.44	10.	Thur...	8.58	9.24	3.08 3.15	10.	Tues...	11.07	11.26	5.19 5.20
11.	Tues...	9.37	10.06	3.35 4.16	11.	Fri...	9.39	10.09	3.48 3.55	11.	Wed...	.....	12.16	6.20 6.34
12.	Wed...	10.17	10.52	4.15 4.49	12.	Sat...	10.24	10.56	4.37 4.38	12.	Thur...	12.30	1.31	7.24 7.50
13.	Thur...	10.59	11.40	4.59 5.27	13.	Sun...	11.12	11.48	5.32 5.28	13.	Fri...	1.43	2.41	8.27 9.04
14.	Fri...	11.45	.....	5.51 6.12	14.	Mon...	.....	12.09	6.35 6.29	14.	Sat...	2.55	3.42	9.27 10.09
15.	Sat...	12.33	12.37	6.52 7.04	15.	Tues...	12.52	1.22	7.53 7.48	15.	Sun...	4.01	4.37	10.21 11.08
16.	Sun...	1.31	1.37	8.06 8.04	16.	Wed...	2.06	2.50	9.10 9.18	16.	Mon...	5.00	5.26	11.12 11.59
17.	Mon...	2.24	2.48	9.24 9.15	17.	Thur...	3.25	4.17	10.20 10.32	17.	Tues...	5.52	6.10	11.58 ....
18.	Tues...	3.43	4.07	10.39 10.28	18.	Fri...	4.37	5.23	11.17 11.34	18.	Wed...	6.39	6.51	12.45 12.43
19.	Wed...	4.48	5.22	11.42 11.35	19.	Sat...	5.37	6.12	..... 12.07	19.	Thur...	7.21	7.30	1.28 1.22
20.	Thur...	5.40	6.26	..... 12.39	20.	Sun...	6.28	6.58	12.27 12.54	20.	Fri...	7.59	8.05	2.07 2.00
21.	Fri...	6.57	7.25	12.37 1.30	21.	Mon...	7.15	7.41	1.15 1.36	21.	Sat...	8.32	8.36	2.46 2.35
22.	Sat...	7.41	8.18	1.33 2.18	22.	Tues...	7.58	8.22	2.00 2.16	22.	Sun...	9.02	9.05	3.22 3.03
23.	Sun...	8.31	9.08	2.27 3.06	23.	Wed...	8.38	9.00	2.44 2.56	23.	Mon...	9.32	9.37	3.56 3.35
24.	Mon...	9.20	9.57	3.19 3.53	24.	Thur...	9.15	9.37	3.28 3.32	24.	Tues...	10.04	10.11	4.29 4.09
25.	Tues...	10.07	10.45	4.10 4.39	25.	Fri...	9.52	10.14	4.09 4.08	25.	Wed...	10.42	10.50	5.04 4.46
26.	Wed...	10.54	11.33	5.02 5.25	26.	Sat...	10.29	10.52	4.51 4.45	26.	Thur...	11.26	1.32	5.40 5.30
27.	Thur...	11.40	.....	5.57 6.12	27.	Sun...	11.07	11.31	5.35 5.22	27.	Fri...	.....	12.16	6.19 6.23
28.	Fri...	12.22	12.30	6.54 7.02	28.	Mon...	11.48	.....	6.21 6.04	28.	Sat...	12.21	1.10	7.08 7.23
29.	Sat...	1.15	1.23	7.54 7.55	29.	Tues...	12.14	12.35	7.12 6.55	29.	Sun...	1.16	2.06	7.53 8.27
30.	Sun...	2.10	2.22	8.56 8.51	30.	Wed...	1.03	1.34	8.08 7.56	30.	Mon...	2.15	3.05	8.46 9.37
31.	Mon...	3.05	3.29	9.55 9.46	31.	Thur...	1.55	2.36	9.02 9.04	31.	Tues...	3.16	4.02	9.43 10.39

1898. FEBRUARY.					1898. APRIL.					1898. JUNE.				
Mo.	Day of W'k.	(High)	(Low)		Mo.	Day of W'k.	(High)	(Low)		Mo.	Day of W'k.	(High)	(Low)	
1.	Tues...	3.59	4.34	10.43 10.39	1.	Fri...	3.00	3.42	9.56 10.04	1.	Wed...	4.17	4.59	10.39 1.33
2.	Wed...	4.47	5.26	11.36 11.27	2.	Sat...	3.54	4.35	10.44 10.58	2.	Thur...	5.17	5.52	11.34 ....
3.	Thur...	5.30	6.08	..... 12.18	3.	Sun...	4.48	5.23	11.27 11.46	3.	Fri...	6.16	6.45	12.34 12.27
4.	Fri...	6.09	6.46	12.11 12.56	4.	Mon...	5.37	6.07	..... 12.06	4.	Sat...	7.13	7.37	1.28 1.21
5.	Sat...	6.46	7.18	12.49 1.31	5.	Tues...	6.23	6.50	12.31 12.47	5.	Sun...	8.09	8.29	2.20 2.15
6.	Sun...	7.22	7.53	1.27 2.05	6.	Wed...	7.09	7.33	1.16 1.27	6.	Mon...	9.04	9.21	3.13 3.12
7.	Mon...	8.00	8.29	2.02 2.39	7.	Thur...	7.53	8.17	2.02 2.08	7.	Tues...	10.01	10.16	4.07 4.10
8.	Tues...	8.38	9.06	2.40 3.12	8.	Fri...	8.38	9.03	2.50 2.50	8.	Wed...	11.01	11.12	5.02 5.14
9.	Wed...	9.18	9.46	3.18 3.45	9.	Sat...	9.24	9.50	3.39 3.35	9.	Thur...	.....	12.08	5.58 6.30
10.	Thur...	9.58	10.30	3.59 4.19	10.	Sun...	10.13	10.40	4.30 4.25	10.	Fri...	12.13	1.07	6.56 7.30
11.	Fri...	10.40	11.16	4.44 5.00	11.	Mon...	11.09	11.38	5.27 5.21	11.	Sat...	1.18	2.11	7.57 8.38
12.	Sat...	11.25	.....	5.37 5.45	12.	Tues...	.....	12.15	6.33 6.33	12.	Sun...	2.24	3.10	8.53 9.45
13.	Sun...	12.08	12.17	6.40 6.38	13.	Wed...	12.43	1.34	7.44 7.58	13.	Mon...	3.30	4.00	9.47 10.45
14.	Mon...	1.05	1.20	7.54 7.47	14.	Thur...	1.53	3.00	8.54 9.18	14.	Tues...	4.34	4.57	10.39 11.38
15.	Tues...	1.26	2.40	9.17 9.08	15.	Fri...	3.16	4.08	9.58 10.26	15.	Wed...	5.29	5.44	11.29 ....
16.	Wed...	3.30	4.07	10.31 10.28	16.	Sat...	4.25	5.03	10.52 11.24	16.	Thur...	6.19	6.28	12.25 12.15
17.	Thur...	4.41	5.25	11.32 11.35	17.	Sun...	5.21	5.52	11.42 ....	17.	Fri...	7.03	7.08	1.09 1.29
18.	Fri...	5.45	6.24	..... 12.25	18.	Mon...	6.12	6.36	12.15 12.27	18.	Sat...	7.41	7.39	1.47 1.36
19.	Sat...	6.40	7.18	12.34 1.13	19.	Tues...	6.58	7.16	1.02 1.10	19.	Sun...	8.14	8.09	2.24 2.10
20.	Sun...	7.30	8.02	1.27 2.00	20.	Wed...	7.30	7.55	1.44 1.49	20.	Mon...	8.41	8.39	2.53 2.40
21.	Mon...	8.16	8.47	2.15 2.42	21.	Thur...	8.17	8.32	2.26 2.26	21.	Tues...	9.10	9.11	3.29 3.10
22.	Tues...	9.00	9.30	3.13 3.26	22.	Fri...	8.51	9.05	3.06 3.01	22.	Wed...	9.41	9.44	4.00 3.43
23.	Wed...	9.41	10.11	3.50 4.03	23.	Sat...	9.24	9.37	3.45 3.35	23.	Thur...	10.16	10.21	4.31 4.20
24.	Thur...	10.22	10.52	4.35 4.46	24.	Sun...	9.57	10.11	4.23 4.08	24.	Fri...	10.57	11.01	5.02 5.00
25.	Fri...	11.03	11.37	5.23 5.29	25.	Mon...	10.31	10.46	5.00 4.39	25.	Sat...	11.44	11.47	5.35 5.50
26.	Sat...	11.46	.....	6.13 6.14	26.	Tues...	11.10	11.35	5.39 5.21	26.	Sun...	.....	12.35	6.16 6.45
27.	Sun...	12.22	12.32	7.07 7.01	27.	Wed...	11.58	.....	6.23 6.09	27.	Mon...	12.37	1.29	7.05 7.48
28.	Mon...	1.11	1.25	8.04 7.58	28.	Thur...	12.11	12.51	7.11 7.06	28.	Tues...	1.34	2.27	8.00 9.00
					29.	Fri...	1.04	1.50	8.00 8.10	29.	Wed...	2.35	3.29	9.02 10.11
					30.	Sat...	2.01	2.49	8.52 9.15	30.	Thur...	3.43	4.30	10.05 11.19

1898.		JULY.			
Mo.	W'k.	High	Low	High	Low
		a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1.	Fri...	4.52	5.31	11.09	...
2.	Sat...	6.00	6.28	12.18	12.11
3.	Sun...	7.01	7.22	1.14	1.09
4.	Mon...	7.59	8.16	2.07	2.07
5.	Tues...	8.55	9.08	2.58	3.03
6.	Wed...	9.50	10.01	3.49	4.00
7.	Thur...	10.44	10.54	4.40	4.58
8.	Fri...	11.39	11.49	5.31	5.58
9.	Sat...	...	12.35	6.24	7.00
10.	Sun...	12.45	1.33	7.17	8.06
11.	Mon...	1.48	2.33	8.13	9.12
12.	Tues...	2.52	3.30	9.11	10.14
13.	Wed...	3.59	4.24	10.07	11.11
14.	Thur...	5.01	5.14	11.00	...
15.	Fri...	5.56	5.58	12.00	...
16.	Sat...	6.41	6.38	12.43	12.34
17.	Sun...	7.17	7.12	1.20	1.13
18.	Mon...	7.48	7.42	1.55	1.47
19.	Tues...	8.44	8.13	2.29	2.18
20.	Wed...	8.16	8.45	3.20	2.48
21.	Thur...	9.15	9.21	3.28	3.22
22.	Fri...	9.50	9.58	3.57	3.50
23.	Sat...	10.30	10.38	4.26	4.38
24.	Sun...	11.14	11.19	4.59	5.24
25.	Mon...	...	12.03	5.40	6.15
26.	Tues...	12.06	12.56	6.29	7.19
27.	Wed...	1.00	1.56	7.25	8.35
28.	Thur...	2.05	3.01	8.31	9.56
29.	Fri...	3.21	4.10	9.44	11.06
30.	Sat...	4.39	5.14	10.57	...
31.	Sun...	5.51	6.16	12.06	12.04

\* Also at 11.49 a. m.

1898.		SEPTEMBER.			
Mo.	W'k.	High	Low	High	Low
		a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1.	Thur...	8.19	8.35	2.16	2.37
2.	Fri...	9.04	9.20	3.00	3.25
3.	Sat...	9.47	10.04	3.42	4.13
4.	Sun...	10.32	10.47	4.25	5.02
5.	Mon...	11.18	11.32	5.10	5.54
6.	Tues...	...	12.06	5.57	6.49
7.	Wed...	12.24	12.58	6.49	7.48
8.	Thur...	1.20	1.54	7.48	8.49
9.	Fri...	2.30	2.52	8.51	9.48
10.	Sat...	3.38	3.48	9.51	10.39
11.	Sun...	4.34	4.37	10.44	11.23
12.	Mon...	5.20	5.21	11.30	...
13.	Tues...	5.58	6.02	12.02	12.11
14.	Wed...	6.32	6.40	12.39	12.49
15.	Thur...	7.06	7.18	1.12	1.26
16.	Fri...	7.43	7.56	1.43	2.02
17.	Sat...	8.20	8.35	2.16	2.42
18.	Sun...	9.00	9.15	2.50	3.24
19.	Mon...	9.41	9.56	3.28	4.08
20.	Tues...	10.27	10.41	4.08	4.57
21.	Wed...	11.16	11.34	4.53	5.55
22.	Thur...	...	12.11	5.48	7.02
23.	Fri...	12.37	1.18	6.55	8.33
24.	Sat...	1.56	2.34	8.24	9.37
25.	Sun...	3.26	3.51	9.50	10.40
26.	Mon...	4.41	5.00	10.59	11.35
27.	Tues...	5.38	5.57	11.56	...
28.	Wed...	6.28	6.47	12.24	12.48
29.	Thur...	7.14	7.32	1.08	1.35
30.	Fri...	7.57	8.16	1.51	2.21

1898.		NOVEMBER.			
Mo.	W'k.	High	Low	High	Low
		a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1.	Tues...	9.29	9.54	3.25	4.11
2.	Wed...	10.03	10.31	4.02	4.52
3.	Thur...	10.39	11.11	4.37	5.34
4.	Fri...	11.19	11.55	5.20	6.18
5.	Sat...	...	12.01	6.06	7.02
6.	Sun...	12.45	12.51	7.00	7.48
7.	Mon...	1.39	1.44	8.00	8.36
8.	Tues...	2.35	2.41	9.03	9.25
9.	Wed...	3.30	3.37	10.00	10.12
10.	Thur...	4.20	4.32	10.53	10.57
11.	Fri...	5.09	5.25	11.44	11.43
12.	Sat...	5.57	6.15	...	12.32
13.	Sun...	6.43	7.05	12.30	1.21
14.	Mon...	7.30	7.55	1.17	2.10
15.	Tues...	8.17	8.45	2.04	3.00
16.	Wed...	9.08	9.29	2.52	3.51
17.	Thur...	9.57	10.35	3.45	4.47
18.	Fri...	10.53	11.37	4.44	5.45
19.	Sat...	...	11.52	...	5.52
20.	Sun...	12.48	12.59	7.06	7.49
21.	Mon...	1.59	2.10	8.28	8.51
22.	Tues...	3.06	3.23	9.36	9.85
23.	Wed...	4.05	4.28	10.37	10.42
24.	Thur...	4.58	5.28	11.34	11.33
25.	Fri...	5.46	6.18	...	12.23
26.	Sat...	6.31	7.10	12.20	1.10
27.	Sun...	7.13	7.46	1.04	1.52
28.	Mon...	7.52	8.25	1.45	2.32
29.	Tues...	8.28	9.00	2.24	3.11
30.	Wed...	9.01	9.33	3.01	3.43

1898.		AUGUST.			
Mo.	W'k.	High	Low	High	Low
		a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1.	Mon...	6.53	7.12	1.00	1.03
2.	Tues...	7.48	8.04	1.50	1.58
3.	Wed...	8.39	8.54	2.39	2.51
4.	Thur...	9.29	9.43	3.26	3.43
5.	Fri...	10.18	10.30	4.12	4.36
6.	Sat...	11.06	11.19	4.69	5.30
7.	Sun...	11.57	...	5.47	6.28
8.	Mon...	12.10	12.51	6.38	7.28
9.	Tues...	1.05	1.48	7.34	8.33
10.	Wed...	2.09	2.47	8.31	9.36
11.	Thur...	3.20	3.45	9.32	10.34
12.	Fri...	4.26	4.38	10.29	11.24
13.	Sat...	5.21	5.24	11.20	...
14.	Sun...	6.05	6.05	12.08	12.05
15.	Mon...	6.42	6.40	12.45	12.45
16.	Tues...	7.14	7.13	1.21	1.20
17.	Wed...	7.44	7.47	1.54	1.53
18.	Thur...	8.14	8.22	2.24	2.25
19.	Fri...	8.48	8.58	2.54	3.01
20.	Sat...	9.24	9.35	3.22	3.39
21.	Sun...	10.05	10.14	3.54	4.19
22.	Mon...	10.48	10.56	4.30	5.05
23.	Tues...	11.36	11.44	5.12	5.58
24.	Wed...	...	12.30	6.01	7.05
25.	Thur...	12.41	1.32	7.01	8.25
26.	Fri...	1.52	2.44	8.16	9.47
27.	Sat...	3.16	3.58	9.41	10.55
28.	Sun...	4.40	5.07	10.59	11.53
29.	Mon...	5.49	6.08	...	12.00
30.	Tues...	6.43	7.00	12.44	12.58
31.	Wed...	7.32	7.50	1.31	1.48

1898.		OCTOBER.			
Mo.	W'k.	High	Low	High	Low
		a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1.	Sat...	8.38	8.58	2.31	3.07
2.	Sun...	9.19	9.38	3.11	3.51
3.	Mon...	10.00	10.19	3.52	4.36
4.	Tues...	10.40	11.00	4.33	5.23
5.	Wed...	11.20	11.45	5.15	6.10
6.	Thur...	...	12.05	6.00	7.02
7.	Fri...	12.34	12.52	6.57	7.55
8.	Sat...	1.34	1.45	7.59	8.50
9.	Sun...	2.37	2.42	9.03	9.42
10.	Mon...	3.37	3.37	9.57	10.28
11.	Tues...	4.25	4.29	10.47	11.11
12.	Wed...	5.10	5.17	11.34	11.50
13.	Thur...	5.49	6.02	...	12.17
14.	Fri...	6.30	6.47	12.26	1.00
15.	Sat...	7.12	7.30	1.04	1.41
16.	Sun...	7.54	8.13	1.43	2.25
17.	Mon...	8.37	8.58	2.24	3.11
18.	Tues...	9.22	9.44	3.07	4.00
19.	Wed...	10.10	10.35	3.53	4.54
20.	Thur...	11.02	11.35	4.44	5.53
21.	Fri...	...	12.01	5.47	7.00
22.	Sat...	12.45	1.03	7.05	8.11
23.	Sun...	2.07	2.27	8.33	9.18
24.	Mon...	3.25	3.42	9.48	10.18
25.	Tues...	4.28	4.47	10.51	11.10
26.	Wed...	5.20	5.43	11.46	11.59
27.	Thur...	6.08	6.32	...	12.36
28.	Fri...	6.52	7.18	12.44	1.22
29.	Sat...	7.35	7.59	1.26	2.06
30.	Sun...	8.14	8.39	2.06	2.50
31.	Mon...	8.52	9.17	2.46	3.31

1898.		DECEMBER.			
Mo.	W'k.	High	Low	High	Low
		a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1.	Thur...	9.32	10.05	3.35	4.24
2.	Fri...	10.05	10.40	4.08	5.00
3.	Sat...	10.40	11.19	4.44	5.34
4.	Sun...	11.20	...	5.24	6.08
5.	Mon...	12.04	12.05	6.11	6.47
6.	Tues...	12.54	12.54	7.03	7.32
7.	Wed...	1.45	1.48	8.03	8.21
8.	Thur...	2.40	2.46	9.08	9.14
9.	Fri...	3.36	3.48	10.12	10.10
10.	Sat...	4.32	4.48	11.12	11.05
11.	Sun...	5.26	5.47	...	*11.50
12.	Mon...	6.19	6.45	...	1.02
13.	Tues...	7.11	7.42	12.53	1.55
14.	Wed...	8.02	8.36	1.48	2.47
15.	Thur...	8.54	9.22	2.43	3.30
16.	Fri...	9.47	10.30	3.41	4.32
17.	Sat...	10.42	11.28	4.40	5.27
18.	Sun...	11.40	...	5.44	6.22
19.	Mon...	12.30	12.41	6.52	7.20
20.	Tues...	1.33	1.46	8.04	8.19
21.	Wed...	2.38	2.55	9.11	9.17
22.	Thur...	3.36	4.04	10.16	10.13
23.	Fri...	4.31	5.07	11.14	11.07
24.	Sat...	5.22	6.03	...	*11.57
25.	Sun...	6.10	6.51	...	12.52
26.	Mon...	6.54	7.34	13.43	1.35
27.	Tues...	7.32	8.10	1.27	2.12
28.	Wed...	8.04	8.42	2.05	2.49
29.	Thur...	8.35	9.10	2.40	3.22
30.	Fri...	9.03	9.37	3.11	3.53
31.	Sat...	9.35	10.08	3.41	4.23

\* Also 12.06 p. m. + Also 12.06 p. m.

## SANDY HOOK (THE HORSESHOE), NEW JERSEY.

1898. JANUARY.						1898. MARCH.						1898. MAY.					
Day of		High		Low		Day of		High		Low		Day of		High		Low	
Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1.	Sat....	2.18	2.45	8.53	8.49	1.	Tues.	1.28	2.01	8.11	8.02	1.	Sun.	2.43	3.32	9.14	9.48
2.	Sun....	3.10	3.44	9.49	9.40	2.	Wed.	2.27	3.13	9.12	9.09	2.	Mon.	3.46	4.25	10.08	10.47
3.	Mon....	4.02	4.39	10.42	10.30	3.	Thur.	3.26	4.16	10.07	10.09	3.	Tues.	4.45	5.16	10.50	11.41
4.	Tues.	4.49	5.29	11.29	11.16	4.	Fri.	4.20	5.05	10.57	11.02	4.	Wed.	5.40	6.05	11.48	
5.	Wed.	5.33	6.13		12.11	5.	Sat....	5.10	5.47	11.40	11.49	5.	Thur.	6.33	6.54	12.33	12.35
6.	Thur..	6.14	6.54	12.01	12.49	6.	Sun....	5.56	6.27		12.22	6.	Fri.	7.24	7.43	1.23	1.23
7.	Fri....	6.54	7.31	12.41	1.26	7.	Mon.	6.39	7.06	12.33	1.00	7.	Sat....	8.15	8.32	2.13	2.11
8.	Sat....	7.32	8.04	1.20	2.02	8.	Tues.	7.22	7.46	1.16	1.38	8.	Sun.	9.07	9.24	3.05	3.02
9.	Sun....	8.10	8.39	1.57	2.39	9.	Wed.	8.04	8.26	1.59	2.17	9.	Mon.	10.00	10.18	3.57	3.58
10.	Mon.	8.47	9.16	2.35	3.16	10.	Thur.	8.47	9.10	2.44	2.56	10.	Tues.	10.58	11.15	4.51	4.58
11.	Tues.	9.25	9.57	3.13	3.53	11.	Fri....	9.31	9.55	3.30	3.38	11.	Wed.	11.59		5.48	6.08
12.	Wed.	10.06	10.42	3.57	4.31	12.	Sat....	10.19	10.46	4.21	4.24	12.	Thur.	12.15	1.02	6.47	7.12
13.	Thur..	10.51	11.31	4.47	5.14	13.	Sun....	11.12	11.43	5.15	5.17	13.	Fri.	1.18	2.03	7.46	8.20
14.	Fri....	11.41		5.42	6.02	14.	Mon.		12.14	6.15	6.21	14.	Sat.	2.22	3.01	8.43	9.23
15.	Sat....	12.26	12.38	6.44	6.57	15.	Tues.	12.46	1.25	7.21	7.31	15.	Sun.	3.25	3.55	9.37	10.20
16.	Sun....	1.25	1.44	7.51	8.00	16.	Wed.	1.55	2.40	8.30	8.45	16.	Mon.	4.22	4.44	10.28	11.11
17.	Mon....	2.20	2.57	9.02	9.06	17.	Thur..	3.02	3.47	9.35	9.53	17.	Tues.	5.13	5.31	11.15	11.59
18.	Tues.	3.24	4.11	10.09	10.12	18.	Fri....	4.07	4.41	10.35	10.55	18.	Wed.	6.01	6.15		12.00
19.	Wed.	4.37	5.18	11.12	11.15	19.	Sat....	5.05	5.39	11.28	11.50	19.	Thur..	6.46	6.55	12.44	12.41
20.	Thur.	5.35	6.16		12.09	20.	Sun....	5.59	6.25		12.15	20.	Fri.	7.28	7.34	1.25	1.21
21.	Fri....	6.30	7.10	12.14	1.01	21.	Mon.	6.47	7.09	12.39	1.00	21.	Sat....	8.08	8.12	2.04	1.58
22.	Sat....	7.23	8.00	1.08	1.50	22.	Tues.	7.32	7.52	1.27	1.41	22.	Sun.	8.44	8.48	2.41	2.33
23.	Sun....	8.13	8.47	2.01	2.37	23.	Wed.	8.15	8.31	2.10	2.21	23.	Mon.	9.17	9.22	3.19	3.04
24.	Mon....	9.00	9.33	2.51	3.22	24.	Thur.	8.55	9.10	2.52	2.59	24.	Tues.	9.49	9.56	3.55	3.35
25.	Tues.	9.46	10.18	3.41	4.06	25.	Fri....	9.33	9.48	3.33	3.35	25.	Wed.	10.25	10.31	4.33	4.09
26.	Wed.	10.31	11.03	4.30	4.49	26.	Sat....	10.09	10.26	4.12	4.08	26.	Thur.	11.08	11.11	5.12	4.54
27.	Thur..	11.17	11.50	5.29	5.33	27.	Sun....	10.44	11.03	4.53	4.41	27.	Fri.	11.59	11.58	5.53	4.48
28.	Fri....		12.05	6.11	6.19	28.	Mon.	11.21	11.43	5.35	5.13	28.	Sat....		12.54	6.39	6.54
29.	Sat....	12.39	12.55	7.06	7.08	29.	Tues.		12.06	6.22	5.55	29.	Sun.	12.53	1.54	7.31	8.05
30.	Sun....	1.30	1.55	8.05	8.00	30.	Wed.	12.31	1.06	7.17	6.55	30.	Mon.	1.59	2.53	8.28	9.14
31.	Mon....	2.25	3.01	9.07	8.57	31.	Thur.	1.27	2.16	8.16	8.14	31.	Tues.	3.05	3.50	9.25	10.18

1898. FEBRUARY.					1898. APRIL.					1898. JUNE.							
Day of		High		Low		Day of		High		Low		Day of		High		Low	
Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1.	Tues.	3.19	4.04	10.05	9.53	1.	Fri	2.32	3.22	9.15	9.26	1.	Wed.	4.12	4.47	10.22	11.17
2.	Wed.	4.11	4.59	10.55	10.46	2.	Sat.	3.33	4.17	10.07	10.27	2.	Thur.	5.15	5.41	11.17	
3.	Thur.	5.00	5.45	11.38	11.33	3.	Sun.	4.30	5.05	10.55	11.19	3.	Fri	6.15	6.34	12.14	12.11
4.	Fri.	5.45	6.25		12.19	4.	Mon.	5.22	5.50	11.40		4.	Sat.	7.10	7.26	1.07	1.05
5.	Sat.	6.27	7.01	12.16	12.57	5.	Tues.	6.10	6.24	12.07	12.23	5.	Sun.	8.04	8.18	1.59	1.58
6.	Sun.	7.06	7.37	12.57	1.34	6.	Wed.	6.56	7.18	12.54	1.05	6.	Mon.	8.58	9.11	2.50	2.53
7.	Mon.	7.47	8.13	1.37	2.10	7.	Thur.	7.42	8.02	1.40	1.47	7.	Tues.	9.50	10.04	3.42	3.49
8.	Tues.	8.26	8.52	2.17	2.47	8.	Fri.	8.28	8.49	2.28	2.30	8.	Wed.	10.44	10.58	4.34	4.47
9.	Wed.	9.06	9.24	3.00	3.25	9.	Sat.	9.16	9.39	3.17	3.17	9.	Thur.	11.40	11.54	5.27	5.49
10.	Thur.	9.49	10.18	3.45	4.04	10.	Sun.	10.08	10.31	4.08	4.08	10.	Fri		12.36	6.20	6.52
11.	Fri	10.34	11.07	4.34	4.47	11.	Mon.	11.05	11.29	5.04	5.06	11.	Sat.	12.53	1.33	7.15	7.57
12.	Sat.	11.23		5.28	5.37	12.	Tues		12.08	6.04	6.12	12.	Sun	1.54	2.30	8.09	8.59
13.	Sun	12.01	12.22	6.28	6.35	13.	Wed.	12.32	1.17	7.06	7.24	13.	Mon	2.56	3.23	9.03	9.55
14.	Mon.	1.03	1.31	7.35	7.41	14.	Thur	1.39	2.25	8.10	8.35	14.	Tues.	3.54	4.15	9.54	10.49
15.	Tues.	2.10	2.46	8.46	8.52	15.	Fri	2.45	3.28	9.12	9.41	15.	Wed.	4.48	5.08	10.44	11.37
16.	Wed.	3.18	4.00	9.54	10.02	16.	Sat.	3.48	4.23	10.09	10.40	16.	Thur.	5.38	5.47	11.31	
17.	Thur.	4.21	5.04	10.55	11.05	17.	Sun	4.46	5.12	10.59	11.32	17.	Fri	6.23	6.29	12.22	12.15
18.	Fri	5.21	6.00	11.50		18.	Mon.	5.38	5.58	11.45		18.	Sat.	7.07	7.09	1.04	12.56
19.	Sat.	6.16	6.50	12.03	12.40	19.	Tues	6.25	6.42	12.20	12.30	19.	Sun	7.46	7.47	1.41	1.34
20.	Sun	7.06	7.38	12.55	1.27	20.	Wed.	7.09	7.22	1.05	1.10	20.	Mon.	8.22	8.23	2.18	2.10
21.	Mon.	7.54	8.20	1.45	2.11	21.	Thur	7.51	8.01	1.47	1.50	21.	Tues.	8.54	8.58	2.54	2.43
22.	Tues.	8.32	9.08	2.32	2.53	22.	Fri	8.30	8.40	2.27	2.27	22.	Wed.	9.26	9.32	3.29	3.17
23.	Wed.	9.20	9.44	3.17	3.33	23.	Sat.	9.07	9.16	3.06	3.00	23.	Thur.	10.02	10.07	4.05	3.54
24.	Thur.	10.02	10.25	4.01	4.12	24.	Sun.	9.40	9.51	3.44	3.32	24.	Fri	10.44	10.46	4.41	4.37
25.	Fri	10.42	11.07	4.45	4.50	25.	Mon.	10.13	10.25	4.22	4.00	25.	Sat.	11.29	11.31	5.19	5.23
26.	Sat.	11.20	11.50	5.30	5.30	26.	Tues	10.50	11.00	5.01	4.32	26.	Sun		12.21	6.01	6.28
27.	Sun		12.05	6.18	6.12	27.	Wed.	11.33	11.43	5.45	5.15	27.	Mon.	12.25	1.19	6.51	7.34
28.	Mon.	12.38	12.55	7.11	7.00	28.	Thur		12.28	6.32	6.15	28.	Tues.	1.25	1.18	7.48	8.44
						29.	Fri	12.34	1.30	7.23	7.23	29.	Wed.	2.34	3.21	8.50	9.53
						30.	Sat.	1.36	2.34	8.18	8.41	30.	Thur.	3.46	4.23	9.54	10.57



1898.		JULY.	
Mo.	Day of Wk.	High.	Low.
1..	Fri...	4.57	5.21 10.56 1.56
2..	Sat....	6.00	6.18 11.56 ....
3..	Sun....	6.58	7.12 12.51 12.53
4..	Mon...	7.52	8.04 1.45 1.43
5..	Tues...	8.43	8.55 2.34 2.42
6..	Wed...	9.33	9.46 3.23 3.26
7..	Thur...	10.22	10.36 4.12 4.30
8..	Fri....	11.13	11.27 4.50 5.26
9..	Sat....	12.04	12.04 5.48 6.24
10..	Sun...	12.21	12.53 6.38 7.24
11..	Mon...	1.19	1.54 7.31 8.26
12..	Tues...	2.22	2.43 8.25 9.26
13..	Wed...	3.23	3.43 9.20 10.22
14..	Thur...	4.21	4.33 10.14 11.14
15..	Fri....	5.15	5.20 11.04 11.50
16..	Sat....	6.03	6.03 11.51 ....
17..	Sun...	6.45	6.43 12.30 12.33
18..	Mon...	7.23	7.21 1.15 1.12
19..	Tues...	7.55	7.53 1.51 1.48
20..	Wed...	8.27	8.33 2.26 2.23
21..	Thur...	9.00	9.08 3.00 3.00
22..	Fri....	9.37	9.43 3.34 3.33
23..	Sat....	10.13	10.25 4.06 4.21
24..	Sun...	11.01	11.10 4.46 5.11
25..	Mon...	11.52	11.52 5.20 6.07
26..	Tues...	12.01	12.47 6.18 7.11
27..	Wed...	1.01	1.50 7.17 8.22
28..	Thur...	2.13	2.57 8.25 9.34
29..	Fri....	3.30	4.03 9.36 10.40
30..	Sat....	4.48	5.05 10.43 11.40
31..	Sun...	5.47	6.02 11.45 ....

1898.		SEPTEMBER.	
Mo.	Day of Wk.	High.	Low.
1..	Thur...	7.56	8.16 1.47 2.10
2..	Fri....	8.40	9.00 2.30 2.57
3..	Sat....	9.23	9.44 3.12 3.43
4..	Sun...	10.06	10.23 3.53 4.23
5..	Mon...	10.49	11.11 4.34 5.15
6..	Tues...	11.35	11.57 5.17 6.05
7..	Wed...	12.24	12.24 6.02 6.59
8..	Thur...	12.51	1.17 6.55 7.59
9..	Fri....	1.59	2.15 7.58 9.00
10..	Sun...	3.10	3.14 9.04 9.56
11..	Mon...	4.08	4.08 10.04 10.44
12..	Tues...	4.55	4.57 10.54 11.36
13..	Wed...	5.35	5.41 11.30 ....
14..	Thur...	6.11	6.22 12.05 12.30
15..	Fri....	6.49	7.02 12.42 1.00
16..	Sat....	7.26	7.42 1.18 1.41
17..	Sun...	8.04	8.23 1.54 2.23
18..	Mon...	8.44	9.05 2.32 3.07
19..	Tues...	9.23	9.50 3.11 3.53
20..	Wed...	10.16	10.39 3.53 4.45
21..	Thur...	11.08	11.37 4.42 5.41
22..	Fri....	12.08	12.08 5.41 6.45
23..	Sat....	12.44	1.17 6.51 7.53
24..	Sun...	1.59	2.30 8.06 9.00
25..	Mon...	3.10	3.38 9.19 10.01
26..	Tues...	4.13	4.35 10.24 10.57
27..	Wed...	5.08	5.31 11.22 11.47
28..	Thur...	5.58	6.22 .... 12.14
29..	Fri....	6.45	7.10 12.34 1.06
30..	Sat....	7.28	7.55 1.18 1.49

1898.		NOVEMBER.	
Mo.	Day of Wk.	High.	Low.
1..	Tues...	9.04	9.35 2.50 3.33
2..	Wed...	9.42	10.10 3.27 4.13
3..	Thur...	10.19	10.48 4.00 4.53
4..	Fri....	10.55	11.30 4.34 5.35
5..	Sat....	11.34	.... 5.14 6.30
6..	Sun...	12.20	12.19 6.05 7.06
7..	Mon...	1.15	1.13 7.11 7.58
8..	Tues...	2.14	2.15 8.20 8.50
9..	Wed...	3.09	3.17 9.25 9.42
10..	Thur...	4.03	4.16 10.24 10.32
11..	Fri....	4.53	5.13 11.18 11.21
12..	Sat....	5.41	6.08 .... 12.09
13..	Sun...	6.29	6.57 12.08 12.50
14..	Mon...	7.18	7.43 12.55 1.48
15..	Tues...	8.07	8.39 1.44 2.38
16..	Wed...	8.57	9.23 2.35 3.30
17..	Thur...	9.50	10.27 3.23 4.23
18..	Fri....	10.45	11.26 4.26 5.17
19..	Sat....	11.42	.... 5.29 6.14
20..	Sun...	12.27	12.44 6.26 7.12
21..	Mon...	1.23	1.47 7.44 8.10
22..	Tues...	2.27	2.50 8.50 9.05
23..	Wed...	3.24	3.52 9.51 9.59
24..	Thur...	4.16	4.43 10.46 10.49
25..	Fri....	5.08	5.39 11.37 11.37
26..	Sat....	5.54	6.27 .... 12.25
27..	Sun...	6.38	7.19 12.22 1.10
28..	Mon...	7.20	7.55 1.05 1.51
29..	Tues...	8.00	8.35 1.47 2.30
30..	Wed...	8.33	9.13 2.35 3.09

1898.		AUGUST.	
Mo.	Day of Wk.	High.	Low.
1..	Mon...	6.43	6.57 12.35 12.42
2..	Tues...	7.33	7.48 1.35 1.36
3..	Wed...	8.21	8.37 2.13 2.27
4..	Thur...	9.06	9.24 2.59 3.18
5..	Fri....	9.53	10.10 3.43 4.06
6..	Sat....	10.40	10.57 4.27 4.57
7..	Sun...	11.27	11.46 5.12 5.50
8..	Mon...	12.17	12.17 5.50 6.45
9..	Tues...	12.39	1.10 6.49 7.45
10..	Wed...	1.40	2.06 7.44 8.49
11..	Thur...	2.47	3.08 8.44 9.49
12..	Fri....	3.52	3.58 9.42 10.42
13..	Sat....	4.48	4.48 10.36 11.27
14..	Sun...	5.35	5.33 11.25 ....
15..	Mon...	6.15	6.15 12.07 12.09
16..	Tues...	6.51	6.54 12.44 12.48
17..	Wed...	7.24	7.31 1.19 1.25
18..	Thur...	7.57	8.08 1.54 2.02
19..	Fri....	8.34	8.45 2.27 2.41
20..	Sat....	9.11	9.24 3.01 3.22
21..	Sun...	9.52	10.05 3.38 4.07
22..	Mon...	10.36	10.51 4.18 4.57
23..	Tues...	11.23	11.45 5.02 5.52
24..	Wed...	12.25	12.25 5.55 6.56
25..	Thur...	12.48	1.31 6.59 8.06
26..	Fri....	2.03	2.40 8.12 9.17
27..	Sat....	3.20	3.48 9.27 10.23
28..	Sun...	4.30	4.51 10.34 11.21
29..	Mon...	5.30	5.48 11.35 ....
30..	Tues...	6.22	6.41 12.13 12.30
31..	Wed...	7.10	7.30 1.01 1.22

1898.		OCTOBER.	
Mo.	Day of Wk.	High.	Low.
1..	Sat....	8.11	8.33 2.00 2.34
2..	Sun...	8.52	9.20 2.41 3.17
3..	Mon...	9.34	10.00 3.20 4.00
4..	Tues...	10.13	10.39 3.53 4.42
5..	Wed...	10.54	11.20 4.35 5.27
6..	Thur...	11.36	.... 5.13 6.15
7..	Fri....	12.07	12.22 5.59 7.07
8..	Sat....	1.05	1.16 6.58 8.04
9..	Sun...	2.11	2.15 8.10 8.50
10..	Mon...	3.11	3.15 9.17 9.49
11..	Tues...	4.02	4.11 10.14 10.36
12..	Wed...	4.47	5.00 11.03 11.19
13..	Thur...	5.30	5.49 11.50 ....
14..	Fri....	6.13	6.34 12.00 12.35
15..	Sat....	6.55	7.18 12.41 1.19
16..	Sun...	7.39	8.08 1.22 2.05
17..	Mon...	8.24	8.50 2.04 2.52
18..	Tues...	9.10	9.38 2.48 3.42
19..	Wed...	10.01	10.33 3.37 4.34
20..	Thur...	10.56	11.33 4.31 5.31
21..	Fri....	11.57	.... 5.35 6.32
22..	Sat....	12.40	1.02 6.45 7.35
23..	Sun...	1.48	2.08 7.59 8.37
24..	Mon...	2.51	3.14 9.08 9.35
25..	Tues...	3.50	4.15 10.10 10.29
26..	Wed...	4.43	5.10 11.05 11.18
27..	Thur...	5.32	6.01 11.56 ....
28..	Fri....	6.18	6.48 12.05 12.44
29..	Sat....	7.02	7.33 12.49 1.29
30..	Sun...	7.44	8.15 1.31 2.12
31..	Mon...	8.25	8.57 2.12 2.53

1898.		DECEMBER.	
Mo.	Day of Wk.	High.	Low.
1..	Thur...	9.14	9.45 3.00 3.46
2..	Fri....	9.49	10.20 3.34 4.22
3..	Sat....	10.22	10.54 4.07 4.59
4..	Sun...	10.57	11.41 4.44 5.37
5..	Mon...	11.37	.... 5.31 6.17
6..	Tues...	12.30	12.24 6.27 7.08
7..	Wed...	1.25	1.25 7.33 7.55
8..	Thur...	2.24	2.28 8.41 8.52
9..	Fri....	3.22	3.35 9.48 9.49
10..	Sat....	4.18	4.41 10.49 10.47
11..	Sun...	5.14	5.44 11.47 11.42
12..	Mon...	6.06	6.42 .... 12.41
13..	Tues...	7.00	7.37 12.37 1.34
14..	Wed...	7.52	8.30 1.31 2.25
15..	Thur...	8.44	9.22 2.25 3.15
16..	Fri....	9.36	10.15 3.20 4.05
17..	Sat....	10.29	11.09 4.17 4.58
18..	Sun...	11.23	.... 5.17 5.50
19..	Mon...	12.04	12.21 6.19 6.43
20..	Tues...	1.00	1.21 7.22 7.38
21..	Wed...	1.58	2.24 8.26 8.33
22..	Thur...	2.55	3.26 9.27 9.29
23..	Fri....	3.49	4.23 10.24 10.21
24..	Sat....	4.41	5.17 11.17 11.11
25..	Sun...	5.29	6.07 .... 12.06
26..	Mon...	6.15	6.52 .... 12.49
27..	Tues...	6.56	7.35 12.44 1.30
28..	Wed...	7.36	8.13 1.25 2.07
29..	Thur...	8.13	8.47 2.03 2.42
30..	Fri....	8.49	9.18 2.33 3.17
31..	Sat....	9.21	9.50 3.11 3.51

\* Also 11.50.

## TIME OF HIGH WATER AT POINTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

The Eastern Standard Time of High Water (except for the Florida stations, which are in Central Standard time) at the following stations may be found approximately for each day by adding to or subtracting from the time of high water at Sandy Hook (The Horseshoe) the hours and minutes annexed:

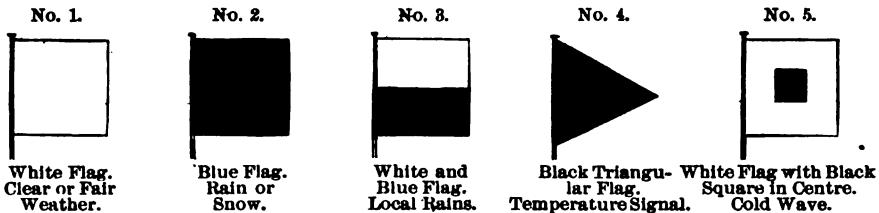
(Specially prepared by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

	H. M.		H. M.
Albany, N. Y.....	Sub. 2 18	Newport News, Va.....	Add 1 33
Annapolis, Md.....	Sub. 2 41	New York (Governor's Island), N. Y.....	Add 0 34
Atlantic City, N. J.....	Add 0 19	Norfolk Navy Yard, Va.....	Add 1 44
Baltimore, Md.....	Sub. 0 53	Norwich, Conn.....	Add 2 29
Bar Harbor, Mt. Desert Island, Me.....	Add 3 00	Old Point Comfort, Va.....	Add 1 23
Beaufort, S. C.....	Add 1 08	Philadelphia (Walnut St.), Pa.....	Sub. 6 04
Block Island, R. I.....	Sub. 0 07	Plymouth, Mass.....	Add 3 36
Boston, Mass.....	Add 3 45	Point Judith Lt., R. I.....	Sub. 0 08
Bridgeport, Conn.....	Add 3 36	Point Lookout, Md.....	Add 5 37
Bristol, R. I.....	Add 0 21	Pollock Rip, Mass.....	Add 4 08
Brooklyn Navy Yard, N. Y.....	Add 1 14	Portland, Me.....	Add 3 21
Cape May, N. J.....	Add 0 50	Port Royal, S. C.....	Add 0 55
Cape Poge, Mass.....	Add 4 09	Portsmouth, N. H.....	Add 3 40
Charleston, S. C.....	Add 0 15	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	Add 4 23
Coney Island, N. Y.....	Add 0 06	Providence, R. I.....	Add 0 32
Cottage City, Mass.....	Add 4 08	Quick's Hole, Mass.....	Sub. 0 05
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.....	Add 1 48	Race Point, Mass.....	Add 3 36
Eastport, Me.....	Add 3 10	Richmond, Va.....	Sub. 2 46
Edgartown, Mass.....	Add 4 32	Rockaway Inlet, N. Y.....	Add 0 12
Fernandina, Fla.....	Sub. 0 14	Rockland, Me.....	Add 3 13
Fort Sumter, S. C.....	Add 0 03	Rockport, Mass.....	Add 3 13
Gloucester, Mass.....	Add 3 19	St. Augustine, Fla.....	Add 0 21
Great Point, Nantucket I., Mass.....	Add 4 23	St. John's River Entr., Fla.....	Sub. 0 23
Hartford, Conn.....	Sub. 4 45	Salem, Mass.....	Add 3 34
Hell Gate Ferry, N. Y.....	Add 2 30	Savannah, Ga.....	Add 1 12
Isle of Shoals, N. H.....	Add 3 35	Savannah River Entr., Ga.....	Add 0 08
Jacksonville, Fla.....	Add 0 45	Saybrook, Conn.....	Add 2 53
Kennebec R. Entr., Me.....	Add 3 26	Southport, or Smithville, N. C.....	Add 0 10
Key West, Fla.....	Add 1 00	Stonington, Conn.....	Add 1 31
League Island, Pa.....	Sub. 6 32	Tennant Harbor, Me.....	Add 3 04
Lynn, Mass.....	Add 3 38	Tarog's Neck, N. Y.....	Add 3 46
Marblehead, Mass.....	Add 3 26	Trenton, N. J.....	Sub. 3 02
Nahant, Mass.....	Add 3 27	Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	Add 3 50
Nantucket, Mass.....	Add 4 42	Washington Navy Yard, D. C.....	Add 0 08
New Bedford, Mass.....	Add 0 15	Watch Hill, R. I.....	Add 1 10
Newburyport, Mass.....	Add 3 40	West Point Lt., N. Y.....	Add 3 24
Newark, N. J.....	Add 1 32	Wilmington, N. C.....	Add 1 53
New Haven, Conn.....	Add 3 34	Willets Point, N. Y.....	Add 3 45
New London, Conn.....	Add 1 48	Wood's Hole, Mass.....	Add 0 53
Newport, R. I.....	Add 0 07	Yorktown, Va.....	Add 1 50

**EXAMPLE.**—To find the approximate time of high tide at Atlantic City, N. J., on any day, find first the time of high water at Sandy Hook under the desired date, and then add 19 minutes, as in the above table; the result is the time of high water required.

## WEATHER SIGNALS.

### Explanation of Flag Signals.



Number 1, white flag, six feet square, indicates clear or fair weather. Number 2, blue flag, six feet square, indicates rain or snow. Number 3, white and blue flag (parallel bars of white and blue), six feet square, indicates that local rains or showers will occur, and that the rainfall will not be general. Number 4, black triangular flag, four feet at the base and six feet in length, always refers to temperature; when placed above numbers 1, 2, or 3 it indicates warmer weather; when placed below numbers 1, 2, or 3 it indicates colder weather; when not displayed, the indications are that the temperature will remain stationary, or that there will be no decided change. Number 5, white flag, six feet square, with black square in center, indicates the approach of a sudden and decided fall in temperature, and is usually ordered at least twenty-four hours in advance of the cold wave. When number 5 is displayed, number 4 is always omitted.

A special storm flag, red with black square in center (not shown above), is prescribed for use in North and South Dakota, Minnesota (except at Lake stations), Iowa, Nebraska, and Wyoming, to indicate high winds, accompanied by snow, with temperature below freezing.

When displayed on poles, the signals should be arranged to read downward; when displayed from horizontal supports, a small streamer should be attached to indicate the point from which the signals are to be read.

### Interpretation of Displays.

No. 1, alone, indicates fair weather, stationary temperature.

No. 2, alone, indicates rain or snow, stationary temperature.

No. 3, alone, indicates local rain, stationary temperature.

No. 1, with No. 4 above it, indicates fair weather, warmer.

No. 1, with No. 4 below it, indicates fair weather, colder.

No. 2, with No. 4 above it, indicates warmer

weather, rain or snow.

No. 2, with No. 4 below it, indicates colder weather, rain or snow.

No. 3, with No. 4 above it, indicates warmer weather with local rains.

No. 3, with No. 4 below it, indicates colder weather with local rains.

No. 1, with No. 5, indicates fair weather, cold wave.

No. 2, with No. 5, indicates wet weather, cold wave.

### Explanation of Whistle Signals.

The warning signal, to attract attention, will be a long blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds' duration. After this warning signal has been sounded, long blasts (of from four to six seconds' duration) refer to weather, and short blasts (of from one to three seconds' duration) refer to temperature; those for weather to be sounded first.

Blasts.	Indicate.
One long.....	Fair weather.
Two long.....	Rain or snow.
Three long.....	Local rains.
One short.....	Lower temperature.
Two short.....	Higher temperature.
Three short.....	Cold wave.

#### INTERPRETATION OF COMBINATION BLASTS.

One long, alone.....Fair weather, stationary temperature.

Two long, alone.....Rain or snow, stationary temperature.

One long and short.....Fair weather, lower temperature.

Two long and two short..Rain or snow, higher temperature.

One long and three short..Fair weather, cold wave.

Three long and two short..Local rains, higher temperature.

By repeating each combination a few times, with an interval of ten seconds between, possibilities of error in reading the forecasts will be avoided, such as may arise from variable winds, or failure to hear the warning signal.

## Marine Storm Signals.

## STORM SIGNALS.



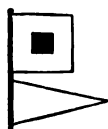
Northeasterly Winds.



Southeasterly Winds.



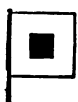
Northwesterly Winds.



Southwesterly Winds.

## Explanation of Flags.

Red, Black Center.



Storm.

White Pennant.

Westerly Winds.  
When Displayed in Connection with Storm Signal.

Red Pennant.

Easterly Winds.  
When Displayed in Connection with Storm Signal.

Red Pennant.

Information Signal.  
When Displayed Alone.

A Storm Signal.—A red flag (eight feet square) with black center (three feet square) indicate that the storm is expected to be of marked violence.

A Red Pennant (five feet hoist and twelve feet fly) displayed with the flags indicates easterly winds—that is, from northeast to south, inclusive, and that the storm center is approaching.

A White Pennant (five feet hoist and twelve feet fly) displayed with the flags indicates westerly winds—that is, from north to southwest, inclusive, and that the storm center has passed.

When the Red Pennant is hoisted *above* the storm signal, winds are expected from the northeast quadrant; when *below*, from the southeast quadrant.

When the White Pennant is hoisted *above* the storm signal, winds are expected from the northwest quadrant; when *below*, from the southwest quadrant.

Night Signals.—By night a red light will indicate easterly winds; a white light *above* a red light will indicate westerly winds.

The Hurricane Signal consists of two red flags with black centers, displayed one above the other, and will be used to announce the expected approach of tropical hurricanes, and also of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the Lakes and the northern Atlantic coast.

The Information Signal consists of a red or white pennant, displayed alone. When displayed at stations on the Great Lakes, indicates that winds are expected which, in the opinion of the forecast official, may prove dangerous to smaller classes of vessels and tows, without reference to any stated velocity. When displayed at stations on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts, indicates that the local observer has received information from the central office of a storm covering a limited area, dangerous only for vessels about to sail to certain points. The signal serves as a notification to shipmasters that information will be given them upon application to the local observer.

## WIND-BAROMETER TABLE.

(From the Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.)

The following table presents, in form for ready reference, atmospheric signs which have been found to presage certain weather changes and conditions over the middle and upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, the Great Lakes, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic and New England States:

Barometer (Reduced to Sea Level).	Wind Direction.	Character of Weather Indicated.
30.00 to 30.20, and steady.....	westerly.....	Fair, with slight changes in temperature, for one to two days.
30.00 to 30.20, and rising rapidly.....	westerly.....	Fair, followed within two days by warmer and rain.
30.00 to 30.20, and falling rapidly.....	s. to e.....	Warmer, and rain within 24 hours.
30.20, or above, and falling rapidly.....	s. to e.....	Warmer, and rain within 36 hours.
30.20, or above, and falling rapidly.....	w. to n.....	Cold and clear, quickly followed by warmer and rain.
30.20, or above, and steady.....	variable.....	No early change.
30.00, or below, and falling slowly.....	s. to e.....	Rain within 18 hours that will continue a day or two.
30.00, or below, and falling rapidly.....	se. to ne.....	Rain, with high wind, followed within two days by clearing, colder.
30.00, or below, and rising.....	s. to w.....	Clearing and colder within 12 hours.
29.80, or below, and falling rapidly.....	se. to ne.....	Severe storm of wind and rain imminent. In winter, snow and cold wave within 24 hours.
29.80, or below, and falling rapidly.....	e. to n.....	Severe northeast gales and heavy rain or snow, followed, in winter, by cold wave.
29.80, or below, and rising rapidly.....	Going to w.....	Clearing and colder.

The character of the precipitation, whether rain or snow, is governed by the temperature.

### DURATION OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WEATHER IN THE SEVERAL STORMS—VICINITY OF NEW YORK.

Critical Winds.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Clear'g.
Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
South to Southwest.	9	8	8.3	14
South to Southeast.	14	13.4	15.6	15.4
East to Northeast.	20	17.6	31	20.6

#### RULES FOR CONVERTING.

Centigrade degrees to Fahrenheit—Multiply by 9, divide by 5 and add 32. Fahrenheit degrees to Centigrade—Subtract 32, multiply by 5 and divide by 9. Centigrade degrees to Reaumur—Multiply by 4 and divide by 5. Reaumur degrees to Centigrade—Multiply by 5 and divide by 4. Reaumur degrees to Fahrenheit—Multiply by 9, divide by 4 and add 32. Fahrenheit degrees to Reaumur—Subtract 32, multiply by 4 and divide by 9.

### COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURES OF DIFFERENT SCALES.

F <sup>heit</sup> .	C <sup>grade</sup> .	R <sup>mur</sup> .	F <sup>heit</sup> .	C <sup>grade</sup> .	R <sup>mur</sup> .
212°	100°	80°	55°	12.7°	10.2°
200	93.3	74.6	50	10.	8.
190	87.7	70.2	45	7.2	5.7
180	82.2	65.7	40	4.4	3.5
170	76.6	61.3	35	1.6	1.8
160	71.25	57.	32	0.	0.
150	65.5	52.4	30	-1.1	-0.8
140	60.	48.	25	-3.8	-3.1
130	54.4	43.5	20	-6.6	-5.8
120	48.8	39.1	15	-9.4	-7.5
110	43.3	34.6	10	-12.2	-9.7
100	37.7	30.2	5	-15.	-12.
95	35.	28.	0	-17.7	-14.2
90	32.2	25.7	-5	-20.5	-16.4
85	29.4	23.5	-10	-23.3	-18.6
80	26.6	21.3	-15	-26.1	-20.8
75	23.8	19.1	-20	-28.8	-23.1
70	21.1	16.8	-25	-31.6	-25.3
65	18.3	14.6	-30	-34.4	-27.5
60	15.5	12.4			

## TIME.

### STANDARD TIME.

On November 18th, 1883, all the principal railroads of the United States adopted a standard of time. The United States was divided into four sections, each of 15 degrees longitude, equivalent to one hour of time. The first, or eastern section, uses the 75th meridian, and includes all territory lying between the Atlantic Coast and an irregular line drawn from Detroit to Charleston, S. C., its most southern point. The second, or central section, uses the 90th meridian, and includes the territory between the last-mentioned line and an irregular line from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third, or mountain section, uses the 105th meridian, and includes the territory between the last-mentioned line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Utah and Arizona. The fourth, or Pacific section, uses the 120th meridian, and covers the rest of the territory to the Pacific Coast. Standard time within each of these sections is uniform, and the time in each section differs from that of the next by exactly one hour.

#### TO OBTAIN CORRECT LOCAL TIME.

Apply to standard time by adding or subtracting the correction in minutes given in the table.

Albany, N. Y.	Eastern.	Add 5	Jackson, Miss.	Central.	Sub. 1
Austin, Tex.	Central.	Sub. 31	Jacksonville, Fla.	Central.	Add 33
Baltimore, Md.	Eastern.	Sub. 6	Janesville, Wis.	Central.	Add 4
Baton Rouge, La.	Central.	Sub. 4	Jefferson City, Mo.	Central.	Sub. 9
Bismarck, Dak.	Central.	Sub. 43	Kansas City, Mo.	Central.	Sub. 16
Boston, Mass.	Eastern.	Add 16	Keokuk, Ia.	Central.	Sub. 6
Buffalo, N. Y.	Eastern.	Sub. 16	Knoxville, Tenn.	Central.	Add 24
Burlington, Ia.	Central.	Sub. 5	La Crosse, Wis.	Central.	Sub. 5
Cairo, Ill.	Central.	Sub. 3	Lawrence, Kan.	Central.	Sub. 21
Charleston, S. C.	Eastern.	Sub. 20	Lexington, Ky.	Central.	Add 23
Chicago, Ill.	Central.	Add 10	Little Rock, Ark.	Central.	Sub. 9
Cincinnati, O.	Central.	Add 22	Louisville, Ky.	Central.	Add 18
Cleveland, O.	Central.	Add 33	Lynchburg, Va.	Eastern.	Sub. 17
Columbia, S. C.	Eastern.	Sub. 21	Memphis, Tenn.	Central.	Add 0
Columbus, O.	Central.	Add 28	Milwaukee, Wis.	Central.	Add 8
Dayton, O.	Central.	Add 23	Mobile, Ala.	Central.	Add 8
Denver, Col.	Mountain.	Sub. 0	Montgomery, Ala.	Central.	Add 15
Des Moines, Ia.	Central.	Sub. 14	Nashville, Tenn.	Central.	Add 13
Detroit, Mich.	Central.	Add 28	New Haven, Conn.	Eastern.	Add 8
Dubuque, Ia.	Central.	Sub. 3	New Orleans, La.	Central.	Sub. 0
Duluth, Minn.	Central.	Sub. 9	New York, N. Y.	Eastern.	Add 4
Erie, Pa.	Central.	Add 40	Norfolk, Va.	Eastern.	Sub. 5
Evansville, Ind.	Central.	Add 10	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Eastern.	Sub. 2
Ft. Gibson, (Cherokee Nation).	Central.	Sub. 21	Omaha City, Neb.	Central.	Sub. 24
Fort Smith, Ark.	Central.	Sub. 11	Pensacola, Fla.	Central.	Add 11
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Central.	Add 19	Philadelphia, Pa.	Eastern.	Sub. 1
Galena, Ill.	Central.	Sub. 2	Pittsburg, Pa.	Eastern.	Sub. 20
Galveston, Tex.	Central.	Sub. 19	Portland, Me.	Eastern.	Add 19
Grand Haven, Mich.	Central.	Add 15	Providence, R. I.	Eastern.	Add 14
Harrisburg, Pa.	Eastern.	Sub. 7	Quincy, Ill.	Central.	Sub. 6
Houston, Tex.	Central.	Sub. 21	Raleigh, N. C.	Eastern.	Sub. 15
Huntsville, Ala.	Central.	Add 12	Richmond, Va.	Eastern.	Sub. 16
Indianapolis, Ind.	Central.	Add 16	Rochester, N. Y.	Eastern.	Sub. 11

## STANDARD TIME.—Continued.

Rock Island, Ill.....	Central.	Sub. 3	Syracuse, N. Y.....	Eastern.	Sub. 5
Santa Fe, N. M.....	Mountain.	Sub. 4	Toledo, O.....	Central.	Add 23
Savannah, Ga.....	Central.	Add 36	Trenton, N. J.....	Eastern.	Add 1
Shreveport, La.....	Central.	Sub. 15	Utica, N. Y.....	Eastern.	Sub. 1
Springfield, Ill.....	Central.	Add 2	Washington, D. C.....	Eastern.	Sub. 8
St. Joseph, Mo.....	Central.	Sub. 19	Wheeling, W. Va.....	Eastern.	Sub. 23
St. Louis, Mo.....	Central.	Sub. 1	Wilmington, Del.....	Eastern.	Sub. 2
St. Paul, Minn.....	Central.	Sub. 12	Wilmington, N. C.....	Eastern.	Sub. 13
Superior City, Wis.....	Central.	Sub. 8	Yankton, Dak.....	Central.	Sub. 20

## Time Difference Between the City of New York and the Principal Foreign Cities.

		LATER THAN NEW YORK				EARLIER THAN NEW YORK.	
	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Antwerp.....	5 13.5	Dublin.....	4 30.5	Paris.....	5 5.2	Havana.....	0 33.5
Berlin.....	5 49.5	Edinburgh.....	4 43.2	Rio de Janeiro.....	2 3.2	Hong Kong.....	11 27.4
Bremen.....	5 31.0	Geneva.....	5 20.5	Rome.....	5 45.8	Melbourne.....	9 24.2
Brussels.....	5 13.4	Hamburg.....	5 35.8	St. Petersburg.....	6 57.1	Mexico, City of.....	1 40.5
Buenos Ayres.....	1 2.4	Liverpool.....	4 43.6	Valparaiso.....	0 9.3	Panama.....	0 22.2
Calcutta.....	11 49.2	London.....	4 55.9	Vienna.....	6 1.2	Yokohama.....	9 45.5
Constantinople.....	6 51.9	Madrid.....	4 41.1	Halifax.....	0 41.5		

## Divisions of Time.

## TRUE TIME.

There are two kinds of time—Clock or mean-time, and apparent or sun-time. Clock-time is always right, while sun-time varies every day, the sun very seldom being on the meridian at 12 o'clock. A Solar day differs in length owing to the ellipticity of the earth's orbit, etc.; but a mean Solar day, as recorded by clock-time, is twenty-four hours long.

An Astronomical day begins at noon and is counted from the first to the twenty-fourth hour.

A Civil day commences at midnight and is counted from the first to the twelfth hour.

A Nautical day is counted as a Civil day, but commences like an Astronomical day, at noon.

A Calendar month varies from twenty-eight to thirty-one days.

A mean Lunar month is twenty-nine days, twelve hours, forty-four minutes, two seconds and a small fraction.

A Solar year, or the transition from one vernal equinox to another, consists of 365.24244 Solar days, or 365 days, five hours, forty-eight minutes and 49.536 seconds.

A Julian year is 365 days: a Gregorian year is 365.2425 days. Every fourth year, or leap year, has 366 days.

## TWILIGHT.

Twilight is the faint light which precedes sunrise and follows sunset for some hours before the actual appearance and disappearance of the sun. It is caused by the reflection of the sun's rays from the upper strata of the atmosphere, and disappears when the sun is about 18° below the horizon. From this circumstance, and from a knowledge of the diameter of the earth, the height of the atmosphere can be computed, and has been thus found to be between 45 and 50 miles. It is probable, however, that it extends much farther, but if so, it must be of such extreme tenuity that it is incapable of reflecting the sun's rays.

## LENGTH OF SEASONS.

Spring lasts from March 21 to June 21, or 92 days; summer from June 21 to September 21, or 92 days; autumn from September 21 to December 21, or 91 days, and winter from December 21 to March 21, or 90 days, or 91 days in the case of leap year, that is, the interval from the autumnal to the vernal equinox is about three days shorter (neglecting the odd hours and minutes) than the interval from the vernal to the autumnal equinox. This discrepancy is due to the form of the earth's orbit, the earth describing during the autumn and winter months that portion of its orbit nearest the sun, and therefore with the greatest velocity. We are nearest to the sun about the 1st of January and farthest about the 1st of July.

## RATES OF STORAGE AND LABOR.

### ON IMPORTED MERCHANDISE DEPOSITED IN UNITED STATES PRIVATE BONDED WAREHOUSES AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

As agreed upon by a Joint Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, the Collector of the Port and the proprietors of the United States Private Bonded Warehouses, and approved by the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, April 5th, 1883.

#### JOINT COMMITTEE.

Representing the Chamber of Commerce.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, *Chairman.*

CONSTANT A. ANDREWS,

HUGH N. CAMP,

SAMUEL H. SEAMAN.

Representing the Collector of the Port.

N. G. WILLIAMS,  
WILLIAM A. JONES,

JOHN M. FALK,  
HAMILTON FULTON,

HARRY G. WEAVER,  
*Secretary.*

Representing the Proprietors of the United States Private Bonded Warehouses.

FRED. BAKER,  
H. E. NITCHIE,

ELLIOTT F. DRIGGS,  
JOHN C. ACKER,

WILLIAM C. CASEY.

#### ARTICLES.

[The Ton is 2,240 Pounds.]

A.		Storage. Labor.		Storage. Labor.	
		20c	25c		
Acid, Acetate, chys.		15	15	Anilines, bbls.	15
" Arsenious, cs.		3	3	" cs.	15
" " kgs.		15	15	Aniseed, bls, about 50 kilos.	6
" Benzoic, cs.		15	15	Annatto, bls or bgs.	6
" Boracic, cs.		15	15	" bskts.	4
" Carbolic, cs.		15	15	Antimony, bbls.	15
" Citric, kgs.		3	3	Anvils, loose, each.	6
" Muratic, chys.		20	20	Argols, cks.	30
" Nitric, chys.		20	20	Arnica flowers, bls.	8
" Oxalic, cks.		15	15	Arrow root, bbls.	10
" Picric, cs.		15	15	" cs.	6
" Tartaric, cs.		12	12	" (Bermuda), kgs.	5
" " cks.		30	30	Arsenic, bbls.	15
Aconite, bgs or bls.		6	6	" kgs.	8
Agates, cks.		40	40	Artificial flowers, cs.	40
Alabaster, cs, per cubic ft in yds.		2	2	Asphaltum, cks.	30
Albumen, cs.		6	6	Asafetida, cs.	10
" in bbls, about 300 lbs.		12	12	" tea-chest size.	6
Ale, beer or porter (bottles), bbls.		12	12		
" " cks.		20	20	B.	
" " bbls.		20	20	Bacon, cs.	10
Alizarine, in ordinary bbls.		12	12	Balsam, Peruvian, cs.	3
" in petroleum-bbls.		15	15	Bamboo, Japanese sticks, per bdl.	8
Almonds, bgs, about 110 lbs.		4	6	" Calcutta, poles.	10
" bls, about 250 lbs.		15	15	Bark, calisaya, crns, 100 lbs.	6
" bxs.		2	2 1/4	" cascarilla, mats.	3
" cks, about 900 lbs.		25	25	" Peruvian, bgs.	5
" fralls.		6	6	" " crns.	6
Aloes, cs.		10	10	Barley, bgs.	3
" chests.		8	8	Barytes, per 100 lbs.	2
" Harbadoes, cks.		10	10	Baskets, willow, per case.	40
" Bonaires, bxs.		4	4	Beads, Trieste, cs.	25
" Cape cs.		15	15	Beans, bgs.	3
" Socotrine, cs.		6	6	Beer (see Ale).	
" " kgs.		5	5	Bicycles, p. crate of 3 b'ycs, for adults.	40
Alum, bbls.		10	10	Bismuth, oxide, kgs.	3
" cks.		30	30	Bitters, cs.	5
" refined, cs.		8	8	" "	5
Aluminum, cks.		8	8	Black lead, bbls.	8
Ammonia, aqua, cks.		20	20	Bleaching powders, 100 lbs.	2
Anchors, per 100 lbs.		3	4	Bolt rope, coils, per 100 lbs.	2
Angelica root, bgs or bls.		6	6	Bonnets, cs.	30
				Books and periodicals, cs.	40
				Boots and shoes, cs.	18

	Storage.	Labor.
Borax, bgs.....	20	20
" bbls.....	10	10
" cks.....	30	30
" cs.....	8	8
Bottles, crates, about 15 cubic ft.....	10	10
" hampers, about 8 cubic feet.....	5	5
Brandy, cs, 1 doz in case.....	5	5
" cs, 16 doz in case.....	60	60
" per gal, gross gauge.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Brasil nuts, bgs.....	5	5
" sks.....	6	6
Bricks, bath, cks.....	25	25
" fire, loose, per 100 bricks.....	20	1.01
Brimstone, per ton.....	20	60
Bristles, cs of 175 lbs.....	15	15
" cks of about 600 lbs.....	30	30
Burgundy pitch, stands, 110 lbs.....	6	6
Burlaps, bbls.....	51	50
Burr stones, per 100 lbs.....	2	2 1/2
Butter of cocoa, cs.....	10	10

C.

Calfskins, cs.....	40	40
Calomel, cs.....	5	5
Camomile flowers, bls or cs.....	12	12
Camphor, cs.....	10	10
Camwood, sticks, per ton.....	30	60
Candles, bxs.....	3	3
Canes, walking, bls.....	10	10
" cs.....	25	25
Cantharides, cs.....	15	15
" cks.....	25	30
Canvas, bls.....	15	20
Capers, bxs.....	2	2
" kgs, 50 kilos.....	6	6
Carboys (vitriol, etc.).....	20	20
Carpet, bls.....	40	40
" cs.....	30	30
Carriages, each, per cubic foot.....	2	2
Cassia, chests, Batavia.....	8	8
" chests, China.....	4	4
" mats (for 100 mats).....	25	30
" rolls and bales.....	8	8
" buds, cs.....	6	6
Castor beans, bgs.....	6	6
" sks.....	4	4
Catgut strings, cs.....	30	30
Cement, bbls.....	6	6
Chain cables, ton.....	40	1.00
Chalk, bulk, ton.....	20	50
" cs.....	10	10
Champagne, bskts.....	5	5
" cs.....	4	4
Cheese (Dutch), bxs.....	10	10
" all other, bxs.....	8	8
" tubs.....	20	20
Chillies (peppers), bgs, 12 lbs.....	4	4
Chemicals, in ordinary bbls.....	12	12
" in petroleum bbls.....	15	15
" carboys or casks.....	20	20
Chicory, bbls.....	10	10
" cks.....	30	30
" root, bgs.....	3	3
China clay, bbls.....	8	10
" hhd.....	25	30
Chinaware, cks.....	40	40
Chocolate, cs.....	10	10
Chow chow, cs.....	4	4
Chrome yellow, cks.....	25	25
Church bells, per 100 lbs.....	3	3
Cigars, cs.....	20	20
" Manila, cs.....	12	15
Cinnamon, bls.....	6	8
Citron, cs.....	10	10
Clocks, cs.....	30	30
Cloves, bgs, about 140 lbs.....	4	4
Clove stems, bls.....	5	5
Coal, per ton.....	25	50
Cochineal, crns.....	12	12
Oocoa, bgs.....	5	5
Oocoa matting, bls.....	30	25
Oddfish (dry), per qtl.....	6	6
Coffee, bgs, except Maracaibo.....	5	5
" bbls.....	8	8
" Maracaibo, sks or bgs.....	4	4
" Java, mats.....	2	2
" Rio, sks.....	4	4
Coir fibre, bls.....	15	18
Coloring for brandy, cks.....	25	25
Copper, cks.....	30	60

	Storage.	Labor.
Copper, pigs, per ton.....	350	600
" sheets, per ton.....	45	75
" ore, bgs.....	6	6
" ore, bbls.....	15	20
Copperas, hhd.....	50	50
" tcs.....	25	25
Cordage, coils, per 100 lbs.....	2	2
Cordials, cs, 1 doz.....	5	5
Coris and tassels, cs.....	30	30
Cork, bales.....	15	15
Cork wood, bbls or bls.....	8	8
Cotton, bls.....	30	30
Cotton yarn, cs.....	30	30
Crash, Russia, bls.....	8	8
Cream of tartar, cks.....	40	40
" hhd.....	25	25
Crockery, cks or crts.....	40	40
Crystal ash, casks.....	30	30
Cubebs, bgs.....	5	5
Cudbear, cks.....	25	30
Currants, bbls.....	6	6
" cs.....	3	4
Cutch, bales.....	5	6
" bxs.....	6	6
Cuttlefish bone, pkgs of 4 bbls.....	20	20

D.

Dandelion roots, cks.....	15	15
Dates, bxs.....	2	2
Demijohns (empty) under 3 gals.....	1 1/4	1
" 3 gals.....	1	1
" 5 gals.....	2	2
Dragon's blood, cs.....	8	8
Dry goods, all kinds except silk, per pkgs (see silk goods).....	30	30
Dry paints, bbls.....	8	10
Dunnage mats, each.....	6	1 1/2
Dutch herrings, bbls.....	6	6
" kgs.....	2	2
" kits.....	3	3
Dyewood, per ton.....	30	60

E.

Elecampane, bbls.....	10	10
Elephants' tusks, loose.....	10	10
Emery, kgs.....	5	5
Encaustic tiles, crts.....	15	15
Epsom salts, tcs.....	15	15
Ergot, cs.....	5	5
" tcs.....	30	30
Essential oils, cs of 50 lbs.....	5	5
" 25 lbs.....	3	3
Ether, sulphuric, cs.....	4	4

F.

Fans, China, cs.....	8	8
Feathers, bls.....	25	25
" cases.....	40	40
Felt, bls.....	25	25
Fennel seed, bgs, about 50 kilos.....	6	6
Figs, cs.....	15	15
" loose, bgs, about 30 lbs.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Filberts, bgs, about 50 kilos.....	6	6
Firecrackers, pgs.....	5	5
Fish, half-bbls.....	5	5
" bbls.....	8	8
Flax, bls.....	25	25
" New Zealand.....	12	12
Flock, woolen, bls.....	30	30
Flour, bbls.....	5	5
Flour (sago), bgs.....	5	5
Fossils, in cs.....	30	30
Fruits, preserved, in cs of 1 doz.....	5	5
Furs, per pkg.....	30	30
" nutria skins, bls.....	50	50
Furniture, per cubic foot.....	2	2

G.

Gambia, bls.....	6	8
Gamboge, cs.....	10	10
Garancine, cks.....	50	50
Garden seeds, cs.....	15	15
Gin, cs.....	5	5
" per gal, gross gauge.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Ginger, bgs.....	3	3
" bbls.....	8	8
" East India, preserved, cs.....	5	5
Ginseng roots, bgs.....	5	5
Glaze, plate, per sq foot, cs.....	8	3





	Storage.	Labor.
Paris white, bbls, per 100 lbs.	20	20
" " in cks, per 100 lbs.	2	2
Peanuts, sks.	3	3
Pearl ash, cks.	20	20
" shells, cs of 150 lbs.	10	10
Peas, dried, bbls.	6	6
" bulk, per bush.	1	2
" preserved, $\frac{1}{4}$ cs and all other	3	3
" " cs preserved (vegetables)	5	5
Pencils, lead, cs.	30	30
Pepper, bgs.	3	3
Persian berries, in bgs or bls.	4	4
Petroleum barrels, empty	3	5
Peruvian bark, crns.	6	6
Pianos, cs, per cubic ft.	2	2
Pickles, bbls.	8	8
" cs.	2	2
Pimento, bgs.	3	3
Pipes, clay, bxs.	1	1
Pipe clay, cs.	6	8
Pistols, cs.	25	25
Playing cards, cs.	20	20
Poppy seed, bls.	5	5
Porter (see ale).		
Potash (acetate), cs.	10	10
" kgs.	5	5
" bichromate, cks.	20	20
" chlorate, kgs.	4	4
" chromate, kgs.	5	5
" iodide, cs.	5	5
" all other, in cs.	10	10
Preserved fruits, cs.	5	5
" meats, cs.	6	6
Prunes, bbls.	8	8
" $\frac{1}{4}$ bbls, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.	6	6
" (in glass), cs.	10	10
" bxs of 56 lbs and $\frac{1}{4}$ bxs of 28 lb.	3	3
" cks.	35	35
Pumice stone, in bbls.	8	10
Q.		
Quicksilver, flasks.	5	5
Quinine, cs.	20	20
R.		
Rags, per 100 lbs, bls.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Raisins, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ bxs.	1	1
" bxs.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
" hf kgs.	3	3
" kgs.	5	5
Rattan, per ton, bbls.	1.25	1.25
Raven duck, bls.	10	12
Red precipitate, bbls.	10	15
Rhubarb, cs.	10	10
Rice, per hf bag, 115 lb.	2	3
" bgs, 230 lbs.	4	6
" undressed, mate.	2	2
Rotten stone, cks.	10	10
Rum, pchns.	50	50
" bay, pchns.	50	50
Russia sheetings, bls.	10	12
S.		
Safflower, bls.	10	10
Saffron, bls.	12	12
Sago, bgs.	4	4
Saleratus, bbls.	10	10
" tes.	20	20
Salmon, cs.	6	6
Salt, per bush, bulk.	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
" sks.	4	5
Saltpetre, bgs.	4	4
Sardines, cs, half and whole bxs.	4	4
" in cs, $\frac{1}{4}$ bxs.	2	2
Sarsaparilla, Honduras, bls.	6	6
Sassafras, bls.	12	12
Seeds, canary, bgs.	4	4
" caraway, bgs.	4	4
" cardamon, bls.	5	5
" coriander, bgs.	5	5
" cotton, bgs.	6	6
" fennel, bgs.	5	5
" hemp, bgs.	4	4
" millet, bgs.	4	4
" rape, bgs.	4	4
Segars, cs.	20	20
" Manila, cs.	12	15
Seneca root, bgs.	5	5
Senna, bales, compressed.	8	8

	Storage.	Labor.
Sheep skins, Cape, bls.	15	20
" S. A., bls.	40	50
Silk goods, per pkg.	40	40
Silk, raw, bls.	30	30
Skins, deer, Cape, bls.	15	20
Slates, cs.	30	30
Snake root, bgs.	4	4
Soap, bxs.	2	2
Soda ash, 100 lbs, cks.	2	2
" bicarbonate, kgs.	3	3
" caustic, 600 lbs drums.	15	20
" crude, bgs.	3	3
" crystals, cks.	20	30
" nitrate, bgs, 275 lbs.	4	4
" sal, tes.	20	20
Spelter, plates, ton.	25	40
Sponges, bls.	10	10
" cs.	15	15
Statuary, per cubic ft.	2	2
Steel, per ton.	25	40
" English, cs.	30	30
Sticklac, cs.	8	8
Straw braid, bls.	20	20
" goods, bls.	20	20
" cs.	12	15
Sugar, bakts, per 100 lbs.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
" bxs.	10	15
" bgs.	3	4
" Dutch, tes.	20	25
" Manila, mats.	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
" raw, hdds.	25	35
" refined, bbls.	10	10
Sumac, bgs.	4	4
T.		
Talc, bbls.	10	10
Tallow, bbls.	10	10
" hdds.	25	25
Tamarinda, preserved, kgs.	2	2
Tapioca, bgs.	4	4
Teas, bxs.	2	2
" black, $\frac{1}{4}$ chests.	3	3
" green, $\frac{1}{4}$ chests.	4	4
Teasels, cks.	80	40
Terra, alba, per 100 lbs, cks.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
" sienna, "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
" umber, "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
Tin, banca, ton.	30	40
" plates, bxs, single.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
" in bxs, double.	3	3
Tobacco, cs.	25	25
" crns or bls.	10	10
" hdds.	75	75
" stems, hdds.	50	50
Tonca beans, bbls.	10	10
" cs.	10	10
" cks.	25	25
Tow, Russia, etc., bls.	25	30
Toys, cs or cks.	25	25
Trees, pkg.	35	35
Trunks.	25	25
Turpentine, bbls.	10	10
Twine, bls.	12	12
U.		
Ultramarine, per 100 lbs, cs.	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Umber, per 100 lbs, cks.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
V.		
Valerian, bls.	15	15
Vanilla beans, cs.	25	25
Venetian red, bbls.	8	8
Verdigris, bbls.	10	10
" cks.	40	40
Vermicelli, cs.	3	3
Vermillion, cs.	30	30
Vinegar, bbls.	10	10
" hdds.	25	25
W.		
Walnuts, bgs, 50 kilos.	5	5
" bls, 100 kilos.	10	10
Whalebone, per ton.	60	1.00
White lead, per 100 lbs.	2	2
Whiting, in bulk, per ton.	20	30
" per 100 lbs, cks.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
Whiskey, in cs.	5	5
" pchns.	50	50
Willows, bbls.	5	5

	Storage.	Labor.
Wine, in butts.....	50c	50c
" pipes.....	40	40
" 1/2 pipes.....	20	20
" 1/4 pipes.....	15	15
" 1/8 pipes.....	10	10
" in cases, still.....	3	3
" claret and sauterne, in l hds..	25	25
Wool, bls, compressed, about 800 lbs...	15	15
" bls, compressed, about 700 lbs...	20	20
" bls, not compressed.....	30	40
Wormseed, bls.....	8	8
Y.		
Yarn, coir, Ceylon, bls.....	20	25
" " per 100 ballots.....	30	50
" " India, bls.....	7	8
Yellow berries, bgs.....	6	6
Z.		
Zinc, oks.....	30	40
" pigs or plates, per ton.....	25	40
" oxide, kgs.....	8	3
" sulphate, bbis.....	8	8

Damaged, wrecked goods, to be charged fifty per cent in addition to the above-mentioned rates.

#### VALUABLES.

Articles of gold, silver, platina, diamonds or other precious stones, watches, watch materials and attar of roses, half of one per cent on appraised value.

The rates of storage and labor on articles not enumerated shall correspond with those charged for packages of similar size and property of like general description, otherwise to be 2 cents per cubic foot when usually charged by measure, and 2 cents per 100 pounds when usually charged by weight, or half a cent a gallon for liquids.

The rates of storage are per month, dating from receipt of the first package from the vessel.

If goods are withdrawn at any time during the first month, one month's storage shall be charged; after the first month storage to be computed by the half month.

The rates of labor include both for the receipt and delivery of the goods.

## PRICES OF MERCHANDISE AT NEW YORK, 1897.

## DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT, CORN, AND COTTON.

		Wheat, No. 3 Red, P. Bush. Cents.	Corn, No. 2 Mixed, P. Bush. Cents.	Cotton, Middling Uplands, Per Lb. Cents.			Wheat, No. 3 Red, P. Bush. Cents.	Corn, No. 2 Mixed, P. Bush. Cents.	Cotton, Middling Uplands, Per Lb. Cents.
1897.					1897.				
Jan.	1		Holiday.		April	1			
	2	99	30 3/4	7 1/2		2	84 1/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	3	98 3/4	"	"		3	85 1/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	4	97 3/4	"	7 1-16		4	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	5	97 3/4	"	7 1-16		5	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	6	97 3/4	"	7 1-16		6	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	7	97 3/4	"	7 1-16		7	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	8	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		8	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	9	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		9	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	10	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		10	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	11	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		11	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	12	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		12	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	13	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		13	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	14	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		14	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	15	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		15	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	16	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		16	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	17	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		17	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	18	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		18	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	19	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		19	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	20	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		20	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	21	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		21	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	22	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		22	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	23	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		23	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	24	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		24	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	25	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		25	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	26	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		26	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	27	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		27	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	28	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		28	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	29	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		29	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	30	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		30	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
Feb.	1	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16	May	1	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	2	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		2	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	3	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		3	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	4	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		4	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	5	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		5	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	6	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		6	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	7	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		7	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	8	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		8	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	9	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		9	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	10	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		10	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	11	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		11	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	12	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		12	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	13	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		13	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	14	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		14	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	15	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		15	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	16	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		16	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	17	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		17	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	18	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		18	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	19	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		19	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	20	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		20	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	21	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		21	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	22	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		22	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	23	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		23	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	24	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		24	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	25	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		25	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	26	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		26	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	27	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		27	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	28	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		28	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	29	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		29	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	30	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		30	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
Mch.	1	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16	June	1	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	2	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		2	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	3	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		3	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	4	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		4	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	5	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		5	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	6	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		6	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	7	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		7	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	8	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		8	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	9	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		9	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	10	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		10	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	11	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		11	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	12	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		12	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	13	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		13	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	14	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		14	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	15	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		15	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	16	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		16	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	17	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		17	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	18	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		18	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	19	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		19	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	20	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		20	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	21	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		21	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	22	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		22	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	23	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		23	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	24	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		24	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	25	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		25	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	26	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		26	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	27	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		27	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	28	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		28	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	29	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		29	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	30	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		30	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16
	31	97 3/4	30 1/4	7 1-16		31	85 3/4	30 1/4	7 5-16

1897.				1897.			
	Wheat, No. 2 Red, P. Bush. Cents.	Corn, No. 2 Mixed, P. Bush. Cents.	Cotton, Middling Uplands, Per Lb. Cents.		Wheat, No. 2 Red, P. Bush. Cents.	Corn, No. 2 Mixed, P. Bush. Cents.	Cotton, Middling Uplands, Per Lb. Cents.
June 30.		28 1/4	7 13-16	Oct. 1.	95	32 1/2	6 1/2
July 1.		28 1/4	7 1/2	2.	94 3/4	32 1/4	"
2.		"	"	3.	94 1/2	32 1/2	"
3.		"	"	4.	95 1/2	33	6 5/8
5.		Holiday.	"	5.	96 1/2	33 1/2	"
6.		30 1/4	"	6.	95 1/2	32 1/2	"
7.		31	"	7.	95 1/2	32 1/2	6 1/2
8.		30 1/4	"	8.	96 1/2	32 1/2	"
9.		30	7 15-16	9.	95 1/2	31 1/2	6 7-16
10.		30	"	11.	95 1/2	31 1/2	6 1/2
12.		30 1/4	"	12.	95 1/2	31 1/2	6 1/2
13.		30 1/4	"	13.	96 1/2	30 1/2	"
14.		30	"	14.	95 1/2	30 1/2	6 5-16
15.		30 1/4	"	15.	95 1/2	30	6 1/2
16.		30 1/4	8	16.	95 1/2	29 1/2	6 3-16
17.		31 1/4	"	17.	96 1/2	29 1/2	"
18.		31 1/2	"	18.	96 1/2	30 1/2	6 1/2
19.		31 1/2	"	19.	96 1/2	30 1/2	"
20.		31 1/2	7 15-16	20.	96 1/2	30 1/2	6 1/2
21.		31 1/2	"	21.	96 1/2	30 1/2	6 1-16
22.		32	"	22.	96 1/2	30 1/2	"
23.		32 1/2	"	23.	96 1/2	30 1/2	6 1-16
24.		32 1/2	"	24.	96 1/2	30 1/2	"
25.		32 1/2	"	25.	96 1/2	30 1/2	"
26.		32 1/2	"	26.	96 1/2	30 1/2	6
27.		32 1/2	"	27.	96 1/2	30 1/2	"
28.		32 1/2	"	28.	96 1/2	30 1/2	"
29.		32 1/2	"	29.	96 1/2	30 1/2	"
30.		32 1/2	"	30.	96 1/2	30 1/2	"
Aug. 1.		32 1/2	"	Nov. 1.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
2.		32 1/2	"	2.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
3.		32 1/2	"	3.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
4.		32 1/2	"	4.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
5.		32 1/2	"	5.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
6.		32 1/2	"	6.	96 1/2	31 1/2	5 7/8
7.		32 1/2	"	7.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
8.		32 1/2	"	8.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
9.		32 1/2	"	9.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
10.		32 1/2	"	10.	96 1/2	31 1/2	5 15-16
11.		32 1/2	"	11.	96 1/2	31 1/2	5 7/8
12.		32 1/2	"	12.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
13.		32 1/2	"	13.	96 1/2	31 1/2	5 13-16
14.		32 1/2	"	14.	96 1/2	31 1/2	5 7/8
15.		32 1/2	"	15.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
16.		32 1/2	"	16.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
17.		32 1/2	"	17.	96 1/2	31 1/2	5 13-16
18.		32 1/2	"	18.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
19.		32 1/2	"	19.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
20.		32 1/2	7 1/2	20.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
21.		32 1/2	"	21.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
22.		32 1/2	"	22.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
23.		32 1/2	"	23.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
24.		32 1/2	"	24.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
25.		32 1/2	"	25.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
26.		32 1/2	8 1-16	26.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
27.		32 1/2	"	27.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
28.		32 1/2	"	28.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
29.		32 1/2	"	29.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
30.		32 1/2	8 1/4	30.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
Sept. 1.		32 1/2	8	Dec. 1.	96 1/2	31 1/2	5 13-16
2.		32 1/2	7 13-16	2.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
3.		32 1/2	"	3.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
4.		32 1/2	"	4.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
5.		32 1/2	"	5.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
6.		32 1/2	"	6.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
7.		32 1/2	"	7.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
8.		32 1/2	"	8.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
9.		32 1/2	"	9.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
10.		32 1/2	"	10.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
11.		32 1/2	7 7-10	11.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
12.		32 1/2	7 1/2	12.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
13.		32 1/2	"	13.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
14.		32 1/2	"	14.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
15.		32 1/2	"	15.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
16.		32 1/2	7 1/2	16.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
17.		32 1/2	"	17.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
18.		32 1/2	6 1/2	18.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
19.		32 1/2	"	19.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
20.		32 1/2	6 13-16	20.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
21.		32 1/2	"	21.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
22.		32 1/2	"	22.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
23.		32 1/2	"	23.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
24.		32 1/2	"	24.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
25.		32 1/2	"	25.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
26.		32 1/2	"	26.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
27.		32 1/2	"	27.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
28.		32 1/2	"	28.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
29.		32 1/2	"	29.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"
30.		32 1/2	"	30.	96 1/2	31 1/2	"

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES EACH WEEK, 1897.

		CEREALS											
		Wheat, No. 1 Northern.		Oats, No. 2 Mixed.		Barley, No. 2 Feeding.		Rye, Prime State.		Flour, Spring Patents.		Flour, Winter Straights.	
		Cts. Per Bu.		Cts. Per Bu.		Cts. Per Bu.		Cts. Per Bu.		\$ Per Bbl.		\$ Per Bbl.	
		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan.	2.....	92	90½	22½	22½	33½	33½	48@46	42@44	4.80	4.75	4.75	4.70
	9.....	90½	88½	"	22¼	35½	34½	" @ "	" @ "	4.85	"	4.85	4.75
	16.....	88½	87½	22¼	22	35½	85½	" @ "	43@46	4.70	4.65	4.70	4.65
	23.....	88	87½	22½	22½	"	34½	44@46	42@45	4.80	4.50	4.85	4.80
	30.....	87½	82½	22	21½	34½	33½	42@45	40@44	4.50	"	4.55	4.50
Feb.	6.....	86½	85½	21½	"	33½	"	40@44	" @ "	"	4.45	4.50	4.45
	13.....	86½	83½	"	"	33½	32½	41@45	40@42	4.45	4.40	4.45	4.40
	20.....	85½	82½	"	21	32½	31½	40@42	" @ "	4.40	4.35	4.40	4.35
	27.....	83½	82½	"	21½	"	32	" @ "	39@42	"	4.40	4.35	"
March	6.....	85½	83½	22	"	32	31½	42@43	40@42	"	"	4.40	"
	13.....	84	81½	22¼	22	31	31	41@42	41@42	"	4.25	"	"
	20.....	83½	82½	22	21½	33	31½	42@44	41@43	4.35	4.30	4.35	"
	27.....	83½	82½	22¼	"	"	32½	41@43	40@42	"	4.25	4.40	"
April	3.....	82½	80½	"	22	32½	31½	40@42	39@41	4.25	4.15	4.35	4.25
	10.....	79½	76½	"	"	31½	31	38@40	37@40	4.20	3.95	4.25	4.05
	17.....	83½	78½	"	"	32½	31½	42@44	" @ "	4.35	4.00	4.45	4.15
	24.....	87	83½	23½	23	33	32	43@45	40@43	4.50	4.35	4.50	4.40
May	1.....	84	81½	23	"	32½	31½	40@43	39@41	4.40	4.25	"	4.35
	8.....	83½	80	"	22½	32	31	40@42	39@40	4.30	"	4.35	4.30
	15.....	85½	83½	23½	22½	"	31½	40@43	40@42	4.45	4.40	4.45	4.40
	22.....	82½	81½	"	22½	31½	31	40@43	39@42	4.30	4.25	4.40	4.35
	29.....	82½	79	22½	21½	31½	"	" @ "	38@41	4.25	4.05	"	4.20
June	5.....	77½	75½	22	21½	31	"	38@41	" @ "	4.15	"	4.25	"
	12.....	76½	75½	22½	22	"	"	38@42	" @ "	4.10	4.10	4.20	4.10
	19.....	77½	75½	"	"	31½	"	" @ "	38@40	"	"	4.10	"
	26.....	78½	74½	23	22½	32	30	39@41	38½@40½	4.30	"	4.25	"
July	3.....	77½	75½	22½	21½	"	31½	38@41	38@41	4.15	"	4.00	4.00
	10.....	79½	77	"	22	"	"	39@42	" @ "	"	"	4.10	"
	17.....	84½	79½	22½	"	32½	32	40@43	39@42	4.25	"	"	"
	24.....	86½	82½	22	21½	34½	32½	41@44	40@43	4.50	4.30	4.15	4.10
	31.....	90 11-16	83½	"	22	33½	33½	42@46	41@44	4.55	4.50	4.30	4.20
Aug.	7.....	91½	89½	22½	21½	36½	34½	42@44	42@44	4.65	4.55	4.25	"
	14.....	96½	91½	22	"	46	39	43@45	" @ "	5.10	4.85	4.45	"
	21.....	113	96	24½	22½	47 to nom'l	"	48@50	43@35	5.90	5.20	4.90	4.50
	28.....	111@ 114½	104½	25	23½	nom'l nom'l	"	" @ "	45@47	6.00	5.85	5.00	4.80
Sept.	4.....	105½	102	24½	"	"	"	56	47@48	5.80	5.75	"	4.95
	11.....	107½	105½	25	24	"	"	58	56	5.85	5.80	"	5.00
	18.....	104½	101½	"	24½	"	"	"	"	5.80	5.80	"	"
	25.....	102½	99½	24½	"	"	"	58½	55	5.80	5.50	"	4.85
Oct.	2.....	98½	95½	24	23½	"	"	54½	53½	5.45	5.40	4.80	4.70
	9.....	96	94½	23½	23	50	50	53½	52½	5.35	5.20	4.75	"
	16.....	95	94	23	22½	"	"	53	52	5.15	5.10	4.65	4.60
	23.....	98½	"	"	22½	52	"	53½	"	5.10	5.05	4.80	4.55
	30.....	100½	97½	24½	22½	53	"	54	53½	5.25	5.10	4.75	4.60
Nov.	6.....	99½	96½	24½	24½	48½	48	54½	"	"	5.15	"	"
	13.....	98½	94	25½	24½	48	"	54	53	5.15	5.00	4.95	4.55
	20.....	98½	95½	26½	25½	49	49	"	53½	5.10	5.10	4.60	"
	27.....	100½	96½	"	25½	48½	48½	"	54	5.15	"	"	4.50
Dec.	4.....	97½	97½	"	26½	"	"	"	53	5.10	"	"	4.55
	11.....	99	"	27½	26½	"	"	55	53½	5.20	5.00	"	4.50
	18.....	100½	98½	27½	27½	"	"	58	53	5.15	5.10	4.55	"
	24.....	102½	100½	28½	"	49	49	53½	53½	5.20	5.15	4.60	4.55
	31.....	101½	100	29½	28½	"	"	55	"	"	5.10	"	"

\* Average Western new crop.

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES EACH WEEK, 1897.

PROVISIONS													
		Lard, Prime Western.		Tallow, Prime City.		Oleo Stearine, Prime City.		Beef Hams, Western.		Hogs, Western Dressed.		Pork, Mess.	
		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		\$ Per Bbl.	
		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan.	2.....	4.10	4.05	3½	3½	4½	4½	17.50	17.50	5	4½	8.50	8.50
	9.....	4.17½	4.07½	" a	"	" a	" a	"	" a	5½	"	8.75	"
	16.....	4.27½	4.17½	"	"	4½	"	"	"	5	"	"	8.75
	23.....	"	4.20	"	3½	" b	4½	18.00	"	4½	4½	"	"
	30.....	4.25	4.12½	"	" a	"	4½	"	18.00	5	5	"	8.50
Feb.	6.....	4.07½	3.90	3½	3½	4½ a	4½	18.25	" a	"	4½	8.50	"
	13.....	4.00	3.95	3½ a	3½	4½ a	4 1-16	"	18.25	5½	"	"	8.25
	20.....	4.20 a	4.05	3½	"	4 1-16 b	" b	18.00	18.00	"	"	8.75	8.50
	27.....	4.25	4.17½	"	"	" b	"	"	"	5½	5	8.50	"
March	6.....	4.37½	4.25	3½	" b	4 8-16	" b	18.25	18.25	"	5½	8.75	"
	13.....	4.40	4.30	" a	"	4½	4½	18.50	"	"	5½	9.00	8.75
	20.....	4.47½	4.37½	"	"	4½	"	19.00	18.50	5½	5½	9.75	9.25
	27.....	4.45	4.40	"	3½	"	4½	"	19.00	6	5½	"	9.50
April	3.....	"	4.37½	"	"	"	"	"	"	5½	"	9.25	9.25
	10.....	4.35	4.25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9.00
	17.....	4.45	4.37½	"	3½	4½	4½	20.00	20.00	"	"	"	9.25
	24.....	4.42½	"	3 8-16	"	"	"	"	"	5½	5½	"	9.00
May	1.....	4.37½	4.30	"	3½	"	"	21.00	"	5½	5½	9.12½	"
	8.....	4.30½	4.25	3½	"	"	"	"	21.00	5½	5½	9.00	"
	15.....	4.25	4.15	"	3	4 8-16	4½	22.00	"	5½	5½	"	8.75
	22.....	4.10	4.00	3	2 15-16	4 1-16	4 1-16	"	22.00	5½	5½	"	"
	29.....	4.00	3.82½	"	"	" b	"	23.00	23.00	5½	"	"	"
June	5.....	3.80	3.77½	"	3	"	"	24.00	"	5½	5½	8.75	"
	12.....	3.90	3.75	3½	3 1-16	"	"	24.00	"	5	5	"	8.50
	19.....	3.95	3.77½	" b	3½	4½	"	24.50	"	5	4 18-16	"	"
	26.....	3.90	3.82½	"	"	4½	4½ b	"	"	4 18-16	4½	9.00	8.25
July	3.....	4.25	4.20	" a	3½ a	"	4½	24.00	"	5	4½	"	8.75
	10.....	"	4.15	"	"	4½	"	"	23.50	"	"	8.75	8.50
	17.....	4.22½	4.05	"	"	"	"	23.50	23.00	5½	5	8.50	"
	24.....	4.40	4.30	"	"	4½	"	25.50	24.00	5½	5½	"	"
	31.....	4.55	4.32½	"	"	4½	"	26.50	25.50	5½	5½	"	"
Aug.	7.....	4.70	4.50	3½	3½	4½	4½	27.00	26.50	5½	5½	8.25	8.25
	14.....	"	4.55	"	"	5	4½	28.00	27.00	"	5 9-16	"	"
	21.....	5.00	4.75	"	"	5½	5	"	28.00	6	5½	9.25	8.50
	28.....	5.15	4.95	3½	"	5½	5½	"	"	6½	5½	9.50	9.25
Sept.	4.....	5.30	5.20	4	3½	6	5½	"	27.50	"	6½	10.50*	9.50
	11.....	5.20	4.90	"	3½	"	6	27.50	"	"	6	"	10.00
	18.....	5.00	4.80	3½	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 1-16	10.00	9.75
	25.....	5.05	4.75	"	3½	"	"	"	28.00	"	6½	9.75	"
Oct.	2.....	4.87½	4.77½	3½	"	"	5½	28.00	"	6½	6	"	"
	9.....	4.85	4.60	"	"	5½	5½	"	25.00	6	5½	"	9.25
	16.....	4.65	4.57½	"	3 7-16	5 8-16	4½	25.00	24.50	5½	5½	9.25	"
	23.....	4.62½	4.52½	3 7-16	3½	4½	"	24.00	23.00	5½	"	"	"
	30.....	4.65	4.52½	3½	"	4½	"	23.00	"	5 7-16	"	"	9.00
Nov.	6.....	4.60	4.55	"	3 8-16	4½	4½	"	"	5½	"	9.00	"
	13.....	4.62½	4.50	"	3½	4½	4½	"	"	"	5½	"	8.87½
	20.....	4.55	4.47½	"	"	4 9-16	"	"	22.50	5½	5	8.87½	"
	27.....	4.50	"	"	3 8-16	4½	"	22.00	22.00	5	"	"	"
Dec.	4.....	"	4.42½	"	"	4 9-16	4½ b	"	"	"	4½	"	8.75
	11.....	4.62½	4.52½	3½	3½	"	4½	"	21.00	"	4½	8.75	8.50
	18.....	4.75	4.57½	3½ b	3½	4½	4 9-16	21.50	21.50	4½	"	8.62½	8.62½
	24.....	4.85	4.75	3½	"	"	4½ a	"	"	4½	4½	8.75	8.75
	31.....	5.00	4.85	3½ b	3½ b	" b	" b	"	"	"	"	"	"

a Asked.

b Bid

\* New on September 1.

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES EACH WEEK, 1897

		COUNTRY PRODUCE											
		Butter, Creamery Extra.		Cheese, Sept. Col'd.		Eggs, West'n, Av. Best Fresh.		Honey, White Clover.		Hay, No. 1.		Straw, Long Rye.	
		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Doz.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. P. 100 Lbs.		Cts. P. 100 Lbs.	
		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan.	2..	22	21	10½	10¼	23	17	12½	12½	77½	75	95	90
	9..	20	20	11	10½	19	18	"	"	85	77½	"	95
	16..	"	"	11½	11	17	15½	"	"	"	85	100	"
	23..	"	"	11½	11¼	15½	15	"	"	"	80	95	90
	30..	"	"	11½	11¼	19½	15½	12	12	80	"	90	"
Feb.	6..	21½	"	12½	12	18½	15	"	"	"	77½	"	"
	13..	"	21½	"	12½	18	"	"	"	77½	"	"	"
	20..	21	20	"	"	19	18	"	"	80	80	"	"
	27..	19	19	"	"	18½	17	"	"	"	"	"	"
March	6..	"	"	"	"	15½	12½	"	"	"	"	87½	85
	13..	"	"	"	"	11½	11	"	"	"	"	"	87½
	20..	"	"	"	"	10½	10½	"	"	"	"	85	85
	27..	20	"	"	"	10½	10	"	"	"	"	"	"
April	3..	22	20	"	10¼	10	9½	"	"	85	77½	82½	80
	10..	"	19	10½	10½	9½	"	"	"	80	80	85	82½
	17..	18	17½	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	85
	24..	17	17	"	"	"	9½	"	11	"	"	"	80
May	1..	"	"	"	10½	"	10	11	"	"	"	"	"
	8..	"	"	10½	10½	"	"	"	"	"	"	80	75
	15..	15	14	10	9½	10½	10½	"	"	82½	"	77½	"
	22..	"	"	9½	9½	12	"	10	10	"	82½	"	77½
	29..	15½	15	9	8½	"	10	"	"	"	80	"	70
June	5..	15	"	8½	8	10½	10½	"	"	80	"	70	60
	12..	"	"	"	8½	11	11	"	"	"	77½	60	"
	19..	"	"	8½	8½	11½	"	"	"	"	75	"	55
	26..	"	"	"	8	11	10½	"	"	75	"	"	"
July	3..	"	"	8	7½	10½	"	"	"	80	"	"	"
	10..	"	"	7½	7½	11½	"	"	"	"	77½	55	"
	17..	"	"	7½	7½	12	12	"	"	"	80	"	"
	24..	"	"	"	7½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	50
	31..	"	"	7½	"	18	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aug.	7..	"	"	7½	7½	18½	13	"	"	"	75	"	"
	14..	15½	"	8½	8	14½	14	13	13	85	"	60	"
	21..	18	16	8½	8½	15	15	"	"	90	85	65	60
	28..	18½	18½	9½	9	17	15½	"	"	"	75	"	55
Sept.	4..	"	18	9½	9½	"	16	"	"	75	"	60	"
	11..	18	"	9½	9	16	"	"	"	"	72½	"	60
	18..	19½	"	9½	9½	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	25..	21	20	9½	"	18½	17½	"	12	80	75	"	"
Oct.	2..	22	21	"	9	"	16	12	"	"	77½	"	"
	9..	"	22	9	8½	17	16½	"	"	77½	"	"	"
	16..	23	"	"	"	"	17	"	"	"	75	"	"
	23..	23½	23	"	9	17½	"	"	"	75	"	"	"
	30..	"	23½	"	8½	19	18	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nov.	6..	"	"	8½	"	20	19	"	"	"	"	"	"
	13..	23	23	8½	"	22	21	"	"	77½	"	55	55
	20..	"	"	"	"	"	22	"	"	80	77½	"	45
	27..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	80	45	"
Dec.	4..	23½	"	"	"	23	23	"	"	"	77½	50	"
	11..	24	24	"	"	24	"	"	"	77½	75	"	50
	18..	23	22	"	"	"	22½	"	"	75	"	52½	"
	24..	22	"	"	"	"	23	"	"	"	"	"	52½
	31..	"	"	"	"	25	25	"	"	"	"	"	"



## HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES EACH WEEK, 1897.

## COMMERCIAL OILS

	Cottonseed,				Rape-Seed.				Cocoanut,				Olive,				Palm, Lagos.			
	Linseed,		Sun. Yellow,		Cts.		P.		Cts.		Per		Cts.		P.		Cts.		P.	
	Raw.	Prime.	Raw.	Prime.																
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 2.....	31	31	23	23	62½	62½	5½	5½	54	53	4¾	4¾	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
9.....	"	"	"	23¾	"	"	5½	"	"	54	5	"	"	54	5	5	"	"	"	"
16.....	29	29	23½	23	"	"	"	5½	"	"	54	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23.....	"	"	"	23¾	"	"	"	5½	5½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30.....	"	"	"	23	"	"	"	5	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Feb. 6.....	"	"	23	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13.....	"	"	23½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20.....	"	"	23¾	23½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27.....	30	30	"	23¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mch. 6.....	31	"	"	23¾	"	"	"	5½	5½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13.....	"	31	23½	23	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5½	5½	"	"
20.....	32	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	3-16	"	"
27.....	"	32	"	23	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Apr'l 3.....	"	"	23	"	"	"	"	5 1-16	54½	"	"	5 3-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10.....	"	"	"	23½	"	"	"	5 1-16	"	54½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17.....	"	"	23¾	23¾	"	"	"	5	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24.....	"	"	24	23	"	60	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
May 1.....	"	"	24½	24	60	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	54	54	"	5½	"	"	"	"
8.....	"	"	24½	23¾	"	"	"	"	"	54	"	5½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15.....	"	"	23¾	23¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22.....	"	30	"	23½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
29.....	"	30	"	23¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
June 5.....	"	"	"	23½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4¾	4¾	"	"
12.....	"	29	23½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19.....	"	29	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
July 3.....	31	"	24	"	"	"	"	4¾	4¾	"	53	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10.....	"	"	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17.....	29	"	"	24½	"	"	"	"	"	"	54	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24.....	"	"	24½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
31.....	"	"	25½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aug. 7.....	33	31	26	26	"	"	5½	5½	53	53	4¾	4¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
14.....	37	33	26½	26½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
21.....	41	37	27	25½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
28.....	"	41	26	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sept. 4.....	40	38	28	26	61	"	"	"	"	52	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
11.....	"	40	"	28½	"	61	"	"	"	53	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
18.....	"	38	27	"	"	60	"	"	"	54	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
25.....	38	"	26½	25	60	58	5½	"	55	55	5½	5½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oct. 2.....	36	34	25	"	58	57	5½	"	56	56	5½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
9.....	34	"	"	"	57	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16.....	"	"	"	24½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23.....	36	36	24½	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30.....	"	"	24	23½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nov. 6.....	37	"	23½	21¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13.....	"	37	22	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20.....	38	"	21½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27.....	"	38	21¾	21¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dec. 4.....	"	"	"	21½	58	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
11.....	"	"	"	21¾	"	58	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
18.....	"	"	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24.....	"	"	22¾	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
31.....	"	"	22¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES EACH WEEK, 1897.

COMMERCIAL OILS														
	Lord, Prime City.		Tallow.		Neatsfoot, Prime.		Sperm. Crude.		Cod.		Menhaden, Crude.		Petroleum, Refined, Bbls., N. York	
	Cts. P. Gal.	Cts. P. Gal.	Cts. P. Gal.	Cts. P. Gal.	Cts. P. Gal.	Cts. P. Gal.	Cts. P. Gal.	Cts. P. Gal.	Cts. P. Gal.	Cts. P. Gal.	Cts. P. Gal.	Cts. P. Gal.	Cts. P. Gal.	Cts. P. Gal.
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 2.....	41	41	39	39	58	50	44	44	24½	24½	21	20	6.20	6.20
9.....	"	"	"	"	50	"	"	"	"	"	21	"	"	"
16.....	"	40½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23.....	40½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.00
30.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.00
Feb. 6.....	40	39	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.00	6.05
13.....	39	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.25
20.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.30	6.30
27.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mch. 6.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27.....	40	40	"	"	"	"	"	"	26½	"	"	"	6.50	6.35
Ap'l 3.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	27	26½	"	"	6.55	6.40
10.....	39	39	"	"	"	"	"	"	27½	27½	"	"	6.20	6.05
17.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.05	"
24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
May 1.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	27	"	"	"	"
8.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	27	"	"	"	6.25	6.15
15.....	"	37½	"	35½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.25
22.....	37½	"	35½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.35	6.20
29.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.20	6.15
June 5.....	36½	36½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25½	"	"	6.15	"
12.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25½	"	"	"	"	"
19.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26.....	37	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
July 3.....	38	37	36	35	"	47	"	"	"	25	"	"	"	6.00
10.....	"	"	"	"	47	"	"	"	25	"	22	"	6.00	"
17.....	"	38	"	36	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	"	5.85
24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5.85	5.75
31.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5.75	"
Aug. 7.....	39	37	35	35	"	"	"	"	26	26	"	"	"	"
14.....	"	39	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
21.....	40	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
28.....	"	40	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5.70
Sept. 4.....	"	37	40	"	50	"	"	"	28	"	20	"	5.70	"
11.....	"	"	"	40	"	50	"	"	28½	28	23	"	"	"
18.....	"	38	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	28½	23	"	"	"
25.....	"	40	"	"	"	45	"	"	32	32	"	"	"	"
Oct. 2.....	"	38	"	"	45	43	45	"	"	30	"	"	5.80	"
9.....	38	"	"	"	43	"	"	45	30	"	"	"	"	5.8
16.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5.40
30.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	50	"	"	"	25	"	5.40	"
Nov. 6.....	"	37	"	"	40	40	"	50	"	"	23	"	"	"
13.....	37	"	"	37	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	"	"	"
20.....	"	"	37	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	"	"
27.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	"	"	"	"	"
Dec. 4.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	33	32	"	24	"	"
11.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	33	"	"	"	"
18.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
25.....	39	"	38	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
31.....	40	39	40	38	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES EACH WEEK, 1897.

GROCERIES													
	Coffee, Rio No. 7.		Sugar, Ref. Granulated.		Sugar, 96 Centrifugal.		Sugar, 89 Muscovado.		Rice, Domes- tic, Good.		Rice, Java. Cts.		
	Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	
Jan. 2..	10½	10½	4½	4½	3 3-16	3 3-16	2 13-16	2 13-16	4½	4½	4½	4½	
9..	"	10½	"	"	3¼	"	2½	"	"	"	"	4	
16..	10½	10	"	4¼	3 3-16	"	2 13-16	"	"	"	"	"	
23..	10	9½	4¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
30..	9½	9½	"	"	"	3½	"	2¾	"	"	"	"	
Feb. 6..	"	"	"	"	"	3 5-32	2¾	"	"	"	"	"	
13..	"	9½	4½	"	"	"	2 13-16	"	"	"	"	"	
20..	9½	"	"	4½	3¼	3 3-16	2½	2 13-16	"	"	"	"	
27..	"	"	"	"	"	3¼	"	"	"	"	"	3½	
March 6..	"	9½	4¼	4¼	"	3½	2 13-16	2¾	"	"	"	4	
13..	9½	9¼	4½	"	"	3 3-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	
20..	9½	8¾	4½	4½	3 5-16	3¼	2 15-16	2½	"	"	4½	"	
27..	8½	8½	4½	4½	"	3 5-16	"	2 15-16	4½	4½	"	4½	
April 3..	8½	7¾	4½	4½	3½	"	3	"	4½	"	"	4	
10..	7¾	7¾	"	4¼	"	3½	"	3	"	4½	"	4½	
17..	7¾	7¼	4½	4½	"	3 9-32	"	2 29-32	"	"	"	"	
24..	8	7½	4½	"	3¼	3¼	2½	2 13-16	"	"	4	4	
May 1..	"	7½	"	"	"	3 3-16	2 13-16	2¾	"	"	"	"	
8..	"	8	4 9-16	"	3 11-32	"	2¾	"	"	4½	"	3½	
15..	"	"	"	4 9-16	3 5-16	3 5-16	"	2½	4½	"	3½	"	
22..	7½	7½	4½	4½	"	3¼	"	2¾	"	"	"	"	
29..	7½	"	"	"	3¼	"	2¾	"	"	"	"	"	
June 5..	"	7½	4½	"	3½	"	2½	"	"	"	"	"	
12..	7¼	7¼	"	4½	3¼	3½	3	2½	"	"	3½	3½	
19..	"	7½	"	4½	"	3½	"	3	"	"	"	"	
26..	7½	7½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
July 3..	7½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3½	"	
10..	"	7¼	4½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3½	
17..	7¼	"	"	4½	3½	3½	3½	3½	"	"	"	"	
24..	7¼	7½	4 15-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	
31..	7½	"	5	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	"	"	"	4	
Aug. 7..	"	7¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	4½	4½	4½	4½	
14..	7¼	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
21..	7	6½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
28..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4½	4½	"	"	
Sept. 4..	6½	6½	"	"	"	3½	3 5-16	"	4½	"	4½	"	
11..	7	"	5 1-16	5 1-16	3½	"	"	3 5-16	"	4½	"	4½	
18..	"	6½	"	"	3 15-16	"	"	"	"	"	4½	"	
25..	7½	7½	"	"	"	3 15-16	"	"	"	"	"	4½	
Oct. 2..	"	7	5½	5½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
9..	"	"	"	"	"	3½	"	"	"	"	"	"	
16..	"	"	"	"	3½	"	"	"	"	"	"	4½	
23..	7	6¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4½	
30..	6¾	"	5	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Nov. 6..	"	6½	"	"	"	3 13-16	"	"	"	"	4½	4½	
13..	6½	6½	"	"	3 13-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
20..	"	6¼	"	"	3½	3½	"	"	"	"	"	4½	
27..	6¼	6½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4½	"	
Dec. 4..	6½	6¼	"	"	"	"	3½	"	"	"	"	"	
11..	6½	6¼	"	"	3 15-16	"	"	3½	"	"	"	"	
18..	6½	6½	5½	5 1-16	4	3 15-16	3½	"	"	"	"	"	
24..	"	"	5½	5½	4½	4	3½	3½	"	"	"	"	
31..	6½	"	"	5½	"	4½	"	3½	"	"	"	"	

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES EACH WEEK, 1897.

		SEEDS											
		Canary, Smyrna.		Caraway, Dutch.		Coriander, Mogador Unbid.		Clover, Prime.		Hemp, Russian.		Mustard, Cal. Yellow	
		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		\$ Per 100 Lbs.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.	
		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan.	2	1½	1½	0	5	2¼	2¼	4.75	4.75	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2¼
	23	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2¼	2¼
	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2¼	"
Feb.	6	"	"	4¾	4¾	"	"	"	"	2½	2½	"	"
	13	"	1¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	2¼	"	"	"
	20	1¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2¼	"	"	"
	27	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
March	6	"	"	4¾	4¾	2½	2½	4.50	4.50	"	"	"	"
	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	20	"	"	"	"	2¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	27	"	"	"	"	"	2¼	"	"	"	"	"	"
April	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	5.00	"	"	"	"	"
	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5.00	"	"	"	"
	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
May	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	Nom.	Nom.	"	"	"	"
	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	29	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
June	5	1¾	"	4¾	4¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	2½	2½
	12	"	1¾	"	4¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2½
	19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	26	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
July	3	"	1¾	"	"	2½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	10	"	"	"	"	2½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	17	"	1¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	31	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aug.	7	"	2	4½	4½	2	2	"	"	"	"	2½	2½
	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2½
	21	2½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	28	"	2½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sept.	4	2½	2½	4¾	"	2½	"	4.00	4.00	2½	"	2¼	"
	11	"	2½	"	4¾	"	2½	"	"	"	2½	"	2¼
	18	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.75	3.75	"	"	"	"
Oct.	2	"	2¼	"	4¾	2¼	"	3.87½	"	"	"	"	"
	9	2¼	"	4¾	"	2¼	"	3.75	3.50	"	"	"	"
	16	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.55	3.25	"	"	2½	"
	23	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.70	3.60	"	"	"	2½
	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.65	"	"	"	"	2½
Nov.	6	"	"	"	"	2	2	3.60	3.55	2¼	2¼	2½	"
	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.52	3.45	"	"	"	"
	20	"	2½	"	"	"	"	3.50	"	"	"	"	"
	27	2½	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.40	"	"	"	"
Dec.	4	"	"	"	"	2¼	"	3.40	"	"	"	"	"
	11	"	"	"	"	"	2¼	"	"	"	"	"	"
	18	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.45	"	"	"	"	"
	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.55	3.55	"	"	"	"
	31	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES EACH WEEK, 1897.

ROOTS															
Ginger, Jamaica, Unbl.				Ginseng, N. Y. State.		Ipecac.		Jalap.		Senega, Minn.		Snake, Texas, Prime.		Sarsa- parilla, Mexican.	
Cts. Per Lb.				\$ Per Lb.		\$ Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Pr Lb.		Cts. Pr Lb.		Cts. Pr Lb.	
		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan.	2.....	18	18	3.75	3.75	1.45	1.45	10½	10	28	28	23	20	5¼	5
	9.....	"	16	"	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	20	"	5	"
	16.....	16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	23.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	30.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Feb.	6.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18	18	"	"
	13.....	"	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	20.....	15	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	27.....	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
March	6.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	27	27	"	"	"	"
	13.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	20.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	27.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
April	3.....	16	"	"	3.50	"	"	"	"	"	26	"	"	"	"
	10.....	17	16	3.50	"	"	"	"	"	26	"	"	"	"	"
	17.....	"	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
May.	1.....	"	"	"	"	1.50	"	"	"	"	"	"	17	"	"
	8.....	"	"	"	"	"	1.50	"	"	"	"	17	"	"	"
	15.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	22.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	29.....	"	"	"	"	1.55	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
June	5.....	18	"	"	"	1.60	1.60	"	"	27	"	18	"	"	"
	12.....	"	18	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	27	"	18	"	"
	19.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	26.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
July	3.....	"	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	26	"	"	"	"
	10.....	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	26	"	"	"	"	"
	17.....	17½	17½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	31.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24	"	"	"	"
Aug.	7.....	18	17	"	"	1.70	1.70	10½	10½	24	"	"	"	"	"
	14.....	"	18	3.00	3.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	21.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	"	"	"	"
	28.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	23	"	"	"	"
Sept.	4.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	"	"	19	"	"	"
	11.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	"	23	"	"	19	"	"
	18.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	25.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oct.	2.....	"	"	2.75	2.75	"	"	11	11	24	"	"	18	5¼	"
	9.....	"	"	"	"	"	1.65	"	"	24	"	18	"	"	5¼
	16.....	"	"	"	"	1.65	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	23.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	30.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nov.	6.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	26	26	17	17	5	5
	13.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	20.....	"	"	"	"	1.70	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	27.....	"	"	"	"	"	1.70	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dec.	4.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	11.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	18.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	31.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES EACH WEEK, 1897.

		GUMS											
		Arabic, Sorts.		Camphor, Domes. Refd. Cases.		Camphor, Japan, Refd. Cases.		Shellac, D. C.		Shellac, T. N.		Chicle, Mexican.	
		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan.	2.....	20	19	43	40	52	42	34	34	22	22	25	23
	9.....	"	20	40	39	42	"	"	"	"	"	23	"
	16.....	"	"	39	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	23.....	"	"	"	38	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22
	30.....	"	"	38	36	"	38	"	"	20	20	22	"
Feb.	6.....	"	"	"	"	40	"	"	"	"	"	"	21
	13.....	"	"	"	38	"	40	"	"	"	"	21	20
	20.....	"	"	40	40	42	42	"	"	18	"	"	"
	27.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	32	18	18	"	21
March	6.....	"	"	"	"	52 n	52 n	"	"	"	"	22	20
	13.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	21	21
	20.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	"
	27.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	26
April	3.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	25
	10.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	17.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
May	1.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	26	"
	8.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	26
	15.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	22.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	29.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25
June	5.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	27	27	"	16	25	"
	12.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16	14	"	23
	19.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	15	15	"	25
	27.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
July	3.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	26	"	"	"	"	24
	10.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	28	"	"	"	"	"
	17.....	"	18	"	"	"	"	26	"	16	16	26	26
	24.....	18	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	31.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	28	"
Aug.	7.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	17	17	"	28
	14.....	"	"	"	38 1/4	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	30
	21.....	"	"	38 1/4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	28.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	31
Sept.	4.....	19	"	"	"	Nom'l	Nom'l	"	25	18	"	"	32
	11.....	"	19	"	"	"	"	25	"	17	16	"	"
	18.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16	"	"	"
	25.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oct.	2.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	26	"	"	"	"	30
	9.....	"	18	"	"	"	"	26	"	"	"	30	"
	16.....	18	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	23.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	29
	30.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	29	28
Nov.	6.....	"	"	"	"	Nom'l	Nom'l	"	"	"	"	"	29
	13.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	28
	20.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	27.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	27
Dec.	4.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	27	"
	11.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	18.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	31.....	"	"	"	36	"	"	"	"	"	"	28	"

n Nominal.

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES EACH WEEK, 1897.

	NAVAL STORES				HIDES				LEATHER			
	Spts.		Rosins, A to D.		Bogota.		City & C'try		Union, L'g't.		Hemlo k, L'ht.	
	Turpentine.		\$ Per Bbl.		Cts. Per Lb.		Slaughter.		1st Selection.		1st Selection.	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 2.....	27½	27½	1.75	1.75	14	14	9½	9½	29	29	20½	20
9.....	28½	27½		1.70	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	"
16.....	"	28	1.70	"	14½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23.....	28	"	"	"	14½	14½	"	9	"	"	"	"
30.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	"	"	"	"	"
Feb. 6.....	29	"	"	"	14½	"	9½	9½	"	"	"	"
13.....	29½	29	"	"	"	14½	"	"	"	"	"	"
20.....	"	"	"	"	14½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27.....	29½	"	"	"	"	14½	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mar. 6.....	30½	30½		1.65	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13.....	30	29½	1.65	"	15	"	9½	"	"	"	20½	"
20.....	29½	29½	"	"	15½	15	"	9½	"	"	"	20½
27.....	"	"	"	"	15½	15½	"	"	"	"	"	"
Apr'l 3.....	30	29½	"	"	"	15½	"	"	"	"	"	"
10.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	"	28	"	"
17.....	"	30	"	"	"	15½	9	"	28	"	"	"
24.....	31	29½	"	"	15½	"	"	8½	"	"	"	"
May 1.....	32	31	"	"	15½	15½	8½	8½	"	"	"	"
8.....	30½	29	"	"	"	"	8½	"	27	25	"	19½
15.....	29	29½	"	"	"	"	8½	8½	28	25½	19½	"
22.....	28½	27½	1.72½	"	"	"	9	8½	"	28	"	"
29.....	27½	27½	1.75	1.75	"	"	9½	9½	"	"	"	"
June 5.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	9½	9½	"	"	"	19
12.....	28	27½	"	"	"	"	"	9½	27	"	"	"
19.....	"	27½	"	"	"	"	"	"	27	"	"	19½
26.....	27½	27½	"	"	"	"	9½	"	"	"	"	"
July 3.....	27½	27	"	"	15½	"	10½	9½	27½	27½	"	"
10.....	28½	28½		1.72½	"	15½	10½	10½	"	"	"	"
17.....	26½	"	1.72½	1.65	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24.....	27	"	1.65	1.60	16½	"	10½	"	"	"	"	"
31.....	29	27½	1.80	1.57½	"	16½	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aug. 7.....	28½	"	1.57½	1.52½	"	*15	"	"	"	"	21	20
14.....	28½	"	1.52½	1.47½	15½	"	10½	"	"	"	"	21
21.....	"	28½	1.47½	1.45	"	"	"	10½	"	"	"	"
28.....	29½	"	"	1.47½	"	"	"	11	29	28	"	"
Sept. 4.....	30½	30	1.50	"	"	"	"	"	30	29	"	20
11.....	"	30½	"	1.50	"	15½	11½	"	"	30	20	"
18.....	31	30½	"	1.47½	"	"	"	11½	"	"	21	"
25.....	32	31½	1.47½	1.45	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	21
Oct. 2.....	32½	32½	1.45	"	15½	15½	"	11	"	"	"	"
9.....	35	33½	"	"	"	"	11	"	"	"	"	"
16.....	34½	32	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23.....	33	32½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30.....	32½	31½	"	"	"	"	11½	"	"	"	"	"
Nov. 6.....	31½	30½	"	"	15½	15½	"	11½	"	"	20½	20½
13.....	"	30½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20.....	32½	31½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27.....	33	32½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dec. 4.....	33½	33	"	"	"	15	"	"	"	"	"	"
11.....	"	33½	"	"	15	"	"	11	29	29	"	"
18.....	33½	"	"	"	"	"	11	"	"	"	"	"
25.....	34	33½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
31.....	"	33½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

\* In bond.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES EACH WEEK, 1897.

TEXTILE FABRICS																
	Bleached Shirts, 38-in.		Brown Drills, Lonsdale, Standard Eastern.		Brown Drills, Standard Southern.		Brown Sheetings, 4-yard Eastern.		Brown Sheetings, 4-yard Southern.		Denims, Amoskeag, 9-oz. Blue.		Ticks, Cordis, A C E		Prints, American Indigo.	
	Cts. P. Yd.	H. L.	Cts. P. Yd.	H. L.	Cts. P. Yd.	H. L.	Cts. P. Yd.	H. L.	Cts. P. Yd.	H. L.	Cts. P. Yd.	H. L.	Cts. P. Yd.	H. L.	Cts. P. Yd.	H. L.
Jan. 2....	7	7	5½	5½	5½	5½	4½	4½	4½	4½	11	11	10	10	4½	4½
9....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23....	"	6½	"	"	"	"	4	4	4	4	"	"	"	"	"	"
30....	6½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Feb. 6....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20....	"	"	"	"	"	"	3½	3½	3½	3½	"	"	"	"	"	"
27....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mch. 6....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13....	"	"	"	"	5½	5½	"	"	"	"	10½	10½	9	9	"	"
20....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4½	4½
Ap'l 3....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9½	9½	"	"
10....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24....	6½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
May 1....	"	6½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3½	3½	3½	"	"	9	9	"	"
22....	"	"	"	"	"	"	3½	"	3½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
29....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
June 5....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12....	"	"	"	5½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19....	"	"	5½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4½
26....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
July 3....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
31....	"	"	5½	"	5½	"	3½	"	3½	"	11	"	"	"	"	"
Aug. 7....	"	"	"	5½	"	5½	"	3½	"	3½	"	11	"	"	"	"
14....	"	"	5½	5½	5½	5½	4	4	4	4	"	"	9½	9½	"	"
21....	"	"	"	"	"	"	4½	"	4½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
28....	"	"	"	"	"	"	4½	"	4½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sept. 4....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
11....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
18....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
25....	"	"	"	5½	"	5½	"	"	"	"	10½	"	"	"	"	"
Oct. 2....	"	"	5½	"	5½	"	4	4	4	4	10½	"	"	"	"	"
9....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23....	"	"	5	5	5	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nov. 6....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13....	"	"	4½	4½	4½	4½	3½	3½	3½	3½	10	10	"	"	"	"
20....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27....	"	"	4½	4½	4½	4½	"	3½	3½	3½	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dec. 4....	"	"	"	"	"	"	3½	"	3½	"	"	"	"	"	4½	4½
11....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
18....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
31....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4



## HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES EACH WEEK, 1897.

TEXTILE FABRICS													
Print Cloths, 6½ x 6½.		Worsted Fabrics, J. Cash- meres.		Woolen Goods, Slater Broadcloth, 16-ounce.		Woolen Goods, Slater Broadcloth, 11-ounce.		Woolen Goods, Ballardvale Flannels, White.		Silks, 19-inch Surahs.		Silks, Raw.	
Cts.	Per Yd.	Cts.	Per Yd.	Per Yd.	Per Yd.	Per Yd.	Per Yd.	Cts.	P. Yd.	Cts.	P. Yd.	Cts.	P. Yd.
H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 2.....	2½	2½	20	20	2.00	2.00	1.50	35½	35½	33	33	47	47
9.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	46	46
23.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Feb. 6.....	2 9-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	34	34	"	"
13.....	2 11-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20.....	2 11-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27.....	2½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mch. 6.....	2½	2 9-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	47	"
13.....	2 9-16	22½	22½	"	"	"	"	"	"	35	35	47	"
20.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Apr'l 3.....	"	25	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	36	36	48	48
10.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
May 1.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8.....	2 7-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	38	38	"	"
15.....	2 7-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	40	40	"	"
22.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
29.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	40	40	"	"
June 5.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12.....	2½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19.....	2½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
July 3.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	42½	42½	"	"
10.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
31.....	"	26	26	2.10	2.10	1.60	1.60	37½	37½	"	"	"	"
Aug. 7.....	2 9-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
14.....	2½	2 9-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
21.....	2½	30	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
28.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sept. 4.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	40	40	"	"	49	"
11.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	49	"
18.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
25.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oct. 2.....	2½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
9.....	2½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16.....	2½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23.....	2½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nov. 6.....	2 5-16	"	"	2.20	2.20	1.65	1.65	"	"	"	"	"	"
13.....	2 5-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	48	"
20.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	48	"
27.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dec. 4.....	2½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
11.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
18.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
31.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES EACH WEEK, 1897.

TEXTILE MATERIALS—											
		Hemp, Manilla.		Hemp, Jute.		Port Phillip, Combing.		Port Phillip, Clothing.		Wool, XX Ohio.	
		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.	
		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 2	.....	4½	4½	3.10	3.05	21½	21½	20	20	17½	17½
9	.....	4½	4½	3.05	3.00	"	"	"	"	"	"
16	.....	4 3-16	4½	3.03	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23	.....	4½	4	3.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30	.....	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Feb. 6	.....	"	"	"	2.87½	22½	22½	21	21	"	"
13	.....	"	"	2.87½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20	.....	4 1-16	"	3.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27	.....	4	"	2.87½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mch. 6	.....	"	"	3.00	"	23½	23½	21½	21½	"	"
13	.....	"	"	"	3.00	"	"	"	"	"	"
20	.....	"	"	3.12½	3.12½	"	"	"	"	"	"
27	.....	"	"	"	3.06¼	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ap'l 3	.....	"	3 15-16	3.06¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	.....	3½	3½	"	3.00	"	"	"	"	"	"
17	.....	"	"	3.00	2.87½	"	"	"	"	18½	"
24	.....	"	"	2.87½	"	"	"	"	"	"	18½
May 1	.....	"	"	2.75	2.75	"	"	"	"	22	"
8	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22
15	.....	"	3¾	"	2.70	"	"	"	"	"	"
22	.....	3¾	"	2.70	2.65	"	"	"	"	"	"
29	.....	"	"	2.65	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
June 5	.....	"	"	"	"	24	"	23	"	"	"
12	.....	"	"	"	"	"	24	23	"	"	"
19	.....	"	3½	"	"	25	"	"	"	"	"
26	.....	3½	"	"	"	"	25	"	"	"	"
July 3	.....	"	"	3.75	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	.....	"	"	"	3.75	"	"	"	"	"	"
17	.....	3 9-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24	.....	3¾	3 9-16	"	"	26½	"	24	"	24	"
31	.....	"	3¾	"	"	"	26½	"	24	"	24
Aug. 7	.....	"	"	"	"	28	28	25	25	"	"
14	.....	"	"	"	3.50	"	"	"	"	25	"
21	.....	3 11-16	"	3.50	"	"	"	"	"	"	25
28	.....	5¾	3 9-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	25½	"
Sept. 4	.....	"	"	"	"	31	"	27½	"	"	25½
11	.....	3 9-16	"	"	"	"	31	"	27½	26	26
18	.....	3¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
25	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	28	"
Oct. 2	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	28½	28
9	.....	3¾	3¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	28½
16	.....	3 13-16	3¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	29¼	"
23	.....	3¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	29½
30	.....	3 13-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30¼	"
Nov. 6	.....	3¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30¼
13	.....	"	3 13-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	31¼	"
20	.....	3 15-16	3¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20
27	.....	"	3 15-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	20
Dec. 4	.....	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	29¼
11	.....	"	4	"	3.25	"	"	"	"	29¼	"
18	.....	"	"	3.25	"	"	"	"	"	30	"
24	.....	3 15-16	3 15-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30
31	.....	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES EACH WEEK, 1897.

## INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

		Soda Ash, 18 Per Cent. Carbonated.		Nitrate Soda.		Blue Vitriol.		Oxalic Acid.		Alcohol, Grain.	
		Cts. P. 100 Lbs.		\$ P. 100 Lbs.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		\$ Per Gal.	
		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan.	2.....	97½	95	1.90	1.90	3¾	3½	7	7	2.28	2.28
	9.....	95	"	"	"	"	3½	"	"	"	"
	16.....	"	"	"	1.87½	"	"	"	"	"	"
	23.....	"	"	"	1.85	"	"	"	"	"	"
	30.....	"	"	1.85	"	"	"	"	"	"	2.24
Feb.	6.....	97½	90	1.90	1.87½	4	4	"	"	2.25	"
	13.....	90	"	1.92½	1.90	"	"	"	"	2.24	"
	20.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	27.....	"	"	1.90	1.85	"	"	"	"	"	"
March	6.....	75	75	1.92½	1.87½	"	"	"	"	"	"
	13.....	"	"	1.87½	1.85	"	"	"	"	"	"
	20.....	"	"	1.90	1.87½	"	"	7¼	"	"	"
	27.....	"	"	1.95	1.90	"	"	7¼	"	"	"
April	8.....	90	"	2.00	1.95	"	"	8¼	"	2.28½	"
	10.....	"	90	1.95	"	"	"	8	8	"	2.28½
	17.....	"	"	"	1.90	"	"	"	"	2.28	2.28
	24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
May	1.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	8.....	"	"	1.90	1.85	"	3¾	7½	7½	"	"
	15.....	"	"	1.85	1.80	3¾	"	"	"	"	"
	22.....	"	"	1.77½	1.75	"	"	"	"	"	"
	29.....	"	"	1.75	1.72½	"	"	"	"	"	"
June	5.....	"	"	"	1.70	"	"	7¼	7¼	"	"
	12.....	"	"	1.80	1.72½	"	"	"	"	"	"
	19.....	"	"	"	1.80	"	"	"	"	"	"
	26.....	"	"	1.77½	1.72½	"	3½	"	"	"	"
July	8.....	"	"	1.75	"	3½	"	"	7	"	"
	10.....	"	"	"	"	"	3½	7	"	"	"
	17.....	"	"	1.72½	1.67½	"	"	"	"	"	"
	24.....	"	"	1.67½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	31.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aug.	7.....	85	85	"	1.65	"	"	7¼	7¼	"	2.28½
	14.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2.28½	"
	21.....	"	"	"	1.67½	"	"	"	"	2.28	"
	28.....	"	"	"	1.65	"	"	"	"	2.31	2.31
Sept.	4.....	"	"	1.65	"	3¾	"	"	"	"	"
	11.....	"	"	1.67½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	18.....	"	"	1.65	"	"	3¾	"	"	"	2.30
	25.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2.30	"
Oct.	2.....	"	"	"	"	"	3¾	"	"	"	"
	9.....	"	"	"	"	3¾	"	"	"	"	"
	16.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	23.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	30.....	"	"	1.62½	1.60	"	"	7½	"	"	2.28
Nov.	6.....	"	"	1.60	1.57½	3¾	3¾	"	7¼	2.28	"
	13.....	"	"	1.57½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	20.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	27.....	"	"	1.65	"	"	3¾	"	"	"	"
Dec.	4.....	"	"	"	1.62½	3¾	"	"	"	2.27	2.27
	11.....	"	"	1.62½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	18.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	31.....	"	"	1.67½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES EACH WEEK, 1897.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS													
		Arsenic, White, English.		Bleaching Powder.		Chlorate of Potash, Crystals.		Cream Tartar, Crystals.		Caustic Soda, 60 Per Cent.		Sal Soda, English.	
		Cts. Per Lb.		\$ Per 100 Lbs.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		\$ Per 100 Lbs.		Cents Per 100 Lbs.	
		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan.	2...	5½	5½	1.62½	1.62½	8	7	22½	22	2.22½	2.22½	70	70
	9...	"	"	"	"	"	8	"	22½	"	"	"	65
	16...	5½	5½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	65	"
	23...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	30...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Feb.	6...	5½	5½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	70	70
	13...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	20...	"	5½	"	"	"	7¾	"	"	"	"	"	"
	27...	"	5¼	"	"	7¾	7½	"	"	"	"	"	"
March	6...	"	5½	1.60	1.55	7¾	"	"	"	"	"	60	60
	13...	"	"	1.55	"	7¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	20...	"	"	"	"	10½	"	24½	"	"	"	"	"
	27...	"	"	"	"	"	10	"	24½	"	"	"	"
April	3...	"	"	1.60	"	10½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	10...	"	"	"	1.60	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	17...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	24...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
May	1...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	8...	"	"	"	"	9¾	9¾	"	23½	"	"	"	"
	15...	"	"	"	"	"	"	23½	"	"	"	"	"
	22...	"	5¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	29...	5¼	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
June	5...	5	4¾	"	"	10	10	"	22½	"	"	"	"
	12...	"	5	"	"	"	8½	22½	"	"	"	"	"
	19...	4¾	4¾	"	"	9	8¾	"	"	"	"	"	"
	26...	4¾	"	"	"	9¼	9	"	"	"	"	"	"
July	3...	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	10...	5½	5	"	"	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	17...	5¼	5¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	24...	"	"	"	"	9¼	"	24	"	"	"	"	"
	31...	"	"	"	"	"	9¼	"	24	"	"	"	"
Aug.	7...	"	"	1.80	1.80	"	"	24¼	24¼	"	"	75	75
	14...	"	"	"	"	9½	9½	"	"	"	"	"	"
	21...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	28...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sept.	4...	"	"	"	1.75	9½	"	24½	"	"	2.20	"	"
	11...	"	"	"	"	9¾	"	24½	2.20	"	"	"	"
	18...	"	"	"	1.80	"	9¾	"	"	"	"	"	"
	25...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oct.	2...	"	"	"	1.75	"	9½	"	"	2.10	"	"	"
	9...	"	"	1.75	"	9½	"	"	2.10	"	"	"	"
	16...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	23...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	30...	"	"	"	"	"	9¼	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nov.	6...	"	"	1.80*	1.80	9¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	13...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	20...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	27...	"	"	"	"	"	9½	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dec.	4...	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	11...	5	"	"	"	9½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	18...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	24...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	31...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

\* English.

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES EACH WEEK, 1897.

MEDICAL DRUGS												DYES	
		Castor Oil, No. 1 Cases.		Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian.		Optum, Turkey, Cases.		Quinine, Foreign.		Sumac, Scilly.		Gambier.	
		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Bbl.		\$ Per Lb.		Cts. Per Oz.		\$ Per Ton.		Cts. Per Lb.	
		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan.	2...	12½	12	50.00	45.00	2.20	2.20	18	18	42.50	42.00	3.30	3.25
	9...	"	12½	45.00	"	"	"	"	"	42.50	"	3.40	3.30
	16...	"	"	"	"	2.17½	2.17½	17½	17½	"	"	3.45	3.37½
	23...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.37½	3.35
	30...	"	"	"	"	2.15	2.12½	17	17	"	"	"	3.37½
Feb.	6...	"	"	42.00	42.00	2.10	2.10	15	15	"	"	3.35	3.30
	13...	"	"	"	"	"	2.02½	16	"	"	"	"	3.35
	20...	"	"	"	38.00	2.00	1.97½	17	16	"	"	"	"
	27...	"	"	38.00	34.00	1.97½	1.95	19	17	"	"	"	"
March	6...	"	"	34.00	32.00	1.95	"	18½	18	40.00	40.00	3.37½	3.25
	13...	"	"	32.00	28.00	2.10	1.98½	"	18½	"	"	3.35	3.35
	20...	"	"	27.00	27.00	2.50	2.10	"	18	41.00	"	"	"
	27...	"	"	"	"	2.45	2.35	18	17½	"	41.00	3.25	3.15
April	3...	"	"	"	"	2.40	"	17½	15	"	"	3.15	"
	10...	"	"	"	26.00	2.35	2.32½	15	"	"	"	"	3.10
	17...	"	"	26.00	25.00	2.32½	2.30	"	"	40.00	"	3.10	2.95
	24...	"	"	25.00	24.00	2.30	"	"	"	40.00	"	2.95	2.85
May	1...	"	"	26.00	"	"	2.25	17	"	"	"	2.85	2.65
	8...	"	"	24.00	"	2.45	"	17½	17	"	"	2.77½	2.70
	15...	"	"	"	"	2.35	2.30	17	"	"	"	2.80	2.72½
	22...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2.75
	29...	"	"	23.00	23.00	2.30	"	"	"	"	"	2.90	2.80
June	5...	"	"	24.00	24.00	"	"	"	"	41.00	"	"	2.75
	12...	"	"	"	"	"	2.20	"	"	"	41.00	2.75	2.65
	19...	"	"	"	22.00	2.25	"	"	"	"	"	2.65	"
	26...	"	"	23.00	"	2.27½	"	"	"	"	"	2.75	"
July	3...	"	"	"	"	2.30	2.27½	"	"	"	40.00	2.80	2.70
	10...	"	"	22.00	"	2.35	2.30	"	"	40.00	"	"	"
	17...	"	"	"	"	2.40	2.35	"	"	"	"	2.75	"
	24...	"	"	"	"	2.35	"	"	"	"	"	2.70	"
	31...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aug.	7...	"	"	24.00	24.00	"	2.32½	19	"	"	"	2.85	"
	14...	"	"	"	"	"	2.30	"	19	"	"	3.00	2.92½
	21...	"	"	"	"	2.37½	2.35	"	"	42.00	42.00	3.12½	3.10
	28...	"	"	"	"	2.35	2.32½	"	"	45.00	"	3.50	"
Sept.	4...	"	"	"	23.00	"	"	20	"	44.00	42.50	3.55	3.50
	11...	"	"	23.00	"	2.45	2.35	21	20	45.00	43.00	"	3.30
	18...	"	"	"	"	2.60	2.45	25	"	"	"	3.35	3.15
	25...	"	"	"	"	"	2.60	"	25	"	45.00	3.25	3.20
Oct.	2...	"	"	"	"	2.65	2.65	"	"	"	43.50	3.20	"
	9...	"	"	"	"	2.70	"	"	"	43.50	"	"	"
	16...	"	"	"	"	"	2.70	"	"	"	"	3.10	3.05
	23...	"	"	"	"	"	2.65	"	"	"	"	3.05	"
	30...	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	28	45.00	"	3.00	2.95
Nov.	6...	13½	13½	"	"	2.65	"	27	27	43.00	43.00	2.90	2.80
	13...	"	"	"	"	2.70	"	28	"	"	"	2.85	"
	20...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	28	"	"	2.80	2.65
	27...	"	"	"	"	2.80	2.70	28	"	"	"	2.70	"
Dec.	4...	"	"	"	"	2.85	2.80	"	"	45.00	45.00	"	"
	11...	"	"	"	"	2.82½	"	"	26	"	"	"	2.70
	18...	"	"	"	"	"	2.82½	26	"	"	"	"	2.65
	25...	"	"	"	"	"	2.77½	"	"	"	"	"	2.67½
	31...	"	"	"	"	2.77½	2.75	"	"	"	"	"	2.70

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES EACH WEEK, 1897.

		METALS									
		Pig Iron, No. 2 F'dry, Northern. \$ Per Ton.		Bar Iron, Refined. Cts. Per Lb.		Steel Rails. \$ Per Ton.		Steel Beams. Cts. Per Lb.		Tin, Pig, Strait. Cts. P. Lb.	
		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan.	2	12.00	11.75	1.35	1.30	28.00	25.00	1.80	1.60	13.05	13.00
	9	"	12.00	1.30	"	25.00	"	"	1.80	13.10	"
	16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.40	13.10
	21	"	"	"	1.25	"	"	"	"	13.80	13.45
	30	11.50	11.50	1.25	"	"	"	"	"	13.85	13.60
Feb.	6	12.00	12.00	1.30	1.30	"	"	1.75	1.75	13.50	13.40
	13	"	"	"	"	20.00	18.00	"	"	13.55	13.50
	20	"	"	"	"	18.00	"	"	"	"	13.40
	27	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.60	13.50
Mch.	6	11.50	11.50	1.20	1.20	20.00	20.00	1.80	1.80	13.55	13.45
	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.50	13.40
	20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.85	13.20
	27	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.40	13.25
Ap'l	3	"	"	"	1.10	"	19.00	"	1.70	13.25	13.15
	10	"	"	1.10	"	19.00	"	1.70	"	13.35	"
	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.30	13.25
	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.25	13.20
May	1	"	11.00	"	"	"	"	"	1.60	13.80	13.25
	8	11.00	"	"	"	"	"	1.60	"	"	13.20
	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.45	13.30
	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.55	13.45
	29	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.65	13.50
June	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1.25	13.55	13.45
	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	1.25	"	13.70	13.50
	19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14.05	13.75
	26	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14.10	13.95
July	3	"	"	"	"	"	18.50	"	"	"	14.10
	10	"	"	"	"	18.50	"	"	1.20	"	13.90
	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.90	13.80
	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.95	13.85
	31	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.80
Aug.	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.80	13.70
	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14.00	13.80
	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.90
	28	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.85	13.75
Sept.	4	"	"	"	"	19.00	"	"	"	13.80	13.65
	11	"	"	"	"	"	19.00	"	"	13.65	13.60
	18	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.75	13.65
	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.80	"
Oct.	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	1.25	"	13.65	13.60
	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.70	13.65
	16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.75	13.70
	23	"	"	"	"	"	"	1.20	"	"	13.75
	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.70
Nov.	6	"	"	1.20	1.20	"	"	1.25	1.25	13.80	"
	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.75	"
	20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.85	13.75
	27	"	"	"	1.15	"	"	"	1.20	13.90	"
Dec.	4	"	"	1.15	1.05	"	"	"	1.15	13.75	13.70
	11	"	"	1.05	"	"	"	1.15	"	"	"
	18	"	"	"	"	"	"	1.20	"	13.72½	"
	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	1.20	"	"	"
	31	"	"	1.10	"	"	"	"	"	13.75	13.72½

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES EACH WEEK, 1897.

	METALS									
	Tin Plate.		Lead, Pig.		Spelter,		Copper,		Quick-	
	Am. Bessemer		Western.		Western.		L. Superior.		silver.	
	Coke, 14 x 20, f. o. b. Mill.		Cts. P. Lb.		Cts. P. Lb.		Cts. P. Lb.		Cts. P. Lb.	
	\$ P. 100-Lb. Box.		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 2.....	3.15	3.15	3.05	3.05	4.25	4.20	11½	11½	49	49
9.....	"	"	3.07½	"	4.05	4.02½	11½	"	"	"
16.....	"	3.10	3.05	"	4.02½	"	11½	11½	"	"
23.....	3.10	"	3.10	3.07½	4.00	4.00	12	"	50	"
30.....	"	3.07½	3.12½	"	"	3.90	"	12	51	50
Feb. 6.....	"	3.10	3.22½	"	4.12½	4.00	"	"	"	51
13.....	"	3.07½	3.27½	3.22½	"	4.10	"	11½	52	"
20.....	3.07½	3.05	3.35	3.27½	4.15	4.05	"	"	"	"
27.....	"	"	"	3.32½	"	4.10	"	12	51	"
Mch. 6.....	3.05	3.02½	3.40	3.35	4.10	4.05	"	11½	"	"
13.....	3.02½	"	3.42½	3.37½	4.15	4.10	11½	"	54	"
20.....	"	3.00	3.45	"	4.20	"	"	11½	"	54
27.....	2.90	2.90	"	3.40	4.15	4.15	11½	"	"	"
Ap'l 3.....	3.00	"	3.42½	"	"	4.10	"	"	55	"
10.....	"	3.00	3.40	3.32½	4.10	"	"	11½	"	"
17.....	3.10	"	3.35	"	"	"	11½	11½	54	53
24.....	"	3.10	"	3.30	"	"	11½	11½	53	52
May 1.....	3.25	"	3.27½	3.25	4.20	"	11½	11	52	"
8.....	"	3.25	3.30	"	4.15	4.15	11	10¾	"	"
15.....	"	"	3.35	3.27½	4.25	"	"	11	"	"
22.....	"	"	3.27½	3.25	"	4.25	"	"	"	"
29.....	"	"	3.25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
June 5.....	3.10	3.10	3.30	"	4.35	4.30	11½	"	"	"
12.....	"	"	3.32½	"	4.30	"	11	"	"	"
19.....	"	"	3.45	3.35	"	"	11½	"	"	"
26.....	"	"	3.55	3.50	"	"	"	"	"	"
July 3.....	"	3.05	3.70	3.60	"	"	11½	11½	"	"
10.....	3.05	2.95	3.75	3.65	"	"	"	11½	"	"
17.....	2.95	"	"	"	"	"	11½	"	"	"
24.....	"	"	3.35	3.75	"	"	"	"	"	"
31.....	"	"	"	3.82½	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aug. 7.....	3.00	3.00	"	3.80	"	"	"	"	"	"
14.....	3.05	"	"	3.75	"	"	"	"	"	51
21.....	"	3.05	3.90	3.90	"	"	"	"	51	"
28.....	"	"	4.10	3.95	"	"	"	"	52	"
Sept. 4.....	"	"	4.25	4.10	4.32½	"	11½	"	"	52
11.....	"	"	4.42½	4.30	4.35	"	"	"	"	"
18.....	"	3.02½	4.35	"	4.32½	"	"	"	"	"
25.....	3.02½	3.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oct. 2.....	3.00	"	4.32½	"	4.30	4.25	"	"	"	50
9.....	"	"	4.30	4.20	4.25	"	"	"	50	"
16.....	"	"	4.20	4.15	"	"	"	"	51	51
23.....	"	"	4.10	4.00	"	"	11½	"	"	"
30.....	"	"	4.00	3.95	"	"	"	11	"	"
Nov. 6.....	3.05	2.95	3.95	3.90	4.20	4.20	11	"	"	"
13.....	2.95	2.90	3.90	3.75	"	4.10	"	10¾	"	"
20.....	3.00	"	3.80	"	4.10	"	"	10¾	"	"
27.....	2.90	"	"	"	"	4.05	"	10¾	"	"
Dec. 4.....	2.95	"	3.77½	"	4.05	3.95	10¾	"	"	"
11.....	"	2.95	"	"	3.85	"	"	"	"	"
18.....	"	"	3.75	"	"	"	"	10¾	"	"
24.....	"	"	"	3.70	"	"	"	"	52	"
31.....	"	"	3.72½	"	"	"	"	"	"	52

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES EACH WEEK, 1897.

MISCELLANEOUS									
	India Rubber, Para Island, Fine.		India Rubber Para Island, Coarse.		Hops, Choice State.		Salt, English Fine.		
	Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		\$ Per Sack.		
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	
Jan. 2	80	80	44½	44	13	13	1.30	1.30	
9	"	79	45	"	"	"	"	"	
16	79	"	45½	45	13½	"	"	"	
23	80	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
30	"	"	45	"	13	"	"	"	
Feb. 6	"	"	46	"	"	"	"	"	
13	81	79½	"	45½	"	"	"	"	
20	"	81	"	"	12½	12½	"	"	
27	"	"	45½	"	12	12	"	"	
Mch. 6	"	80½	"	45	"	11	"	"	
13	80½	80	45	44	11	10½	"	"	
20	80	"	44½	"	10½	"	"	"	
27	"	"	44	"	"	"	"	"	
Ap'l 3	81	"	"	"	10	10	"	"	
10	82	81	45	"	"	"	"	"	
17	82½	82	"	"	"	9 4	"	1.25	
24	84	"	46	44½	9½	"	1.25	"	
May 1	"	84	47	46	"	8	"	"	
8	"	"	"	"	8	"	"	"	
15	"	"	"	47	"	"	"	"	
22	83½	83	"	"	"	"	1.27½	1.27½	
29	83	"	"	46½	"	"	"	"	
June 5	"	"	46	45½	"	"	"	"	
12	"	"	45½	"	"	"	"	"	
19	"	81½	"	44½	"	"	"	"	
26	81½	81	45	"	"	"	"	"	
July 3	83	81½	46½	45	"	7	"	"	
10	82	82	46	46	7	"	"	"	
17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
24	82½	"	"	45	"	"	"	"	
31	84	"	47½	"	"	"	"	"	
Aug. 7	"	84	48½	47½	"	"	"	"	
14	85	"	49	"	"	"	"	"	
21	86	85	"	49	"	"	"	"	
28	86½	85½	50	"	"	"	"	"	
Sept. 4	88	87	51	50	"	"	1.30	"	
11	"	"	"	51	"	"	"	"	
18	"	86	"	49½	15	"	"	"	
25	86	"	49½	"	"	15	1.32½	"	
Oct. 2	88	"	50	"	"	14	1.35	1.32½	
9	86	"	"	50	"	"	"	1.35	
16	"	85	52	"	"	"	"	"	
23	"	85½	"	52	15	"	"	"	
30	"	85	"	"	"	15	"	"	
Nov. 6	"	84½	54	53	"	"	"	"	
13	85	"	55	54	"	"	"	"	
20	85½	84	55½	"	16	"	"	"	
27	84	83	54	52½	17	16	"	"	
Dec. 4	83½	"	52½	52	"	"	"	"	
11	83	81	52	50	16	"	"	"	
18	81	80½	50½	"	17	"	1.40	"	
24	"	"	"	49½	18	17	1.42½	1.40	
31	81½	81	"	50½	"	18	1.45	1.42½	



## PRICES AT END OF EACH WEEK. 1897.

BUILDING MATERIALS							
	Bricks, Common Hard. \$ Per M.	Lime, Common Cts. Per Bbl.	Cement, Fine. Cts. Per Bbl.	Cement, Rosendale. Cts. Per Bbl.	Cement, Portland. \$ Per Bbl.	Lath, Eastern Spruce. \$ Per M.	Lumber, Eastern Spruce. \$ Per M.
Jan. 2.....	4.25 @4.75	65	90	2.00	1.60	15.00	
9.....	"	70	"	"	"	"	"
16.....	4.50 @5.00	65	85	"	1.55	"	"
23.....	"	"	"	"	1.50	"	"
30.....	"	"	90	"	"	"	"
Feb. 6.....	"	"	"	"	1.60	"	"
13.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20.....	"	"	"	"	1.65	"	"
27.....	4.50 @4.75	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mch. 6.....	4.25 @4.75	"	"	"	"	"	"
13.....	4.00 @4.62½	"	80	"	1.75	"	"
20.....	4.00 @4.50	"	"	"	1.85	15.25	"
27.....	4.12½@4.75	"	"	1.95	2.00	"	"
Ap'l 3.....	4.25 @4.87½	"	"	"	"	"	"
10.....	4.37½@4.87½	"	"	"	"	"	"
17.....	"	75	75	"	"	"	"
24.....	4.25 @5.00	"	"	"	1.90	"	"
May 1.....	"	80	"	"	1.65	"	"
8.....	4.25 @4.75	"	"	"	1.70	"	"
15.....	"	75	"	"	"	"	"
22.....	"	"	"	"	1.60	15.00	"
29.....	"	"	"	"	"	14.50	"
June 5.....	"	"	"	"	1.55	"	"
12.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19.....	4.12½@4.75	"	"	"	"	"	"
26.....	"	"	"	"	1.60	"	"
July 3.....	4.25 @4.75	"	"	"	"	"	"
10.....	"	"	"	"	1.55	"	"
17.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24.....	3.87½@4.50	"	"	"	"	"	"
31.....	3.75 @4.50	"	"	"	1.50	"	"
Aug. 7.....	4.00 @4.50	"	70	"	1.55	"	"
14.....	4.00 @4.62½	"	65	"	1.60	"	"
21.....	"	"	"	"	1.55	"	"
28.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sept. 4.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
11.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	14.75
18.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
25.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oct. 2.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
9.....	4.12½@4.75	"	"	"	1.60	"	"
16.....	4.25 @4.87½	"	70	"	1.70	"	"
23.....	4.50 @5.25	"	"	"	1.80	"	"
30.....	5.00 @5.50	"	"	"	1.90	14.00	"
Nov. 6.....	"	"	"	"	1.95	"	"
13.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20.....	"	"	75	2.00	1.90	14.25	"
27.....	"	"	"	"	1.85	"	"
Dec. 4.....	"	"	"	"	1.75	"	"
11.....	"	"	"	"	1.70	"	"
18.....	5.12½@5.62½	"	"	"	"	"	"
24.....	5.50 @6.00	"	90	"	1.65	"	"
31.....	5.75 @6.00	"	"	"	1.60	"	"

## FREIGHT RATES FROM NEW YORK FOR 1897.

(From the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.")

		Full Cargo Charter Rates						Berth Rates, Regular Steamers					
		Petroleum		Grain Steamers				Liverpool		London			
		Sail U. K.	Cork for Orders	Direct Port.	Grain Prov's	Grain Prov's	Grain Prov's	Grain Prov's	Grain Prov's	Grain Prov's	Grain Prov's	Grain Prov's	Grain Prov's
		s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
January	2.....	2 6 @3 0	3 3 @3 4½	2 10½	3 3 @3 4½	2 10½	3 3 @3 4½	3 3 @3 4½	15 0	3 3 @3 4½	15 0	3 3 @3 4½	15 0
"	9.....	2 6 @3 0	3 3 @3 4½	2 10½	3 3 @3 4½	2 10½	3 3 @3 4½	3 3 @3 4½	15 0	3 3 @3 4½	15 0	3 3 @3 4½	15 0
"	16.....	2 6 @3 0	3 4½ @3 6	3 0 @3 1½	3 0 @3 1½	2½	13 9	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0
"	23.....	2 6 @3 0	3 6	3 0 @3 1½	3 0 @3 1½	2½	13 9	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0
"	30.....	2 6 @3 0	3 8 @3 4½	3 0	3 8 @3 4½	2½	15 0	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0
February	6.....	2 6 @3 0	3 3 @3 4½	2 10½	3 3 @3 4½	2 10½	15 0	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0
"	13.....	2 6 @3 0	3 4½ @3 6	3 0	3 4½ @3 6	2½	15 0	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0
"	20.....	2 6 @3 0	3 9	3 0 @3 1½	3 0 @3 1½	2½	13 9 @15	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0
"	27.....	2 6 @3 0	3 4½	2 9 @2 10½	2 9 @2 10½	2½	15 0	3 4½	20 0	3 4½	20 0	3 4½	20 0
March	6.....	2 0 @3 0	3 3	2 9	2 9	2½	15 0	3 4½	20 0	3 4½	20 0	3 4½	20 0
"	13.....	2 0 @3 0	3 1½ @3 3	2 9	3 1½ @3 3	2½	15 0	3 4½	20 0	3 4½	20 0	3 4½	20 0
"	20.....	2 0 @3 0	3 3	2 7½	3 3	2½	15 0	3 4½	20 0	3 4½	20 0	3 4½	20 0
"	27.....	2 0 @3 4	3 1½	2 7½	3 1½	2½	10 0	3 4½	17 6	3 4½	17 6	3 4½	17 6
April	3.....	2 0 @3 0	2 10½ @3 0	2 6 @2 7½	2 6 @2 7½	2½	15 0	3 4½	17 6	3 4½	17 6	3 4½	17 6
"	10.....	2 0 @3 0	2 9 @2 10½	2 6 @2 7½	2 6 @2 7½	2½	15 0	3 4½	17 6	3 4½	17 6	3 4½	17 6
"	17.....	1 10½ @2 9	2 10½	2 6 @2 7½	2 6 @2 7½	2½	15 0	3 4½	17 6	3 4½	17 6	3 4½	17 6
"	24.....	1 10½ @2 9	2 10½	2 6 @2 7½	2 6 @2 7½	2½	15 0	3 4½	17 6	3 4½	17 6	3 4½	17 6
May	1.....	1 10½ @2 9	2 9	2 3 @2 4½	2 3 @2 4½	2	15 0	3 4½	17 6	3 4½	17 6	3 4½	17 6
"	8.....	1 10½ @2 9	2 7½	2 3	2 3	2	10 0	2½	17 6	2½	17 6	2½	17 6
"	15.....	1 10½ @2 6	2 7½ @2 9	2 1½ @2 3	2 1½ @2 3	1½	10 0	2½	17 6	2½	17 6	2½	17 6
"	22.....	1 10½ @2 6	2 6	2 0 @2 1½	2 0 @2 1½	1½	10 0	2½	17 6	2½	17 6	2½	17 6
"	29.....	2 0 @2 9	2 7½	2 0	2 0	1½	8 9	2½	15 0	2½	15 0	2½	15 0
June	5.....	1 10½ @2 10½	2 6	2 0 @2 1½	2 0 @2 1½	1½	8 9	2½	15 0	2½	15 0	2½	15 0
"	12.....	2 0 @2 10½	2 4½ @2 6	2 0 @2 1½	2 0 @2 1½	1½	8 9	2½	15 0	2½	15 0	2½	15 0
"	19.....	2 0 @2 10½	2 4½	2 0 @2 1½	2 0 @2 1½	1½	8 9	2½	15 0	2½	15 0	2½	15 0
"	26.....	2 0 @2 10½	2 0 @2 1½	2 0 @2 1½	2 0 @2 1½	1½	8 9	2½	15 0	2½	15 0	2½	15 0
July	3.....	2 0 @2 10½	2 7½	2 3 @2 4½	2 3 @2 4½	2½	10 0	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0
"	10.....	2 1½ @2 9	2 9 @2 10½	2 6 @2 7½	2 6 @2 7½	2½	10 0	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0
"	17.....	2 1½ @2 9	3 1½	2 9	2 9	3	15 0	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0
"	24.....	2 1½ @2 9	3 3	2 10½	3 3	3½ @3 ½	12 6	3 4½	12 6	3 4½	12 6	3 4½	12 6
"	31.....	2 1½ @2 9	3 4½	2 10½	3 4½	4	12 6	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0
August	7.....	2 1½ @2 9	3 4½	2 10½	3 4½	4	12 6	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0
"	14.....	2 1½ @2 9	3 1½	2 6 @2 7½	3 1½	3½	12 6	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0
"	21.....	2 1½ @2 9	3 0 @3 1½	2 6 @2 7½	3 0 @3 1½	3½	12 6	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0
"	28.....	2 1½ @2 9	3 3	2 10½ @3 0	3 3	3½	12 6	2½	15 0	2½	15 0	2½	15 0
Sept'mb'r	4.....	2 1½ @2 9	3 4½ @3 6	2 9 @2 10½	3 4½ @3 6	3½	12 6	2½	15 0	2½	15 0	2½	15 0
"	11.....	2 1½ @2 9	3 6	2 9 @2 10½	3 6	3½	15 0	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0
"	18.....	2 1½ @2 9	3 6	2 9 @2 10½	3 6	4	15 0	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0	3 4½	15 0
"	25.....	2 4½ @3 0	3 6 @3 7½	2 10½ @3 0	3 6 @3 7½	4	15 0	4	15 0	4	15 0	4	15 0
October	2.....	2 4½ @3 0	3 7½	3 0 @3 1½	3 0 @3 1½	4½	15 0	4	15 0	4	15 0	4	15 0
"	9.....	2 4½ @3 3	3 7½	3 0 @3 1½	3 0 @3 1½	4½	17 6	4½	17 6	4½	17 6	4½	17 6
"	16.....	2 4½ @3 3	3 9	3 0	3 0	4½	17 6	4½	17 6	4½	17 6	4½	17 6
"	23.....	2 4½ @3 3	4 0	3 0 @3 1½	4 0	4½	17 6	4½	17 6	4½	17 6	4½	17 6
"	30.....	2 4½ @3 3	4 0	3 1½	4 0	4½	17 6	4½	17 6	4½	17 6	4½	17 6
Nov'mb'r	6.....	2 4½ @3 3	3 10½	3 3	3 3	4½	17 6	4½	17 6	4½	17 6	4½	17 6
"	13.....	2 4½ @3 3	4 0	3 4½	4 0	4½	20 0	5	20 0	5	20 0	5	20 0
"	20.....	2 4½ @3 3	4 1½	3 6	4 1½	4½	20 0	5	20 0	5	20 0	5	20 0
"	27.....	2 4½ @3 3	4 0	3 4½ @3 6	4 0	4½	20 0	5	22 6	5	22 6	5	22 6
Dec'mb'r	4.....	2 4½ @3 3	3 10½	3 4½ @3 6	3 4½ @3 6	4	20 0	5	20 0	5	20 0	5	20 0
"	11.....	2 1½ @3 0	3 10½ @4 0	3 4½ @3 6	3 4½ @3 6	4½	20 0	5	26 0	5	26 0	5	26 0
"	18.....	2 1½ @3 0	3 9 @3 10½	3 3	3 3	4½	20 0	5	22 6	5	22 6	5	22 6
"	24.....	1 10½ @2 9	3 9	3 1½ @3 3	3 1½ @3 3	3½	20 0	4½	22 6	4½	22 6	4½	22 6
"	31.....	2 1½ @3 0	3 6	3 0	3 0	3½	20 0	3½ @4	22 6	3½ @4	22 6	3½ @4	22 6

## FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From Official Reports.)

## TOTAL VALUES OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, 1845-1897.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	Exports		Total.	Imports.	Total Ex- ports and Imports.	Excess of	
	Domestic.	Foreign.				Exports.	Imports.
1845.....	\$98,455,330	\$7,584,781	\$106,040,111	\$113,184,322	\$219,224,433	.....	\$7,144,211
1846.....	101,718,042	7,895,206	109,583,248	117,914,065	227,497,313	.....	8,330,817
1847.....	150,574,844	6,166,754	156,741,598	122,424,349	279,165,947	\$34,317,249	.....
1848.....	130,203,709	7,983,806	138,190,515	148,638,644	286,829,159	.....	10,448,129
1849.....	131,710,081	8,641,091	140,351,172	141,206,199	281,557,371	.....	855,027
1850.....	134,900,233	9,475,493	144,375,726	173,509,526	317,885,252	.....	29,133,800
1851.....	178,620,138	10,295,121	188,915,259	210,771,429	399,686,688	.....	21,856,170
1852.....	154,931,147	12,053,064	166,984,231	207,440,398	374,424,629	.....	40,456,167
1853.....	189,869,162	13,620,120	203,489,282	263,777,265	467,266,547	.....	60,287,963
1854.....	215,328,300	21,715,464	237,043,764	297,893,794	534,847,558	.....	60,760,030
1855.....	192,751,135	26,158,388	218,909,523	257,808,708	476,718,231	.....	38,899,205
1856.....	266,438,051	14,781,372	281,219,423	310,432,310	591,651,733	.....	29,212,587
1857.....	278,906,718	14,917,047	293,823,765	348,423,342	642,232,102	.....	54,604,582
1858.....	251,351,033	20,660,241	272,011,274	263,338,654	535,319,928	8,072,620	.....
1859.....	278,392,080	14,509,971	292,902,051	331,333,341	624,235,392	.....	38,431,290
1860.....	316,242,423	17,593,694	333,836,117	353,616,119	687,192,176	.....	20,040,062
1861.....	204,899,616	14,654,217	219,553,833	289,310,542	508,864,375	.....	69,756,709
1862.....	179,614,024	11,026,477	190,640,501	189,356,677	380,077,178	1,313,824	.....
1863.....	186,003,912	17,960,535	203,964,447	243,335,815	447,300,262	.....	39,371,368
1864.....	143,504,027	15,333,961	158,837,988	316,447,283	475,285,271	.....	157,609,295
1865.....	136,940,248	29,069,055	166,009,303	238,745,580	404,774,883	.....	72,716,277
1866.....	337,518,102	11,841,420	349,359,522	434,812,068	783,671,588	.....	85,932,544
1867.....	279,786,809	14,719,332	294,506,141	395,761,096	690,267,237	.....	101,254,955
1868.....	269,389,900	12,567,999	281,957,899	357,433,440	639,399,339	.....	75,483,541
1869.....	275,166,697	10,961,000	286,117,697	417,506,379	703,624,076	.....	131,688,682
1870.....	376,616,473	16,155,295	392,771,768	435,958,408	828,730,176	.....	43,186,640
1871.....	428,398,908	14,421,270	442,820,178	520,223,684	963,043,862	.....	77,403,506
1872.....	428,457,181	15,690,455	444,177,586	626,595,077	1,070,772,663	.....	162,417,491
1873.....	506,033,439	17,440,483	523,473,922	612,136,210	1,135,610,132	.....	119,656,288
1874.....	569,433,421	16,849,619	586,283,040	567,406,342	1,153,689,382	18,876,698	.....
1875.....	499,284,100	14,158,611	513,442,711	533,005,436	1,046,448,147	.....	19,562,725
1876.....	527,582,247	14,802,424	542,384,671	460,741,190	1,003,125,861	79,643,481	.....
1877.....	589,670,224	12,804,996	602,475,220	451,323,126	1,053,798,346	151,152,094	.....
1878.....	680,709,268	14,156,498	694,865,766	437,051,532	1,131,917,298	257,814,234	.....
1879.....	698,340,790	12,098,651	710,439,441	445,777,775	1,156,217,216	264,661,666	.....
1880.....	823,946,363	11,692,305	835,638,668	667,954,746	1,503,593,404	167,683,912	.....
1881.....	883,925,947	18,451,399	902,377,346	642,664,628	1,545,041,974	259,712,718	.....
1882.....	738,239,732	17,302,526	755,542,257	721,639,574	1,476,181,831	25,902,683	.....
1883.....	804,223,693	19,615,770	823,839,463	723,180,914	1,547,020,376	100,658,468	.....
1884.....	726,664,852	15,548,757	742,213,609	667,637,693	1,408,211,302	72,815,916	.....
1885.....	726,682,946	15,506,809	742,189,755	577,527,329	1,319,717,084	164,662,426	.....
1886.....	665,964,529	13,560,301	679,524,830	635,436,136	1,314,960,966	44,088,694	.....
1887.....	703,022,923	13,161,288	716,184,211	692,319,738	1,408,502,979	23,863,443	.....
1888.....	683,862,104	12,062,403	695,924,507	723,957,114	1,419,911,621	.....	28,002,607
1889.....	730,282,609	12,118,766	742,401,375	745,131,652	1,487,533,027	.....	2,730,277
1890.....	845,293,828	12,534,856	857,828,684	789,310,409	1,647,139,093	68,519,275	.....
1891.....	872,270,283	12,210,527	884,480,810	841,916,196	1,726,397,006	39,564,614	.....
1892.....	1,015,732,011	14,546,137	1,030,278,148	827,402,462	1,857,680,610	202,875,686	.....
1893.....	831,630,785	16,634,409	848,265,194	863,400,622	1,714,665,816	.....	18,735,728
1894.....	869,274,937	22,935,635	892,140,572	654,994,623	1,547,135,194	237,145,950	.....
1895.....	793,392,590	14,145,566	807,538,155	731,969,965	1,539,508,120	75,568,200	.....
1896.....	863,200,487	10,406,451	873,606,938	779,724,074	1,653,331,012	102,882,264	.....
1897.....	1,032,007,603	18,965,953	1,050,973,556	764,730,412	1,815,723,968	286,263,144	.....

## SUMMARY.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

	Imports.	Twelve months ending June			
		1896		1897	
			Per Ct.		Per Ct.
<b>Free of Duty—</b>					
Articles of food and live animals.....		\$123,674,270	33.45	\$124,012,968	32.45
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry.....		186,417,181	50.42	194,564,418	50.95
Articles manufactured—					
For mechanic arts.....		29,854,940	8.07	29,864,421	7.85
For consumption.....		20,496,084	5.54	24,750,275	6.49
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....		9,315,045	2.52	8,746,339	2.26
<b>Total free of duty.....</b>		<b>\$369,757,470</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>\$381,938,421</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Dutiable—</b>					
Articles of food and live animals.....		113,350,775	27.64	121,153,211	30.48
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry.....		22,951,536	5.00	20,339,911	5.51
Articles manufactured—					
For mechanic arts.....		64,878,779	15.82	57,300,091	14.97
For consumption.....		124,778,075	30.44	109,624,851	28.64
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....		84,008,109	20.50	74,352,124	20.40
<b>Total dutiable.....</b>		<b>\$409,967,204</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>\$382,779,188</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Free and Dutiable—</b>					
Articles of food and live animals.....		237,025,045	30.40	245,166,170	32.06
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry.....		209,368,717	26.85	214,904,329	28.10
Articles manufactured—					
For mechanic arts.....		94,738,719	12.15	87,173,512	11.40
For consumption.....		145,274,069	18.63	134,375,126	17.58
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....		93,223,154	11.97	83,096,463	10.86
<b>Total imports of merchandise.....</b>		<b>\$779,724,674</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>\$764,717,609</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Per cent. of free.....</b>			<b>47.4</b>		<b>49.9</b>
<b>Duties collected.....</b>		<b>160,564,351</b>		<b>176,916,363</b>	
<b>Exports.</b>					
<b>Domestic—</b>					
Products of—Agriculture.....		\$569,879,297	66.02	\$683,678,990	66.27
Manufactures.....		228,571,178	26.48	276,357,861	26.78
Mining.....		20,045,654	2.32	21,538,129	2.07
Forest.....		33,718,204	3.91	40,489,821	3.92
Fisheries.....		6,850,382	.79	8,134,014	.80
Miscellaneous.....		4,135,762	.48	3,802,985	.37
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$863,200,487</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>\$1,032,001,800</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Foreign—</b>					
Free of duty.....		9,486,930	48.88	9,746,495	51.34
Dutiable.....		9,919,521	51.12	9,239,458	48.66
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$19,406,451</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>\$18,985,953</b>	<b>100</b>

## GOLD AND SILVER.

	Twelve Months—	
	Ending June 1896.	Ending June 1897.
Gold—Imports.....	\$33,525,065	\$85,014,780
Exports.....	112,409,947	40,381,580
Silver—Imports.....	28,777,186	30,533,227
Exports.....	60,541,670	61,946,638

## TONNAGE.

		Twelve Months—	
		Ending June 1896.	Ending June 1897.
Entered—	Vessels.	Tons.	Tons.
	Sailing.....	4,495,181	5,086,660
Cleared—	Steam.....	16,494,003	20,322,326
	Sailing.....	4,550,151	4,977,514
	Steam.....	16,864,434	20,367,960

## PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FOREIGN COMMERCE, 1894-1897.

## By Countries.

Order of Magnitude, 1897.	Countries.	Per Cent of—															
		Total Imports and Exports								Per Cent of—							
		1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
1	United Kingdom.....	34.81	35.49	34.64	35.87	16.39	21.74	21.80	21.98	48.33	47.94	45.97	45.97				
2	Germany.....	10.46	11.24	11.56	13.02	10.59	11.07	12.09	14.54	10.35	11.40	11.10	11.91				
3	France.....	6.65	6.93	6.83	6.89	7.26	8.41	8.50	8.84	6.20	5.59	5.33	5.48				
4	British North America.....	5.79	5.91	6.15	5.89	4.78	5.06	5.29	5.33	6.54	6.68	6.92	6.28				
5	Brazil.....	6.03	6.10	5.13	4.49	12.12	10.77	9.11	9.03	1.55	1.88	1.62	1.18				
6	West Indies.....	8.94	6.52	5.10	3.47	14.73	9.41	7.47	4.96	4.69	3.92	3.01	2.47				
7	Netherlands.....	3.51	3	3.16	3.52	1.63	2.07	1.71	1.68	4.88	3.84	4.42	4.86				
8	Belgium.....	2.40	2.30	2.46	2.60	1.31	1.38	1.76	1.84	3.19	3.12	3.07	3.15				
9	Mexico.....	2.69	1.99	2.22	2.31	4.38	2.13	2.24	2.42	1.44	1.86	2.20	2.23				
10	Italy.....	2.06	2.42	2.48	2.23	2.75	2.85	2.84	2.50	1.57	2.02	2.17	2.06				
11	Japan.....	1.51	1.94	2	2.05	2.97	3.24	3.26	3.14	.45	.57	.87	1.26				
12	China.....	1.49	1.57	1.74	1.78	2.62	2.81	2.82	2.97	.66	.45	.78	1.13				
13	British East Indies.....	1.24	1.57	1.42	1.34	2.28	2.90	2.61	2.69	.49	.35	.36	.37				
14	British Australasia.....	.79	.89	1.22	1.28	.61	.63	.97	.77	.91	1.12	1.44	1.66				
15	Hawaiian Islands.....	.86	.75	.95	1.01	1.54	1.08	1.51	1.79	.38	.46	.45	.45				
16	Dutch East Indies.....	.84	.58	.99	.97	1.72	1.06	1.92	2.04	.19	.14	.18	.20				
17	Argentina.....	.54	.79	.92	.94	.54	1.05	1.19	1.41	.55	.55	.68	.61				
18	Central American States.....	.97	1.18	1.02	.91	1.49	1.58	1.15	1.11	.59	.82	.89	.76				
19	British Africa.....	.29	.39	.78	.80	.07	.11	.22	.20	.45	.64	1.28	1.23				
20	Spain.....	1.12	.94	.94	.80	.65	.49	.53	.48	1.48	1.35	1.30	1.04				
21	Switzerland.....	.74	.97	.85	.77	1.75	2.03	1.81	1.81	.....	.....	.....	.01				
22	Venezuela.....	.49	.90	.81	.71	.53	1.38	1.24	1.25	.47	.46	.43	.32				
23	Austria-Hungary.....	.48	.56	.60	.67	1.05	.89	.98	1.07	.06	.26	.28	.38				
24	Denmark.....	.34	.25	.40	.58	.03	.05	.04	.05	.53	.43	.74	.97				
25	Colombia.....	.33	.41	.50	.47	.34	.51	.64	.62	.31	.32	.38	.36				
26	Sweden and Norway.....	.49	.47	.50	.44	.48	.35	.43	.33	.49	.58	.57	.52				
27	Russia, Baltic, etc.....	.51	.46	.51	.43	.25	.26	.27	.23	.70	.64	.70	.57				
28	Turkey in Africa*.....	.15	.25	.50	.41	.34	.50	1.08	.94	.02	.02	.02	.03				
29	Hong-Kong.....	.38	.33	.36	.38	.13	.11	.18	.12	.47	.53	.53	.54				
30	Guianas.....	.53	.36	.40	.37	.81	.46	.57	.62	.33	.26	.26	.20				
31	Chili.....	.37	.47	.49	.35	.54	.61	.60	.49	.25	.35	.39	.25				
32	Portugal.....	.46	.30	.33	.26	.31	.23	.29	.29	.58	.37	.36	.24				
33	Uruguay.....	.16	.26	.28	.28	.22	.37	.42	.46	.11	.16	.17	.11				
34	Philippine Islands.....	.46	.31	.30	.25	1.07	.65	.64	.57	.01	.01	.02	.01				
35	Turkey in Asia.....	.15	.21	.20	.23	.34	.42	.42	.52	.01	.02	.01	.01				
36	Russia, Black Sea.....	.11	.16	.16	.16	.20	.23	.19	.17	.06	.10	.14	.15				
37	Turkey in Europe.....	.11	.14	.16	.15	.25	.29	.34	.36	.01	.01	.....	.01				
38	Aden†.....	.14	.13	.13	.14	.25	.19	.21	.19	.06	.07	.06	.09				
39	Peru.....	.07	.07	.10	.11	.07	.05	.09	.09	.07	.08	.11	.10				
40	Portuguese Africa‡.....	.....	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.16				
41	Bermuda.....	.09	.08	.09	.08	.07	.06	.07	.08	.10	.10	.11	.08				
42	Ecuador.....	.10	.10	.09	.07	.12	.11	.10	.07	.08	.09	.08	.07				
43	Other Africa.....	.06	.06	.15	.07	.08	.11	.10	.07	.04	.02	.18	.06				
44	Greece.....	.06	.03	.05	.05	.12	.04	.09	.10	.01	.02	.02	.01				
45	British Honduras.....	.03	.04	.05	.04	.02	.02	.08	.03	.04	.05	.06	.05				
46	French Oceania.....	.04	.03	.03	.04	.08	.03	.03	.05	.04	.03	.02	.03				
47	Russia, Asiatic.....	.06	.04	.06	.03	.05	.06	.05	.03	.02	.03	.06	.04				
48	Other Asia.....	.13	.03	.02	.03	.01	.01	.02	.01	.03	.05	.02	.05				
49	French Africa.....	.02	.04	.04	.06	.01	.04	.06	.03	.03	.04	.06	.04				
50	Madagascar.....	.02	.02	.03	.03	.03	.01	.....	.....	.....	.02	.06	.04				
51	Gibraltar.....	.03	.03	.03	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	.05	.05	.08				
52	Canary Islands‡.....	.....	.....	.....	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03				
53	Azores & Madeira Islands.....	.02	.02	.01	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	.03	.02	.08				
54	Miquelon, Langley, etc.....	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.03	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02				
	All other countries.....	.04	.05	.04	.04	.04	.04	.05	.03	.04	.08	.07	.07				
Total.....		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				

\* Egypt and Tripoli.

† For the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 in "all other British."

‡ For the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 in "all other Africa."

## AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF THE LEADING PRODUCTS OF DOMESTIC AGRICULTURE FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM 1865 TO 1897.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	ANIMALS				PROVISIONS			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Total.	Bacon and Hams.	Pork.	Lard.	Total Hog Products.
1865	\$159,179	\$72,198	\$12,771	\$244,148	\$10,536,608	\$4,850,998	\$9,134,858	\$26,522,274
1866	323,637	87,214	15,454	426,305	6,269,796	4,788,484	5,970,651	17,028,931
1867	289,236	69,842	40,002	378,170	3,291,176	3,597,690	6,634,556	13,523,422
1868	890,183	83,906	18,447	432,586	5,476,998	3,267,652	9,427,881	18,172,481
1869	(a)	(a)	(a)	917,046	7,482,060	3,422,928	7,443,948	18,348,936
1870	489,987	95,193	189,753	724,933	6,123,113	3,253,137	5,993,397	15,369,647
1871	408,491	86,888	61,390	551,769	8,126,683	4,302,320	10,563,020	22,992,023
1872	565,719	79,592	548,153	1,193,464	21,126,592	4,122,308	20,177,619	45,426,519
1873	696,957	107,986	787,402	1,591,067	35,022,137	5,007,035	21,245,815	61,274,987
1874	1,150,857	159,735	1,625,837	2,936,429	33,393,908	5,808,712	19,308,019	58,500,639
1875	1,103,085	183,698	739,215	2,026,198	28,612,613	5,671,495	22,900,522	57,184,630
1876	1,110,703	171,101	670,042	1,951,846	39,664,456	5,744,022	22,429,485	67,837,963
1877	1,593,080	234,480	699,180	2,526,740	49,512,412	6,266,414	25,562,665	81,371,491
1878	3,896,818	331,499	267,259	4,497,576	51,732,068	4,913,657	30,022,133	86,687,858
1879	8,370,200	1,032,933	700,262	10,102,400	51,074,453	4,807,568	22,856,673	78,738,674
1880	13,341,185	892,647	421,089	14,657,931	70,987,623	5,930,252	27,920,367	84,838,242
1881	14,304,103	782,932	572,138	15,659,173	61,161,205	8,272,285	35,226,575	104,600,065
1882	7,800,277	603,773	509,651	8,913,656	46,675,774	7,201,270	28,975,902	82,852,946
1883	8,341,431	1,154,956	272,516	9,768,903	38,155,952	6,192,268	26,618,048	70,966,268
1884	17,655,495	850,146	627,460	19,333,121	39,684,845	4,762,715	25,305,953	69,753,513
1885	12,906,060	512,536	579,183	13,996,441	37,083,948	5,203,948	22,598,219	64,883,110
1886	10,958,974	329,844	674,297	11,963,095	31,640,211	5,123,411	20,361,786	57,125,408
1887	9,172,193	274,725	564,753	9,991,614	33,314,670	5,611,327	22,703,721	61,659,918
1888	11,577,578	280,490	193,017	12,051,085	32,175,633	4,373,114	22,751,105	59,299,852
1889	11,610,917	366,181	356,764	12,333,862	34,651,847	4,735,077	27,329,173	66,716,097
1890	31,261,131	243,077	199,042	32,413,250	47,056,769	4,768,894	33,455,520	85,281,174
1891	31,445,249	261,109	1,146,630	32,852,983	45,650,674	4,843,701	34,414,323	84,908,028
1892	31,689,065	161,105	314,081	32,164,251	47,062,650	4,822,295	33,201,621	85,116,556
1893	25,632,426	126,984	397,162	26,555,954	45,714,566	4,196,263	34,643,993	81,554,822
1894	33,461,822	852,763	14,753	34,309,438	48,183,905	5,159,868	40,089,809	93,433,582
1895	30,603,796	2,630,726	72,424	33,306,946	48,736,860	4,199,060	36,821,508	80,757,428
1896	30,603,796	2,630,726	72,424	33,306,946	48,736,860	4,199,060	36,821,508	80,757,428
1897	34,580,672	3,076,384	227,297	37,884,353	38,112,610	4,017,200	33,589,851	83,719,661
1898	33,357,451	1,531,645	286,998	35,176,094	50,157,168	3,302,030	29,126,485	82,675,683

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	PROVISIONS				Cotton, Raw.	Bread- stuffs.	Tobacco, Unmanu- factured.	Total.
	Beef Pro- ducts.	All Other Meat Products.	Dairy Products.	Total Value of Provisions.				
1865	\$8,324,685	\$142,853	\$19,023,199	\$54,015,841	\$4,636,400	\$53,941,231	\$41,025,226	\$156,062,846
1866	5,255,098	65,062	7,304,679	29,653,730	291,385,223	41,249,054	29,456,145	382,170,457
1867	4,474,998	147,968	9,077,902	27,224,080	41,283,804	20,470,423	19,620,159	289,981,616
1868	6,236,223	76,710	7,563,169	31,078,598	162,890,733	69,024,059	22,998,823	276,234,779
1869	4,702,967	181,140	7,003,718	31,396,791	162,633,052	53,724,154	20,532,943	267,236,951
1870	5,724,629	313,757	9,614,262	30,962,305	227,027,624	72,250,863	21,000,420	332,096,215
1871	6,950,701	206,382	9,697,710	39,748,796	218,327,109	79,381,167	19,908,797	374,917,658
1872	8,844,015	697,067	9,338,533	61,306,139	190,624,565	84,586,273	24,136,166	354,906,937
1873	9,515,852	575,407	11,545,314	82,911,660	227,243,069	98,743,151	2,038,135	433,178,072
1874	11,091,998	848,240	13,070,294	83,511,275	211,223,580	101,196,264	29,269,329	489,269,329
1875	9,960,150	735,112	15,290,164	83,600,065	180,638,625	111,458,263	25,241,549	442,464,702
1876	9,920,889	1,068,535	13,498,128	82,325,308	192,630,892	131,181,555	22,737,353	440,855,951
1877	15,387,091	4,571,792	17,249,302	118,579,676	171,118,508	117,806,476	28,825,621	438,856,921
1878	11,678,467	5,316,177	18,163,635	124,845,137	180,081,948	181,777,841	24,891,165	515,953,203
1879	11,154,368	8,943,564	18,121,056	119,857,662	1,32,304,250	210,355,829	23,157,394	527,537,324
1880	14,012,197	10,654,342	18,963,420	132,498,201	211,533,905	283,090,635	16,579,197	633,097,979
1881	19,320,673	10,047,390	22,775,742	156,890,840	217,695,743	270,332,619	19,737,045	532,485,079
1882	14,667,235	7,356,314	17,124,053	122,020,530	190,612,644	182,670,674	19,067,721	532,485,079
1883	15,338,162	9,311,993	13,065,696	109,217,119	213,328,721	208,040,850	19,438,066	593,793,521
1884	23,224,500	5,758,277	15,017,492	114,333,788	197,015,204	132,544,715	17,765,700	511,012,588
1885	22,429,788	5,710,219	11,306,339	107,332,458	201,962,453	125,085,458	22,585,786	505,639,963
1886	18,505,985	4,117,407	10,876,468	90,625,216	205,085,647	125,844,558	27,158,457	490,075,912
1887	15,517,882	5,768,194	9,837,302	92,783,266	206,222,067	155,768,662	27,048,277	503,713,906
1888	18,440,694	4,402,141	10,918,018	93,058,705	223,016,780	127,191,687	21,361,084	523,532,303
1889	22,860,241	3,827,080	10,717,026	104,122,444	227,775,270	127,676,661	19,901,068	542,052,305
1890	30,151,028	7,750,450	13,081,656	136,264,506	250,968,792	174,985,927	21,479,556	593,051,031
1891	35,088,215	9,156,678	9,863,790	139,017,471	280,612,868	128,121,656	21,063,759	754,480,843
1892	31,433,160	10,450,531	10,358,893	140,362,159	258,461,241	209,363,117	20,670,045	758,933,573
1893	31,379,021	12,896,255	9,571,493	138,401,561	188,771,445	200,312,654	22,891,899	581,311,833
1894	28,259,868	13,998,971	9,580,227	145,270,643	210,869,289	186,777,220	24,085,224	512,246,098
1895	27,478,651	9,765,443	6,692,857	133,634,379	204,900,990	166,774,789	25,798,968	525,352,758
1896	30,969,306	10,515,051	6,299,570	151,503,580	190,056,460	141,356,963	24,571,362	628,782,812
1897	33,680,472	11,117,594	9,654,396	137,138,084	230,800,971	197,857,219	24,711,444	628,782,812

## TOTAL VALUES OF EXPORTS OF PRODUCTS OF DOMESTIC AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURE, ETC.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	Agriculture		Mining		Forest		Fisheries		Miscellaneous		Total	
	Values.	P. ct.	Values.	P. ct.	Values.	P. ct.	Values.	P. ct.	Values.	P. ct.	Values.	P. ct.
1860.....	\$256,560,972	81.13	\$999,445	0.31	\$10,299,959	3.26	\$4,156,480	1.31	\$3,879,655	1.23	\$275,896,531	87.24
1870.....	361,188,483	79.35	5,026,111	1.10	14,897,963	3.27	2,835,508	.82	2,980,512	.66	386,928,577	85.00
1875.....	430,306,570	76.95	6,469,181	1.15	19,165,907	3.43	4,874,660	.97	5,742,506	1.03	466,558,824	83.43
1876.....	456,113,515	76.67	7,122,939	1.20	18,076,668	3.04	5,806,445	.98	6,180,550	1.03	493,280,167	82.92
1877.....	459,734,148	72.63	8,770,769	1.39	19,943,290	3.14	5,737,879	.91	4,861,219	.77	499,047,305	78.84
1878.....	536,192,873	77.07	6,732,119	.97	17,750,396	2.55	6,434,182	.92	4,833,164	.70	571,942,734	82.21
1879.....	546,476,703	78.12	6,405,813	.92	16,336,943	2.34	6,282,368	.90	7,021,186	1.00	582,523,013	83.28
1880.....	685,961,091	83.25	5,863,232	.71	17,321,268	2.11	5,255,402	.84	6,689,345	.81	721,090,338	87.53
1881.....	730,394,943	82.63	7,401,232	.84	19,486,051	2.20	5,556,438	.88	6,854,013	.78	769,692,728	87.06
1882.....	562,219,819	75.31	8,175,632	1.11	25,580,264	3.50	6,197,752	.35	6,276,859	.85	598,445,386	81.62
1883.....	619,269,449	77.00	10,446,719	1.30	28,636,199	3.56	6,276,875	.78	5,366,807	.67	669,965,549	83.31
1884.....	536,315,318	73.98	15,022,255	2.07	26,222,959	3.62	5,614,111	.77	5,417,322	.75	588,591,965	81.19
1885.....	530,172,966	72.96	15,797,835	2.18	22,014,839	3.03	5,955,122	.83	5,554,607	.76	579,495,419	79.75
1886.....	484,964,595	72.82	13,654,236	2.05	20,961,708	3.15	5,138,906	.77	4,713,156	.71	529,422,551	79.50
1887.....	523,073,798	74.41	11,758,662	1.67	21,126,273	3.01	5,155,775	.78	5,173,310	.73	566,287,818	80.55
1888.....	500,840,086	73.23	17,993,895	2.63	23,991,192	3.51	5,518,552	.82	5,218,392	.76	553,562,017	80.95
1889.....	632,751,344	73.69	22,054,970	3.23	28,715,713	3.29	6,208,577	.71	5,414,579	.74	591,607,102	81.01
1890.....	629,820,808	74.51	22,297,755	3.24	29,473,084	3.49	7,458,385	.88	5,141,420	.61	694,191,452	82.13
1891.....	642,751,344	73.69	22,054,970	3.23	28,715,713	3.29	6,208,577	.71	5,414,579	.74	701,342,668	80.68
1892.....	709,328,232	78.69	20,692,835	2.04	27,957,423	2.75	5,408,527	.57	8,898,947	.38	857,221,074	84.30
1893.....	615,382,986	74.05	20,020,026	2.41	28,127,113	3.38	5,541,378	.57	8,998,184	.47	673,007,667	80.96
1894.....	628,363,038	72.28	20,449,598	2.35	28,000,629	3.22	4,261,920	.49	4,400,944	.52	685,477,199	78.36
1895.....	595,210,026	69.73	18,509,814	2.33	28,576,235	3.61	5,328,807	.67	4,171,974	.52	609,796,566	76.86
1896.....	569,879,297	66.02	20,045,654	2.32	33,718,204	3.91	6,850,392	.79	4,126,762	.48	684,629,309	73.52
1897.....	683,471,139	66.23	20,804,573	2.01	40,489,321	3.92	6,477,951	.63	3,479,223	.34	754,722,212	73.13

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	Domestic Manufactures.		Total Exports of Domestic Merchandise.		YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	Domestic Manufactures.		Total Exports of Domestic Merchandise.	
	Values.	Per Cent.	Values.	Per Cent.		Values.	Per Cent.	Values.	Per Cent.
1860.....	\$40,345,892	12.76	\$316,242,423		1860.....	\$136,541,978	20.50	\$685,984,529	
1870.....	68,279,764	15.00	455,208,341		1870.....	136,735,105	19.45	703,022,923	
1875.....	92,678,614	16.57	594,257,638		1875.....	130,300,067	19.05	683,862,104	
1876.....	101,637,548	17.08	594,917,715		1876.....	138,075,507	18.99	730,282,909	
1877.....	133,933,549	21.16	632,980,854		1877.....	151,102,276	17.87	845,293,828	
1878.....	123,807,136	17.79	685,749,190		1878.....	168,527,315	19.37	872,270,233	
1879.....	117,015,729	16.72	699,538,742		1879.....	158,510,907	15.61	1,015,762,901	
1880.....	102,536,015	12.48	823,946,359		1880.....	158,023,118	19.02	831,030,735	
1881.....	114,233,219	12.92	863,925,947		1881.....	183,728,808	21.14	868,204,837	
1882.....	134,794,346	18.38	783,239,732		1882.....	185,595,743	23.14	796,962,699	
1883.....	134,228,083	16.69	804,223,632		1883.....	228,571,178	26.48	863,300,457	
1884.....	136,372,887	18.81	724,964,332		1884.....	277,285,391	26.87	1,032,007,603	
1885.....	147,187,527	20.25	720,682,946						

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
United Kingdom.....	\$478,448,592	\$405,623,127	\$387,125,458	\$431,059,267	\$421,134,551
Germany.....	123,784,453	97,949,950	92,063,753	92,367,163	83,578,968
Canada.....	59,555,875	59,699,597	52,854,769	56,664,094	46,794,331
France.....	56,287,631	45,973,955	45,149,137	55,815,511	46,619,138
Netherlands.....	50,362,116	39,022,899	31,011,775	43,570,312	38,506,193
Belgium.....	32,600,024	27,006,250	25,242,580	28,422,999	26,740,434
Mexico.....	22,726,596	19,450,256	15,006,906	12,842,149	19,568,631
Italy.....	21,377,761	19,143,606	16,363,125	13,910,620	13,019,539
Brazil.....	12,406,785	14,258,187	15,165,079	13,966,006	12,388,124
British Australasia.....	17,366,063	12,748,074	9,014,268	8,131,339	7,921,223
Spain.....	10,889,611	11,486,664	10,927,069	13,122,906	13,490,068
British Africa.....	13,082,243	11,290,995	5,203,878	3,963,883	3,688,999
British West Indies.....	7,808,493	8,732,477	7,764,178	8,512,016	8,044,846
Japan.....	13,293,970	7,688,415	4,634,717	3,968,815	3,195,494
Cuba.....	7,599,757	7,530,880	12,907,661	20,125,321	24,157,668
Russia, European.....	7,591,962	7,496,550	5,967,866	6,827,475	2,301,823
China.....	11,916,888	6,923,303	3,803,840	5,862,426	3,900,457
Denmark.....	10,189,453	6,571,400	3,475,326	5,050,837	5,270,434
Argentina.....	5,945,202	5,979,047	4,456,163	4,862,746	4,979,696
Sweden and Norway.....	5,463,584	5,036,766	4,652,601	4,391,048	4,064,704
Hong-Kong.....	6,052,180	4,691,201	4,253,040	4,209,847	4,216,602
Haiti.....	3,554,433	4,423,502	5,082,801	5,743,985	5,472,040
Hawaii.....	4,622,581	3,985,707	3,723,057	3,306,187	2,827,663
Venezuela.....	3,376,184	3,838,746	3,740,464	4,137,163	4,207,661
Chili.....	2,587,168	3,431,808	2,794,099	2,272,530	2,980,831
Colombia.....	3,711,399	3,382,588	2,596,302	2,784,634	3,155,777
British East Indies.....	3,842,039	3,240,783	2,853,941	4,329,103	3,152,760
Guatemala.....	2,992,118	3,159,059	2,605,406	1,664,584	1,763,862
Portugal.....	2,519,453	3,156,991	2,971,396	5,194,231	5,727,334
Austria-Hungary.....	3,759,700	2,504,026	2,125,772	527,509	571,067

Countries.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Puerto Rico.....	\$1,994,850	\$2,100,094	\$1,833,544	\$2,720,508	\$2,510,607
British Guiana.....	1,532,115	1,749,193	1,705,631	2,414,720	2,000,975
Salvador.....	1,536,961	1,608,573	1,200,628	1,071,636	1,138,490
Dutch East Indies.....	2,063,498	1,590,901	1,147,215	1,722,876	1,183,005
French West Indies.....	1,665,461	1,530,326	1,538,853	1,848,808	1,818,865
Uruguay.....	1,045,236	1,489,353	1,262,001	1,015,171	860,606
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	1,030,827	1,368,125	1,124,969	1,649,129	1,894,177
Nicaragua.....	1,038,064	1,268,015	1,073,407	865,142	967,959
Costa Rica.....	1,232,709	1,195,612	884,065	1,032,049	1,210,740
Santo Domingo.....	1,045,067	1,084,116	1,361,067	1,768,602	1,743,479
Bermudas.....	829,094	1,042,153	821,564	928,876	862,116
Peru.....	1,105,361	991,228	630,385	591,377	686,121
Portuguese Africa.....	1,369,963	800,658	106,255	86,250	200,075
Ecuador.....	734,276	698,416	735,341	761,178	817,425
Dutch West Indies.....	649,971	622,906	619,505	598,267	752,708
Honduras.....	669,632	610,621	645,781	558,511	471,986
British Honduras.....	550,815	571,615	402,933	320,828	405,168
Russia, Asiatic.....	413,942	565,498	204,967	163,855	145,591
Danish West Indies.....	519,448	597,223	495,216	561,969	604,323
Tripoli.....	87	519,154			
Other British possessions.....	2,882,582	978,085	1,019,672	1,103,173	1,004,558
All other countries and ports.....	4,366,032	3,298,549	3,227,062	3,262,259	3,495,725
Total.....	\$1,062,007,803	\$882,006,938	\$807,538,185	\$862,140,572	\$847,665,194

## IMPORTS.

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

Countries.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
United Kingdom.....	\$167,947,820	\$169,968,434	\$159,083,243	\$107,372,995	\$182,859,769
Germany.....	111,210,614	94,240,833	81,014,065	69,387,905	96,210,203
Brazil.....	66,089,399	71,080,046	78,531,476	79,390,159	76,222,138
France.....	67,530,231	66,268,967	61,580,509	47,549,974	76,076,215
Canada.....	40,309,371	40,887,565	36,574,327	30,790,916	37,777,463
Cuba.....	18,406,815	40,017,730	52,871,259	75,678,281	78,706,506
Japan.....	24,009,756	25,587,088	23,696,967	19,425,522	27,454,220
Italy.....	19,067,352	22,142,487	20,851,761	18,008,075	26,250,241
China.....	20,406,862	22,023,004	20,545,829	17,135,028	20,636,535
British East Indies.....	20,587,122	20,370,558	21,296,013	14,829,661	25,968,554
Mexico.....	18,511,572	17,456,177	15,635,788	28,727,006	33,555,099
Dutch East Indies.....	15,604,866	14,854,026	7,727,282	11,278,725	8,696,588
Switzerland.....	13,849,782	14,080,033	14,988,954	11,450,270	16,010,728
Belgium.....	14,062,414	13,776,014	10,141,485	8,609,819	11,166,196
Netherlands.....	12,824,126	13,295,767	15,182,581	10,690,970	17,448,948
Hawaii.....	13,687,799	11,757,704	7,888,961	10,065,317	9,146,767
British West Indies.....	12,235,885	10,800,618	9,777,444	13,017,178	16,028,592
Venezuela.....	9,543,572	9,649,911	10,073,961	3,464,481	3,625,118
Argentina.....	10,772,627	9,318,385	7,675,270	3,497,030	5,239,065
Egypt.....	7,027,005	8,043,797	3,628,462	2,165,495	3,354,825
Austria-Hungary.....	8,158,328	7,644,154	6,510,819	6,896,341	10,054,501
British Australasia.....	5,900,144	7,579,259	4,620,828	4,017,025	7,266,808
Philippine Islands.....	4,333,740	4,982,857	4,731,366	7,006,342	9,159,857
Colombia.....	4,730,933	4,970,032	3,713,682	2,234,887	3,572,918
Chili.....	3,972,434	4,709,017	4,465,561	3,536,197	3,965,441
Spain.....	3,631,973	4,131,184	3,574,126	4,255,875	5,694,553
Costa Rica.....	3,439,374	3,835,187	3,293,596	2,287,384	2,309,358
Russia, European.....	3,199,659	3,626,984	3,575,388	2,851,270	5,735,096
British Guiana.....	3,661,956	3,418,573	2,521,704	4,223,970	5,029,178
Sweden and Norway.....	2,500,118	3,320,321	2,531,327	3,112,066	4,176,384
Turkey, Asiatic.....	4,009,027	3,266,205	3,089,951	2,204,973	3,583,197
Uruguay.....	8,515,054	3,242,428	2,699,648	1,419,573	1,633,380
Santo Domingo.....	2,399,424	2,805,069	1,514,583	3,200,352	2,396,315
Turkey, European.....	2,766,094	2,665,127	2,097,702	1,657,218	2,215,464
Puerto Rico.....	2,181,024	2,296,653	1,506,512	3,185,634	4,008,623
Portugal.....	2,234,291	2,255,731	1,690,668	2,030,966	2,689,731
Guatemala.....	1,892,589	2,080,027	2,699,384	2,225,586	2,554,710
British Africa.....	1,468,431	1,782,147	776,114	464,087	716,376
Haiti.....	1,400,220	1,697,618	2,746,539	840,046	736,621
Hong-Kong.....	923,432	1,419,124	776,476	862,511	878,078
Nicaragua.....	1,262,701	1,298,922	1,538,792	1,564,472	1,400,236
Salvador.....	1,112,534	1,166,970	3,174,677	2,926,469	1,355,730
Dutch Guiana.....	1,068,698	957,247	855,508	1,078,541	1,079,710
Honduras.....	847,230	776,644	872,312	765,138	684,912
Ecuador.....	508,526	763,643	821,666	816,484	960,228
Greece.....	723,702	720,386	327,201	797,281	1,283,557
Peru.....	722,069	712,696	473,315	491,384	819,168
Bermudas.....	621,831	532,674	465,707	444,595	759,846
Other British possessions.....	2,175,015	2,223,277	2,004,125	2,820,535	3,217,207
All other countries and ports.....	2,677,808	3,307,409	3,264,571	2,791,134	4,060,539
Total.....	\$764,730,412	\$779,724,674	\$731,969,965	\$654,994,622	\$866,400,923



## CONSUMPTION OF IMPORTS AND DUTIES.

TOTAL VALUES OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION AND DUTIES COLLECTED THEREON, 1867-1897.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	VALUES			Per Cent of Free.	Amount of Duty Collected.	—AVERAGEAD— VALOREM RATES OF DUTY ON—		Duty Col- lected.
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.			Duti- able. P. ct.	Freeand Dutiable. P. ct.	
1867.....	\$17,033,130	\$361,125,553	\$378,158,683	4.50	\$168,503,750	46.67	44.56	\$4.65
1868.....	15,147,618	329,661,302	344,808,920	4.40	160,532,779	48.63	46.49	4.34
1869.....	21,692,532	372,756,642	394,449,174	5.50	176,557,584	47.22	44.65	4.68
1870.....	20,214,105	406,131,906	426,346,010	4.74	191,513,974	47.08	42.23	4.96
1871.....	40,619,064	459,597,058	500,216,122	8.12	202,446,673	43.95	38.94	5.12
1872.....	47,683,747	512,735,287	560,419,034	8.51	212,619,105	41.35	37.00	5.23
1873.....	178,399,796	484,746,861	663,146,657	26.90	184,929,042	38.07	26.95	4.43
1874.....	151,694,834	415,748,993	567,443,527	26.73	160,522,285	38.53	26.88	3.74
1875.....	146,465,463	379,795,113	526,260,576	27.83	154,554,983	40.62	28.20	3.51
1876.....	140,561,381	324,024,926	464,586,307	30.26	145,178,003	44.74	30.19	3.22
1877.....	140,840,149	296,989,240	439,829,389	32.02	128,428,343	42.89	26.68	2.77
1878.....	141,339,059	297,083,409	438,422,468	32.24	127,195,159	42.75	27.13	2.67
1879.....	142,550,159	296,742,215	439,292,374	32.45	133,395,436	44.97	28.97	2.73
1880.....	208,049,180	419,506,091	627,555,271	33.15	182,747,654	43.48	29.07	3.64
1881.....	202,557,412	448,061,588	650,619,000	31.13	193,800,880	43.20	29.75	3.78
1882.....	210,721,981	505,491,967	716,213,948	29.42	216,138,916	42.66	30.11	4.12
1883.....	206,913,289	493,916,394	700,829,673	29.52	210,637,293	42.45	29.92	3.92
1884.....	211,280,265	456,285,124	667,575,389	31.15	190,282,836	41.61	28.44	3.47
1885.....	102,912,234	386,667,820	579,580,054	33.28	178,151,601	45.86	30.59	3.17
1886.....	211,530,759	413,778,055	625,308,814	33.83	189,410,448	45.55	30.13	3.30
1887.....	223,083,659	450,325,322	673,418,981	34.11	214,222,310	47.10	31.02	3.67
1888.....	244,104,852	488,143,774	732,248,626	34.27	216,042,256	45.63	29.99	3.60
1889.....	256,574,630	484,856,768	741,431,398	34.61	220,576,989	45.13	29.50	3.62
1890.....	266,103,048	507,571,764	773,674,812	34.39	226,540,037	44.41	29.12	3.63
1891.....	268,064,404	460,455,173	728,519,577	45.41	216,885,701	46.28	25.25	3.39
1892.....	458,074,604	365,526,741	823,601,345	56.80	174,124,270	48.71	21.26	2.66
1893.....	444,172,064	400,282,519	844,454,583	52.00	199,143,678	49.58	23.49	2.07
1894.....	373,868,717	257,645,703	636,614,420	59.63	129,558,932	50.08	20.25	1.90
1895.....	376,890,100	354,371,990	731,262,090	51.55	149,450,608	41.75	20.23	2.14
1896.....	368,897,523	390,796,561	759,694,084	48.56	157,013,506	40.18	20.67	2.20
1897.....	381,902,414	407,348,616	789,251,030	48.39	172,760,361	42.41	21.89	2.37

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT NEW YORK. CALENDAR YEARS 1872 TO 1897.

## FOREIGN IMPORTS.

Year.	Merchandise		Specie and Bullion.	Total Imports.
	Dutiable.	Free.		
1872.....	\$309,093,458	\$57,429,000	\$5,594,208	\$432,106,666
1873.....	293,035,348	86,924,877	18,605,811	398,565,836
1874.....	6,407,571	363,683,734	6,407,571	366,693,774
1875.....	235,398,509	91,791,953	13,438,557	340,628,919
1876.....	212,086,773	76,639,977	28,217,368	306,944,118
1877.....	221,401,649	90,688,662	15,000,227	307,090,538
1878.....	201,541,542	82,095,681	19,050,973	292,688,196
1879.....	224,775,206	105,217,808	84,196,109	414,189,123
1880.....	337,250,149	128,928,531	75,210,006	539,388,776
1881.....	310,103,977	129,297,696	56,023,223	495,424,006
1882.....	350,367,183	132,876,823	7,694,788	490,938,774
1883.....	325,199,510	127,485,979	20,174,396	472,859,885
1884.....	292,505,037	126,591,112	27,010,641	445,106,790
1885.....	294,142,862	119,397,594	17,701,994	431,241,450
1886.....	298,224,553	124,846,667	33,856,509	456,927,729
1887.....	310,398,603	151,136,180	40,575,963	502,110,746
1888.....	310,008,000	154,865,981	8,206,303	473,080,283
1889.....	339,210,883	163,820,087	7,948,167	509,979,137
1890.....	349,210,717	193,155,922	20,321,499	562,688,138
1891.....	263,102,154	268,329,418	35,154,540	566,586,112
1892.....	254,480,354	317,939,925	11,407,559	583,827,838
1893.....	242,382,509	306,318,647	65,627,758	614,328,914
1894.....	203,537,304	239,332,680	20,666,377	463,536,361
1895.....	285,318,531	229,339,268	32,406,817	547,064,614
1896.....	244,376,480	191,581,975	89,806,421	525,764,876
1897.....	250,103,153	218,273,385	26,970,868	495,347,406

## EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS.

Year.	Merchandise		Specie and Bullion.	Total Exports.
	Domestic.	Foreign.		
1872.....	\$225,475,687	\$11,983,610	\$71,959,042	\$308,818,339
1873.....	284,707,357	11,538,044	48,650,661	344,905,062
1874.....	274,201,896	9,738,235	60,222,228	344,162,361
1875.....	247,681,724	8,780,444	67,554,650	304,018,818
1876.....	265,774,302	9,776,662	43,067,102	318,648,066
1877.....	290,980,048	9,973,923	27,407,169	328,431,140
1878.....	340,206,868	9,207,432	13,107,788	362,522,088
1879.....	349,471,680	6,746,885	14,828,044	371,046,600
1880.....	406,965,884	8,866,943	9,370,273	425,103,000
1881.....	358,479,834	14,656,536	12,623,831	385,760,201
1882.....	384,198,006	12,289,577	48,013,279	394,501,362
1883.....	337,096,193	12,349,233	19,390,005	368,832,431
1884.....	321,400,682	9,469,694	54,410,573	385,271,949
1885.....	321,149,580	9,699,113	24,641,266	355,450,950
1886.....	308,187,082	9,964,519	50,020,339	368,185,050
1887.....	304,021,758	8,998,893	21,047,201	334,067,852
1888.....	290,779,161	9,111,569	49,565,852	349,456,582
1889.....	336,785,223	9,084,082	71,675,375	417,544,680
1890.....	339,459,678	8,184,783	41,645,321	389,290,283
1891.....	378,392,937	8,772,090	99,006,281	486,170,317
1892.....	368,559,145	9,164,820	93,204,967	470,928,941
1893.....	348,062,528	9,910,450	106,366,025	464,339,003
1894.....	332,670,015	7,868,095	129,003,594	469,631,704
1895.....	323,339,903	8,453,318	139,921,569	472,290,810
1896.....	365,537,201	9,540,831	103,884,189	478,972,201
1897.....	396,347,528	8,362,172	73,557,293	478,266,993

## COMMERCE OF LEADING ATLANTIC PORTS, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

Boston			New York			Philadelphia		
Year.	Mdse. Exports.	Mdse. Imports.	Year.	Mdse. Exports.	Mdse. Imports.	Year.	Mdse. Exports.	Mdse. Imports.
1880.....	\$59,238,341	\$68,503,136	1880.....	\$382,580,080	\$459,337,153	1880.....	\$49,649,693	\$35,944,500
1881.....	73,433,677	61,980,108	1881.....	407,181,024	435,450,905	1881.....	44,229,705	32,583,106
1882.....	62,471,426	69,594,057	1882.....	344,503,775	463,060,891	1882.....	38,131,259	24,136,579
1883.....	62,356,749	72,552,075	1883.....	361,425,361	496,005,276	1883.....	38,147,744	33,738,556
1884.....	63,497,829	65,865,551	1884.....	329,883,267	465,119,630	1884.....	36,462,568	33,657,216
1885.....	62,000,103	53,445,929	1885.....	344,514,761	380,077,748	1885.....	38,723,261	29,919,019
1886.....	54,089,068	58,430,707	1886.....	314,394,411	419,338,932	1886.....	33,753,317	36,561,313
1887.....	59,001,505	61,018,330	1887.....	316,347,219	456,698,631	1887.....	35,426,850	30,952,349
1888.....	56,467,384	63,897,778	1888.....	310,627,496	470,426,774	1888.....	28,845,861	41,772,121
1889.....	66,833,595	66,731,023	1889.....	319,838,555	472,153,507	1889.....	29,774,911	48,528,102
1890.....	71,201,944	62,876,686	1890.....	349,051,791	516,426,688	1890.....	37,410,683	53,936,315
1891.....	77,020,081	71,212,614	1891.....	346,528,847	537,786,007	1891.....	33,674,855	59,427,890
1892.....	87,175,636	71,780,489	1892.....	413,932,783	536,538,112	1892.....	58,541,457	60,006,791
1893.....	85,460,422	79,357,654	1893.....	347,395,717	548,558,593	1893.....	49,402,482	66,122,147
1894.....	83,972,460	50,309,331	1894.....	369,146,365	415,795,991	1894.....	40,500,786	53,726,963
1895.....	85,505,196	66,889,118	1895.....	325,590,062	477,741,128	1895.....	35,043,093	48,802,676
1896.....	94,688,178	79,179,864	1896.....	344,355,492	499,932,182	1896.....	39,436,059	43,840,836
1897.....	100,867,281	90,178,419	1897.....	391,679,907	480,603,580	1897.....	47,305,273	48,072,672

Baltimore			Galveston			New Orleans		
Year.	Mdse. Exports.	Mdse. Imports.	Year.	Mdse. Exports.	Mdse. Imports.	Year.	Mdse. Exports.	Mdse. Imports.
1880.....	\$76,253,666	\$19,915,989	1880.....	\$16,749,849	\$1,094,514	1880.....	\$90,442,019	\$10,611,368
1881.....	72,471,693	16,189,816	1881.....	26,767,107	3,101,324	1881.....	103,743,986	12,213,620
1882.....	39,428,236	14,938,358	1882.....	15,523,368	3,022,274	1882.....	70,958,731	12,133,291
1883.....	55,031,351	14,590,179	1883.....	29,629,047	1,611,712	1883.....	95,107,314	9,596,762
1884.....	43,079,294	11,423,665	1884.....	20,454,948	1,119,708	1884.....	81,868,229	10,734,561
1885.....	45,062,904	11,849,096	1885.....	12,679,154	1,157,370	1885.....	79,147,574	8,688,552
1886.....	35,847,788	11,696,851	1886.....	16,966,851	757,133	1886.....	82,560,196	8,115,171
1887.....	51,607,149	12,535,920	1887.....	18,902,888	705,309	1887.....	79,159,909	9,652,135
1888.....	46,236,727	11,741,585	1888.....	15,703,147	175,888	1888.....	81,257,490	11,617,749
1889.....	50,611,662	15,223,844	1889.....	15,576,192	722,656	1889.....	83,838,976	14,492,480
1890.....	78,963,693	13,140,203	1890.....	24,446,831	1,151,792	1890.....	104,126,891	14,658,168
1891.....	64,412,447	20,555,687	1891.....	33,772,005	648,021	1891.....	109,106,687	20,267,080
1892.....	98,550,197	13,418,523	1892.....	35,396,256	1,817,000	1892.....	131,252,873	18,909,553
1893.....	71,506,995	16,150,946	1893.....	37,476,494	863,452	1893.....	77,898,043	21,789,732
1894.....	78,422,129	11,978,900	1894.....	35,011,788	680,717	1894.....	81,529,453	18,067,944
1895.....	61,989,991	12,200,706	1895.....	41,886,051	369,675	1895.....	68,413,362	13,861,507
1896.....	66,363,273	13,476,630	1896.....	36,325,451	602,770	1896.....	80,703,791	13,471,142
1897.....	85,692,651	11,371,183	1897.....	58,198,174	779,101	1897.....	101,494,120	16,618,727

# COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES BY ARTICLES, 1896, 1897.

## IMPORTS.

FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

ARTICLES.	1896		1897	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Agricultural implements.....free.	.....	\$5,922	.....	\$11,469
Animals (number)—				
Cattle.....free.	784	15,091	204	24,360
do.....dut.	217,084	1,494,765	328,773	2,565,497
Horses.....free.	1,070	210,061	699	97,068
do.....dut.	8,921	452,510	6,299	367,750
Sheep.....free.	3,950	42,848	2,382	32,640
do.....dut.	318,742	810,682	408,251	987,028
All other, including fowls.....free.	.....	158,087	.....	146,488
do.....dut.	.....	68,413	.....	64,744
Total.....				
.....free.	.....	\$426,107	.....	\$300,496
.....dut.	.....	2,826,370	.....	3,985,019
Antimony ore, and regulus or metal.....free. lbs.	4,067,425	214,290	4,484,608	201,963
Articles, the growth, product, and manufacture of the United States, returned, n. e. s.....free.	.....	3,434,790	.....	3,370,047
Art works.....free.	.....	4,319,840	.....	4,424,086
do.....dut.	.....	.....	.....	375
Asphaltum or bitumen, crude.....free. tons.	93,165	242,704	122,122	395,554
Bark, hemlock.....free. cords.	43,965	214,952	28,983	133,061
Bolting cloths.....free.	.....	207,461	.....	212,385
Books, music, maps, engravings, etc.....free.	.....	2,015,404	.....	1,806,476
do.....dut.	.....	1,477,607	.....	1,373,230
Brass, and manufactures of.....dut.	.....	159,840	.....	147,180
Breadstuffs—				
Barley.....dut. bush.	837,384	817,209	1,271,787	394,749
Corn.....dut. bush.	4,338	1,877	6,284	2,070
Oats.....dut. bush.	47,506	13,069	46,450	12,071
Oatmeal.....dut. lbs.	343,732	19,699	1,525,409	32,742
Rye.....dut. bush.	154	291	72	170
Wheat.....dut. bush.	2,110,030	1,396,161	1,534,117	1,176,337
Wheat flour.....dut. bbls.	1,394	6,848	2,250	9,914
All other, and preparations of, etc.....free.	.....	257,574	.....	249,635
do.....dut.	.....	778,126	.....	897,075
Total.....	.....	\$2,780,814	.....	\$3,774,768
Bristles (lbs.)—				
Crude, not sorted, bunched, or prepared.....free.	726	1,620	690	335
Sorted, bunched, or prepared.....dut.	1,571,804	1,438,728	1,347,270	1,216,794
Total.....	1,572,530	\$1,435,348	1,347,960	\$1,217,179
Brushes.....dut.	.....	758,928	.....	732,808
Buttons and button forms.....dut.	.....	1,423,910	.....	950,081
Cement, Roman, Portland, etc.....dut. lbs.	1,195,838,653	3,839,321	939,100,966	2,972,850
Chemicals, Drugs, and Dyes—				
Alizarin, and alizarin colors or dyes, etc.....free. lbs.	6,152,776	994,230	6,148,268	1,022,970
Argal, or argol, or crude tartar.....free. lbs.	28,481,685	2,724,709	23,457,576	1,967,043
Barks, cinchona, or other, etc.....free. lbs.	2,699,730	163,699	2,532,499	142,512
Coal-tar colors and dyes.....dut.	.....	3,072,915	.....	3,196,478
Cochineal.....free. lbs.	161,330	50,988	142,361	41,943
Dyewoods—				
Logwood.....free. tons.	65,756	1,516,855	33,362	611,010
All other.....free.	.....	114,978	.....	119,716
Extracts and decoctions of.....dut. lbs.	4,890,111	282,689	5,562,264	234,868
Total.....	.....	\$1,914,522	.....	\$1,015,594
Glycerine.....dut. lbs.	21,158,829	1,472,302	12,717,098	1,182,099
Gums (free, lbs.)—				
Arabic.....	1,550,823	168,906	686,670	85,807
Camphor, crude.....	945,629	328,457	1,489,601	332,748
Gambier, or terra japonica.....	32,338,294	1,106,611	31,349,545	959,501
Shellac.....	6,056,957	1,210,802	7,151,459	1,062,401
All other.....	.....	4,105,333	.....	3,294,790
Total.....	.....	\$6,922,111	.....	\$5,735,247

ARTICLES.	1896		1897	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Indigo.....free. lbs.	8,340,001	\$1,673,170	8,522,028	\$1,696,641
Licorice root.....free. lbs.	87,123,461	1,401,748	62,370,337	1,022,650
Lime, chloride of, or bleaching powder.....free. lbs.	104,053,877	1,579,358	99,274,138	1,375,560
Mineral waters, all not artificial.....free. gals.	2,190,567	543,744	2,449,334	682,947
Opium (lbs.)—				
Crude or unmanufactured.....free.	361,514	683,347	1,072,914	2,184,727
Prepared for smoking, and other, etc.....dut.	98,745	735,131	157,061	1,132,861
Potash (free, lbs.)—				
Chlorate of.....	5,517,913	453,999	5,985,212	458,065
Muriate of.....	87,541,870	1,380,939	89,580,413	1,400,808
Nitrate of, or saltpeter, crude.....	14,758,974	389,524	19,719,876	408,761
All other.....	31,016,176	802,840	25,838,028	632,208
Total.....	133,634,933	\$3,027,302	141,103,529	\$2,999,662
Soda—				
Caustic.....dut. lbs.	61,712,044	1,071,169	66,476,152	1,147,763
Nitrate of.....free. tons.	127,567	3,870,724	83,831	2,640,389
Sal soda.....dut. lbs.	17,966,998	84,423	18,875,029	82,695
Soda ash.....dut. lbs.	251,067,866	1,960,981	162,583,074	1,241,321
All other salts of.....dut. lbs.	9,090,367	149,248	3,919,339	67,684
Total.....		\$7,128,545		\$5,179,852
Quinia, sulphate of, etc.....free. ozs.	3,359,818	786,887	3,517,844	582,945
Sulphur, or brimstone, crude.....free. tons.	150,487	1,080,293	130,133	2,183,007
Sumac, ground.....dut. lbs.	14,432,041	232,570	18,688,635	249,048
Vanilla beans.....free. lbs.	235,763	1,013,808	165,001	884,865
All other.....free.		5,530,717		5,594,434
do.....dut.		4,728,967		5,037,049
Total chemicals, drugs, and dyes.....} free.		\$34,532,468		\$31,408,867
.....} dut.		13,780,398		13,640,866
Chicory root, raw, unground.....free. lbs.	15,841,955	210,223	16,930,162	232,456
Clays or earths of all kinds.....dut. tons.	102,084	736,567	99,455	689,456
Clocks and Watches, and Parts of (dutiable)—				
Clocks, and parts of.....		524,322		448,600
Watches, and watch materials, etc.....		1,096,900		1,113,399
Coal, bituminous.....dut. tons.	1,243,835	3,559,233	1,293,839	3,540,848
Cocoa or cacao, crude, etc.....free. lbs.	23,276,597	2,387,073	31,408,612	2,997,366
Coffee.....free. lbs.	590,567,915	84,793,124	737,633,838	81,544,334
Copper, and Manufactures of—				
Ore and regulus.....free. tons.	7,977	334,637	3,421	544,868
Pigs, bars, ingots, etc.....free. lbs.	12,598,417	1,123,083	11,504,232	999,824
Manufactures of.....dut.		72,231		80,814
Total, not including ore.....		\$1,195,314		\$1,080,638
Corkwood or cork bark, unmanufactured.....free.		1,209,450		1,323,409
Cotton, and Manufactures of—				
Unmanufactured.....free. lbs.	55,350,530	6,573,212	51,896,926	5,884,262
Manufactures of (dutiable)—				
Cloth (square yards).....		179,364	8,177,241	273,854
Not bleached, dyed, colored, etc.....	2,136,657	4,921,080	35,937,975	4,404,025
Bleached, dyed, colored, etc.....	41,161,822			
Total.....	43,298,479	\$5,100,424	39,115,216	\$4,677,679
Clothing, ready-made, etc.....		2,683,315		2,627,222
Knit goods: Stockings, hose.....		6,190,672		5,596,703
Laces, edgings, embroideries.....		10,878,954		12,573,207
Thread (not on spools), yarn, warps, etc.....lbs.	2,431,855	872,067	1,664,217	647,388
All other.....		6,712,072		8,307,164
Total manufactures.....		\$32,437,504		\$34,429,363
Earthen, Stone, and China Ware (dutiable)—				
China, porcelain, Parian, bisque, etc.—				
Not decorated or ornamented.....		1,804,425		1,513,474
Decorated or ornamented.....		8,314,996		8,067,512
All other.....		486,440		376,380
Total.....		\$10,605,861		\$9,957,366
Eggs.....dut. doz.	947,132	88,682	579,681	47,760
Feathers and downs, crude, not dressed.....free.		2,336,804		2,232,008
Feathers and downs, natural, dressed, colored.....dut.		859,084		712,610
Feathers, flowers, etc., artificial, for millinery use.....dut.		1,831,918		2,133,215
Fertilizers (free, tons)—				
Guano.....	4,875	49,989	7,046	91,582
Phosphates, crude or native.....	19,923	150,487	9,931	65,420
All other.....		906,390		954,530
Total.....		\$1,106,846		\$1,111,532

ARTICLES.		1896	1897
		Quantities.	Values.
<i>Fibers, Vegetable, etc., and Manufactures of—</i>			
Unmanufactured (tons)—			
Flax, and tow of.....	free.	6,538	\$1,171,663
Flax, hackled.....	dut.	1,295	632,765
Hemp, and tow of.....	free.	8,356	1,046,656
Hemp, hackled.....	dut.	94	22,847
Istle or Tampico fiber.....	free.	12,207	717,585
Jute and jute butts.....	free.	88,992	2,001,206
Manila.....	free.	47,244	3,604,585
Sisal grass.....	free.	52,130	3,412,760
All other.....	free.	6,336	260,627
Total unmanufactured.....	free.	221,803	\$12,215,062
	dut.	1,389	655,612
Manufactures of (lbs.)—			
Bags for grain, made of burlaps.....	free.	.....	1,551,855
Bagging, gunny cloth.....	free.	.....	67,859
Burlaps.....	free.	.....	6,446,616
Cables, cordage, and twine, n. e. s.....	dut.	398,938	33,508
Coir yarn.....	free.	4,854,036	104,805
Twine, binding.....	free.	1,847,886	109,160
Yarns or threads.....	dut.	2,230,617	492,560
All other.....	dut.	.....	18,313,249
Total manufactures.....		.....	\$27,119,640
<i>Fish (lbs.)—</i>			
Fresh—			
Salmon.....	free.	1,756,714	160,409
do.....	dut.	4,700	259
All other.....	free.	.....	1,764,122
do.....	dut.	.....	178,329
Cured or preserved—			
Anchovies and sardines, etc.....	dut.	.....	970,347
Cod, haddock, etc., dried, smoked, etc.....	dut.	12,253,215	467,059
Herring—			
Dried or smoked.....	dut.	3,697,852	74,480
Pickled or salted.....	dut.	31,926,580	1,138,693
Mackerel, pickled or salted.....	dut.	14,906,234	1,063,476
Salmon, pickled or salted.....	dut.	919,277	63,851
All other.....	dut.	.....	442,332
Total.....		.....	\$6,323,299
<i>Fruits, including Nuts (lbs.)—</i>			
Bananas.....	free.	.....	4,502,746
Currents.....	free.	30,259,466	505,497
do.....	dut.	2,781,360	45,575
Dates.....	dut.	13,680,902	275,456
Figs.....	dut.	11,900,710	650,512
Lemons.....	dut.	.....	5,040,344
Oranges.....	dut.	.....	2,694,131
Plums and prunes.....	dut.	463,659	68,862
Raisins.....	dut.	10,826,064	490,200
Prepared or preserved fruits.....	dut.	.....	598,928
All other fruits.....	free.	.....	796,802
do.....	dut.	.....	1,531,254
Total fruits.....		.....	\$16,957,307
<i>Nuts (dutiable)—</i>			
Almonds.....		7,786,681	763,594
Cocoanuts.....		.....	442,739
All other.....		.....	968,799
Total fruits and nuts.....		.....	\$19,032,430
<i>Furs—</i>			
Fur skins, undressed; and dressed, suitable only for batters' furs.....	free.	.....	3,545,700
Manufactures of.....	dut.	.....	5,757,698
<i>Glass and Glassware (dutiable)—</i>			
Bottles, etc., empty or filled.....		.....	382,101
Cylinder, crown, etc., unpolished.....	lbs.	53,182,301	1,067,990
Cylinder and crown glass, polished (square feet)—			
Unsilvered.....		749,422	190,704
Silvered.....		3,829,693	1,158,321
Plate glass (square feet)—			
Fluted, rolled, or rough.....		466,736	23,486
Cast, polished, unsilvered.....		3,339,201	773,250
Cast, polished, silvered.....		77,738	34,119
All other.....		.....	3,806,812
Total.....		.....	\$7,435,792

ARTICLES.	1896		1897	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Grease and tallow ..... free.	.....	\$1,190,303	.....	\$976,306
<i>Hair—</i>				
Unmanufactured ..... free.	.....	1,244,077	.....	1,330,632
Manufactures of ..... dut.	.....	897,736	.....	721,572
Total.....	.....	\$2,141,813	.....	\$2,052,204
Hats, bonnets, and hoods, materials for, etc..... free.	.....	2,760,993	.....	1,990,735
Hay ..... tons	302,652	2,773,535	119,942	1,030,497
<i>Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins (free, lbs.)—</i>				
Goatskins.....	46,747,029	10,304,395	49,808,020	11,328,162
All other.....	163,650,982	20,215,782	156,232,824	16,534,664
Total.....	210,398,011	\$30,520,177	206,100,844	\$27,863,826
Hops..... dut. lbs.	2,772,045	600,419	3,017,821	629,987
Household and personal effects, etc..... free	.....	2,585,749	.....	2,437,713
<i>India Rubber and Gutta-Percha, and Manufactures of—</i>				
Unmanufactured (free, lbs.)—				
Gutta-percha.....	3,843,854	178,513	1,117,665	100,187
India rubber.....	36,774,480	16,603,020	35,574,449	17,457,976
Total unmanufactured.....	40,618,314	\$16,781,533	36,692,114	\$17,558,162
Manufactures of (durable)—				
Gutta-percha.....	.....	85,231	.....	97,194
India rubber.....	.....	294,228	.....	297,953
Total manufactures.....	.....	\$379,459	.....	\$395,147
<i>Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of—</i>				
Iron ore..... dut. tons.	776,283	1,230,612	543,241	778,084
Pig iron..... dut. tons.	88,125	2,031,427	22,159	520,745
Scrap iron and steel, etc..... dut. tons.	10,747	155,619	3,410	72,258
Bar iron, rolled or hammered..... dut. lbs.	48,901,719	861,503	30,148,571	598,382
Bars, railway, of iron or steel..... dut. tons.	1,056	21,665	7,777	208,054
Hoop, band, or scroll..... dut. lbs.	86,689	6,659	5,584	1,930
Ingot, blooms, slabs, billets, of steel, etc..... dut. lbs.	68,831,966	1,945,150	39,560,628	1,554,438
Sheet, plate, and taggers iron or steel..... dut. lbs.	22,547,320	496,258	9,553,233	225,410
Ties for baling cotton..... free. lbs.	7,807,420	102,327	16,265,506	239,498
Tin plates,terne plates, and taggers tin..... dut. lbs.	385,138,983	8,950,650	230,073,683	5,344,638
Wire rods..... dut. lbs.	60,174,602	1,096,765	33,153,178	682,903
Wire, and articles made from..... dut. lbs.	10,565,093	616,976	6,328,110	389,462
Manufactures—				
Anvils..... dut. lbs.	1,048,994	63,310	738,482	44,781
Chains..... dut. lbs.	1,097,042	104,859	698,481	52,666
Cutlery..... dut.	.....	2,155,238	.....	2,339,963
Files, file blanks, rasps, and floats..... dut.	.....	64,246	.....	47,407
Firearms..... dut.	.....	617,235	.....	753,112
Needles, hand sewing and darning..... free.	.....	312,298	.....	309,754
Machinery..... dut.	.....	2,816,720	.....	1,299,666
Shotgun barrels, forged, rough-bored..... free.	.....	69,246	.....	33,090
All other..... dut.	.....	2,856,957	.....	1,388,625
Total, not including ore.....	.....	\$25,338,103	.....	\$16,066,681
<i>Ivory (free, lbs.)—</i>				
Animal.....	493,461	538,947	173,480	452,461
Vegetable.....	8,052,275	81,642	4,444,100	44,618
<i>Jewelry, Manufactures of Gold and Silver, and Precious Stones—</i>				
Diamonds, n. e. s., not set..... dut.	.....	.....	.....	1,935,985
Precious stones, rough or uncut, etc..... free.	.....	113,888	.....	47,865
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver..... dut.	.....	1,123,328	.....	896,969
Other precious stones, and imitations of, not set..... dut.	.....	6,508,527	.....	686,719
<i>Lead, and Manufactures of (durable)—</i>				
Pigs, bars, old, and other in ore..... lbs.	187,522,367	2,433,234	168,906,200	1,943,700
Manufactures of.....	.....	14,341	.....	4,525
<i>Leather, and Manufactures of—</i>				
Leather (durable)—				
Bend or belting, and sole leather.....	.....	71,702	.....	157,128
Calfskins, tanned, etc.....	.....	496,051	.....	53,395
Skins for Morocco.....	.....	3,145,999	.....	3,716,259
Upper leather and skins, dressed, etc.....	.....	2,284,263	.....	2,410,862
Total leather.....	.....	\$6,096,005	.....	\$6,337,644
Manufactures of (durable)—				
Gloves, of kid or other leather.....	.....	6,763,082	.....	6,486,813
All other.....	.....	599,053	.....	458,664
Total manufactures.....	.....	\$7,362,137	.....	\$6,945,507
Malt, barley..... dut. bush.	5,579	4,774	11,084	9,584

ARTICLES.	1896		1897	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
<b>Malt Liquors (dutable, gals.)—</b>				
In bottles or jugs.....	1,038,641	\$1,007,146	1,048,994	\$1,025,867
In other coverings.....	2,244,768	657,870	1,915,650	534,426
Total.....	3,283,404	\$1,665,016	2,964,644	\$1,560,293
<b>Marble and Stone, and Manufactures of (dutable)—</b>				
Marble, and manufactures of.....		911,949		872,169
Stone, and manufactures of, including slate.....		416,190		325,039
Total.....		\$1,328,139		\$1,197,208
<b>Matting for floors.....free..rolls.</b>		2,777,417	1,210,391	3,922,003
<b>Metals, Metal Compositions, and Manufactures of (dut.)—</b>				
Bronze manufactures.....		519,619		519,458
All other.....		4,065,396		3,599,149
Total.....		\$4,614,955		\$4,118,607
<b>Musical instruments.....dut.</b>		1,307,154		1,147,926
<b>Oils (gals.)—</b>				
Animal or rendered—				
Whale and fish.....dut.	202,734	223,812	202,098	179,774
Other.....dut.	37,590	12,213	38,334	6,066
Mineral.....free.	15,406	11,364	21,980	20,871
do.....dut.	1,068,854	27,585	212,293	14,611
Vegetable—				
Fixed or expressed—				
Olive, salad.....dut.	942,598	1,107,049	928,567	1,134,077
Other.....free.		1,923,707		1,827,066
do.....dut.		693,319		735,996
Volatile or essential, and distilled.....free.		1,182,768		1,524,318
do.....dut.		871,521		268,975
Total.....		\$5,496,348		\$5,501,771
<b>Paints, pigments, and colors.....free.</b>		89,504		110,447
do.....dut.		1,219,597		1,276,906
<b>Paper Stock, Crude (free; see also Wood Pulp)—</b>				
Hags, other than woolen.....lbs.	42,192,068	730,633	51,180,702	668,855
All other.....		2,715,080		2,406,620
Total.....		\$3,445,723		\$3,071,705
<b>Paper, and manufactures of.....dut.</b>		3,169,480		3,113,765
Perfumeries, cosmetics, etc.....dut.		657,302		698,095
Pipes and smokers' articles.....dut.		334,004		371,072
Platinum.....free..lbs.	5,731	860,127	6,357	1,049,780
Plumbago.....free..tons.	11,991	384,564	12,459	321,355
<b>Provisions, comprising Meat and Dairy Products (dut.)—</b>				
Meat products—				
Meat and meat extracts.....		493,398		601,806
All other.....		39,129		49,484
Dairy products (lbs.)—				
Butter.....	52,067	8,533	37,963	6,077
Cheese.....	10,728,397	1,491,338	12,319,122	1,668,796
Milk, condensed.....		62,622		58,467
Total.....		\$2,095,015		\$2,384,632
<b>Rice (lbs.)—</b>				
Rice.....dut.	73,835,834	1,111,008	128,058,190	2,324,449
do.....free.	4,854,500	163,571	5,881,800	231,511
Rice flour, rice meal, and broken rice.....dut.	63,534,273	911,006	63,875,754	961,200
Total.....	146,724,607	\$2,185,579	197,815,544	\$3,517,160
<b>Salt (lbs.).....free.</b>	546,753,181	745,743	563,186,689	734,727
do.....dut.	6,526,319	13,953	15,223,837	19,179
Total.....	553,279,500	\$759,696	568,410,526	\$753,906
<b>Seeds (bush.)—</b>				
Linseed, or flaxseed.....dut.	754,507	812,940	105,222	108,871
All other.....free.		1,236,793		839,955
do.....dut.		573,451		475,100
Total.....		\$2,683,154		\$1,423,926
<b>Silk, and Manufactures of—</b>				
Unmanufactured (free, lbs.)—				
Cocoons.....	279,087	112,900		
Haw, or as reeled from the cocoon.....	8,000,821	26,246,902	6,513,612	18,496,944
Waste.....	1,064,239	403,625	1,479,632	421,399
Total unmanufactured.....	9,363,987	\$26,763,428	7,993,434	\$18,918,233

ARTICLES.	1896		1897	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
<b>Manufactures of (durable)—</b>				
Clothing, ready-made, and other wearing apparel.....		\$3,118,806		\$2,285,043
Dress and piece goods.....		8,063,390		7,576,001
Laces and embroideries.....		1,901,813		2,157,927
Ribbons.....		1,143,198		963,969
All other.....		12,338,108		12,216,128
<b>Total manufactures.....</b>		<b>\$26,652,758</b>		<b>\$25,199,067</b>
<b>Soap (dutiable, lbs.)—</b>				
Fancy, perfumed, etc.....	861,905	255,379	1,125,507	354,563
All other.....		569,509		411,818
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$824,888</b>		<b>\$766,376</b>
<b>Spices—</b>				
<b>Unground (lbs.)—</b>				
Nutmegs.....	free. 1,355,420	433,436	1,669,740	451,614
Pepper, black or white.....	free. 16,644,768	650,861	15,063,452	711,453
All other.....	free. 19,198,589	999,226	20,411,490	1,076,963
do.....	dut. 2,618,214	294,996	3,090,021	336,686
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>39,811,986</b>	<b>\$2,378,519</b>	<b>40,144,708</b>	<b>\$2,576,816</b>
<b>Spirits, Distilled (proof gals.)—</b>				
Of domestic manufacture, returned (subject to internal revenue tax).....	free. 1,029,653	940,060	956,760	863,558
Brandy.....	dut. 259,704	690,761	336,082	911,867
All other.....	dut. 1,249,895	1,446,873	1,727,015	2,074,699
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,539,252</b>	<b>\$3,077,694</b>	<b>3,020,467</b>	<b>\$3,850,114</b>
<b>Sponges.....</b>	dut.	499,766		487,14
<b>Sugar, Molasses, and Confectionery—</b>				
Molasses.....	free. gals. 388,318	26,675	284,627	18,376
Molasses above 40° polariscopic test.....	dut. gals. 4,299,346	710,790	3,417,844	568,137
<b>Sugar (lbs.)—</b>				
Not above No. 16 Dutch standard, in color—				
Beet.....	dut. 604,686,985	14,048,914	1,865,577,495	33,689,158
Cane.....	free. 352,175,299	11,336,796	431,196,990	12,164,379
Cane and other.....	dut. 2,752,012,512	58,480,490	2,422,965,069	47,234,494
Above No. 16 Dutch standard—				
Beet, cane, and other.....	dut. 187,463,791	5,338,573	199,136,169	4,928,150
<b>Total sugar.....</b>	<b>free. 352,175,299</b>	<b>\$11,336,796</b>	<b>431,196,990</b>	<b>\$12,164,379</b>
Confectionery.....	dut. 3,304,163,288	77,882,977	4,487,708,753	85,901,902
		28,979		24,752
<b>Tea.....</b>	free. lbs. 98,998,372	12,704,440	118,343,175	14,835,86
<b>Tin, in bars, blocks, pigs, etc.....</b>	free. lbs. 49,932,957	6,761,716	50,490,123	6,535,85
<b>Tobacco, and Manufactures of—</b>				
<b>Leaf (dutiable, lbs.)—</b>				
Suitable for cigar wrappers.....	5,169,552	5,596,778	6,130,427	5,719,558
Other.....	27,713,114	10,906,352	7,674,860	3,864,597
<b>Total leaf.....</b>	<b>32,882,666</b>	<b>\$16,503,130</b>	<b>13,805,277</b>	<b>\$9,584,155</b>
<b>Manufactures of (dutiable, lbs.)—</b>				
Cigars, cigarettes, etc.....	500,945	2,141,364	455,737	2,040,444
All other.....		59,448		57,103
<b>Total manufactures.....</b>		<b>\$2,200,812</b>		<b>\$2,097,547</b>
<b>Toys.....</b>	dut.	2,516,410		3,295,067
<b>Vegetables (dutiable, bush.)—</b>				
Beans and dried peas.....	613,801	658,320	482,986	496,276
Onions.....			560,188	627,273
Potatoes.....	175,340	127,595	247,186	145,543
Pickles and sauces.....		324,377		332,243
All other—				
In their natural state.....		683,117		256,753
Prepared or preserved.....		727,797		720,822
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$2,521,206</b>		<b>\$2,571,948</b>
<b>Wines (dutiable)—</b>				
Champagne, and other sparkling.....	doz. 246,363	3,628,319	228,628	3,348,004
Still wines—				
In casks.....	gals. 2,834,896	1,950,770	2,997,703	2,039,141
In other coverings.....	doz. 814,190	1,527,916	306,274	1,475,155
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$7,107,005</b>		<b>\$6,862,300</b>



## ARTICLES.

*Wood, and Manufactures of—*

## Unmanufactured (M feet)—

## Cabinet woods—

Mahogany.....free. 17,367 \$313,063 15,129 \$656,976

All other.....free. 886,103 544,490

Logs and round timber.....free. 315,469 2,584,438 336,459 2,616,397

Timber, hewn, etc.....free. 8,010 82,022 4,743 93,777

do.....dut. 395

## Lumber (M feet)—

Boards, planks, etc.....free. 786,209 8,505,634 883,735 9,072,262

do.....dut. 11 341 46 8,719

Other lumber.....dut. 18,979

All other unmanufactured.....free. 4,154,289 21,745 4,702,081

do.....dut. 1,263 34

## Manufactures of (dutiable)—

Cabinetware or house furniture..... 368,322 264,240

Wood pulp.....tons. 45,143 1,052,820 41,770 800,886

All other..... 2,068,259 1,769,622

Total wood, and manufactures of..... \$21,568,308 \$20,543,806

*Wools, Hair of the Camel, Goat, Alpaca, etc., and Manufactures of—*

## Unmanufactured (free, lbs.)—

Class 1—Clothing: In the grease..... 117,231,440 19,448,471 176,350,510 27,824,507

Scoured..... 24,408,569 6,457,149

Class 2 Combing: In the grease..... 15,756,318 3,509,736 37,627,967 7,119,201

Scoured..... 323,523 68,419

Class 3—Carpet: In the grease..... 97,921,715 9,493,035 110,635,432 11,599,886

Scoured..... 1,476,025 174,029

Total unmanufactured..... \$30,911,473 \$32,451,242 350,852,026 \$53,243,191

## Manufactures of wool—

Carbonized.....dut. lbs. 203,561 49,111 43,726 13,513

Carpets and carpeting.....dut. sq. yds. 620,597 893,944 470,757 782,955

Clothing, etc., except shawls and knit goods.....dut. 1,296,536 984,689

Cloths.....dut. lbs. 36,781,572 21,896,528 27,859,311 17,007,273

Dress goods, women's and children's.....dut. lbs. 26,356,835 19,929,925 22,048,526 16,787,241

Knit fabrics.....dut. 2,541,672 2,531,058

Rags, noils, and wastes.....free. lbs. 16,770,976 1,898,541 44,142,140 5,220,793

Shoddy, mungo, flocks, etc.....dut. lbs. 1,900,133 662,696 5,670,592 1,714,895

Shawls.....dut. 452,487 464,835

Yarns.....dut. lbs. 2,023,000 1,050,721 1,842,356 956,543

All other.....dut. 2,742,239 2,069,227

Total manufactures..... \$53,494,400 \$49,162,992

*Zinc or Spelter, and Manufactures of (dutiable)—*

In blocks or pigs, and old.....lbs. 688,767 22,755 1,962,356 57,346

Manufactures of..... 13,994 21,054

Total..... \$36,749 \$78,400

All other articles.....free. 10,214,173 9,900,494

do.....dut. 8,084,571 8,079,537

Total value of merchandise dutiable..... 406,967,304 382,792,169

Total value of merchandise free of duty..... 369,757,470 391,938,243

Total value of imports of merchandise..... \$779,724,674 \$774,730,412

Imported direct from foreign countries..... 731,852,655 722,680,041

Imported through exterior ports, without appraisement..... 47,873,019 42,044,371

Entered for immediate consumption..... 658,211,954 657,758,328

Entered for warehouse..... 121,512,720 107,005,712

Brought in cars and other land vehicles..... 35,535,079 35,812,620

Brought in American vessels: Steam..... 80,514,106 76,011,807

Sailing..... 36,784,966 33,121,647

Brought in foreign vessels: Steam..... 586,721,106 588,301,144

Sailing..... 40,169,415 31,483,194

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1896		1897	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
<b>Agricultural Implements—</b>				
Mowers and reapers, and parts of.....	.....	\$3,212,423	.....	\$3,127,415
Plows and cultivators, and parts of.....	.....	746,604	.....	590,779
All other, and parts of.....	.....	1,217,748	.....	1,522,492
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	<b>\$5,176,775</b>	.....	<b>\$5,240,686</b>
<b>Exported to—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	.....	588,550	.....	642,317
Germany.....	.....	581,727	.....	710,818
France.....	.....	466,984	.....	623,956
Other Europe.....	.....	1,032,764	.....	1,070,241
British North America.....	.....	359,644	.....	464,959
Mexico.....	.....	119,838	.....	130,825
Central American States and British Honduras.....	.....	14,497	.....	35,925
Cuba.....	.....	36,826	.....	3,624
Puerto Rico.....	.....	6,937	.....	4,239
Santo Domingo.....	.....	2,981	.....	1,428
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	.....	7,099	.....	6,706
Argentina.....	.....	854,067	.....	415,312
Brazil.....	.....	35,667	.....	23,626
Colombia.....	.....	2,760	.....	3,362
Other South America.....	.....	272,114	.....	140,117
British Australasia.....	.....	285,722	.....	490,965
East Indies, British.....	.....	2,067	.....	8,708
Other Asia and Oceania.....	.....	20,193	.....	46,206
Africa.....	.....	476,318	.....	417,333
<b>Total agricultural implements.....</b>	.....	<b>\$5,176,775</b>	.....	<b>\$5,240,686</b>
<b>Animals—</b>				
<b>Cattle (number)—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	364,193	33,964,943	378,459	35,374,322
Other Europe.....	2,153	191,650	3,648	333,125
British North America.....	2,766	170,514	6,812	459,636
Mexico.....	1,112	30,509	690	29,186
Central American States and British Honduras.....	249	12,331	397	16,561
West Indies and Bermuda.....	1,854	152,061	1,982	133,906
South America.....	67	4,864	44	3,134
Asia and Oceania.....	55	2,230	167	8,434
Other countries.....	12	2,550	1	350
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>372,461</b>	<b>\$34,500,672</b>	<b>392,200</b>	<b>\$36,357,451</b>
<b>Hogs (number)—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	500	5,950	66	539
British North America.....	1,864	6,354	3,788	17,883
Mexico.....	17,540	200,807	22,164	263,063
West Indies and Bermuda.....	56	1,458	17	160
South America.....	38	991	8	110
Asia and Oceania.....	972	3,703	2,615	13,487
Other countries.....	79	2,034	113	733
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>21,019</b>	<b>\$227,297</b>	<b>28,751</b>	<b>\$295,998</b>
<b>Horses.....</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>25,126</b>	<b>3,530,703</b>	<b>30,532</b>
<b>Mules.....</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>5,918</b>	<b>406,161</b>	<b>7,473</b>
<b>Sheep (number)—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	397,280	2,647,040	180,304	1,316,104
Other Europe.....	25,603	210,353	3,751	34,406
British North America.....	59,588	142,472	48,437	90,353
Mexico.....	2,182	9,693	4,628	11,877
West Indies and Bermuda.....	5,079	37,003	5,496	39,807
South America.....	1,663	21,623	1,280	14,076
Other countries.....	140	7,595	254	25,022
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>491,565</b>	<b>\$3,076,384</b>	<b>244,120</b>	<b>\$1,531,645</b>
<b>All other, and fowls.....</b>	.....	<b>39,752</b>	.....	<b>68,771</b>
<b>Total animals.....</b>	.....	<b>\$41,840,969</b>	.....	<b>\$43,568,461</b>
<b>Art works: Paintings and statuary.....</b>	.....	<b>524,077</b>	.....	<b>301,362</b>
<b>Bark, and extract of, for tanning.....</b>	.....	<b>354,007</b>	.....	<b>241,979</b>
<b>Blackening.....</b>	.....	<b>533,058</b>	.....	<b>384,937</b>
<b>Bones, hoofs, horns, and horn tips, strips, and waste.....</b>	.....	<b>321,680</b>	.....	<b>280,140</b>
<b>Books, Maps, Engravings, and other Printed Matter—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	.....	751,261	.....	890,067
Germany.....	.....	119,673	.....	112,153
France.....	.....	54,647	.....	44,618
Other Europe.....	.....	48,628	.....	38,870
British North America.....	.....	564,171	.....	612,588
Mexico.....	.....	107,384	.....	161,343

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.		1896		1897	
		Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
<i>Books, Maps, etc.—Continued.</i>					
Central American States and British Honduras.....			\$81,761		\$69,564
Cuba.....			19,595		221,251
Puerto Rico.....			2,381		5,250
Santo Domingo.....			1,477		1,396
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....			64,617		29,067
Argentina.....			28,769		25,313
Brazil.....			48,985		123,214
Colombia.....			106,796		72,369
Other South America.....			100,906		53,846
China.....			11,288		16,520
British Australasia.....			73,637		67,275
East Indies, British.....			30,343		8,041
Other Asia and Oceanica.....			50,284		56,009
Africa.....			41,985		33,519
Other countries.....			25		.....
Total.....			\$2,338,722		\$2,647,548
Brass, and manufactures of.....			872,396		1,171,431
<i>Breadstuffs—</i>					
Barley.....	bush.	7,680,331	3,100,311	19,030,301	7,646,384
Bread and biscuit.....	lbs.	15,426,601	694,323	15,224,619	697,695
Buckwheat.....	bush.	*	*	1,677,102	678,959
<i>Corn (bush.)—</i>					
United Kingdom.....		49,110,146	18,799,940	75,489,129	22,952,199
Germany.....		13,682,220	5,121,573	31,734,181	9,880,821
France.....		4,661,279	1,624,054	7,082,156	2,113,628
Other Europe.....		21,393,203	8,001,626	40,455,035	11,933,846
British North America.....		5,861,598	2,062,893	9,496,377	2,537,943
Mexico.....		1,678,548	672,839	8,825,960	3,233,781
Central American States and British Honduras.....		75,540	37,809	107,672	50,421
Cuba.....		199,193	93,201	689,846	247,905
Puerto Rico.....		595	276	1,200	433
Santo Domingo.....		2,281	1,131	1,087	389
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....		670,590	317,722	710,819	271,366
South America.....		107,562	52,786	38,235	13,921
Asia and Oceanica.....		31,475	16,948	278,941	108,149
Africa.....		2,485,121	1,112,639	1,941,267	742,998
Other countries.....		3,454	1,435	4,560	1,452
Total.....		99,992,835	\$37,836,882	176,916,365	\$54,087,152
Corn meal.....	bbls.	276,885	654,121	475,263	902,061
Oats.....	bush.	13,012,590	3,497,611	25,096,736	8,756,207
Oatmeal.....	lbs.	38,592,504	989,502	47,310,251	1,071,340
Rye.....	bush.	988,496	445,075	8,560,271	3,667,505
Rye flour.....	bbls.	3,777	11,163	2,564	7,306
<i>Wheat (bush.)</i>					
United Kingdom.....		43,648,077	27,908,126	55,742,689	41,975,667
Germany.....		832,414	608,450	3,000,477	1,997,639
France.....		122,069	81,769	284,422	165,006
Other Europe.....		8,246,195	5,660,108	8,504,852	6,300,919
British North America.....		3,587,243	2,424,115	5,581,151	3,975,423
Mexico.....		1,195	727	40	32
Central American States and British Honduras.....		54,441	41,720	80,575	71,236
West Indies and Bermuda.....		11,933	8,865	1,539	1,963
Other South America.....		4,854	4,121	178,423	165,232
British Australasia.....		1,813,116	1,266,720	1,829,591	1,538,846
Other Asia and Oceanica.....		17,548	11,309	996,788	769,645
Africa.....		2,300,965	1,676,838	3,381,473	2,939,110
Total.....		60,650,060	\$39,709,868	79,562,020	\$59,920,178
<i>Wheat flour (bbls.)—</i>					
United Kingdom.....		8,211,236	29,108,434	8,256,630	30,925,512
Germany.....		190,844	632,569	169,363	613,309
France.....		1,194	4,289	408	1,350
Other Europe.....		798,617	2,781,410	808,531	2,754,208
British North America.....		931,958	3,638,083	709,373	2,748,355
Mexico.....		46,819	166,353	24,659	96,762
Central American States and British Honduras.....		269,753	951,397	280,530	1,190,324
Cuba.....		176,724	647,057	132,738	564,638
Puerto Rico.....		129,021	486,482	126,933	516,188
Santo Domingo.....		35,207	135,899	35,968	163,078
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....		949,447	3,570,178	868,886	3,625,122
Brazil.....		871,473	3,450,129	786,378	3,541,579
Colombia.....		133,406	523,840	131,254	580,237
Other South America.....		438,600	1,594,224	379,217	1,500,665
China.....		13,879	45,815	18,270	72,100
British Australasia.....		126,552	423,970	318,073	1,310,175
East Indies, British.....		6,342	21,485	7,908	28,953
Other Asia and Oceanica.....		1,063,332	3,080,003	1,286,670	4,669,687
Africa.....		217,556	744,298	214,402	964,004
Other countries.....		10,904	38,743	12,154	48,106
Total.....		14,620,864	\$52,025,217	14,569,545	\$55,914,347
All other breadstuffs, and preparations of, used as food.....			2,442,940		4,508,025
Total breadstuffs.....			\$141,356,993		\$197,857,919

\* Not enumerated prior to July, 1896.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1896		1897	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
<b>Bricks—</b>				
Building..... M.	5,294	\$38,677	4,732	\$30,213
Fire.....	.....	94,378	.....	118,176
Total.....	.....	\$128,055	.....	\$148,389
Broom corn.....	.....	181,853	.....	138,007
Brooms and brushes.....	.....	180,183	.....	186,056
Candles..... lbs.	2,660,644	230,146	2,672,717	216,565
<b>Carriages, Cars, and Parts of—</b>				
Carriages and vehicles, n. e. s.....	.....	1,884,658	.....	1,955,760
Cars, passenger and freight, for railroads.....	.....	1,002,940	.....	990,950
Total.....	.....	\$2,887,598	.....	\$2,946,710
<b>Exported to—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	.....	427,023	.....	574,800
Germany.....	.....	77,224	.....	64,966
France.....	.....	13,005	.....	26,078
Other Europe.....	.....	32,634	.....	41,507
British North America.....	.....	155,304	.....	128,753
Mexico.....	.....	687,425	.....	615,498
Central American States and British Honduras.....	.....	234,325	.....	155,143
Cuba.....	.....	46,874	.....	12,957
Puerto Rico.....	.....	7,879	.....	10,240
Santo Domingo.....	.....	10,764	.....	20,588
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	.....	194,147	.....	106,140
Argentina.....	.....	48,668	.....	149,766
Brazil.....	.....	261,918	.....	119,334
Colombia.....	.....	14,320	.....	55,718
Other South America.....	.....	69,778	.....	47,042
China.....	.....	141	.....	1,663
British Australasia.....	.....	250,002	.....	361,886
East Indies, British.....	.....	3,916	.....	7,843
Other Asia and Oceanica.....	.....	48,036	.....	46,170
Africa.....	.....	293,568	.....	412,642
Other countries.....	.....	3,957	.....	8
Total carriages, cars, etc.....	.....	\$2,887,598	.....	\$2,946,710
Casings for sausages.....	.....	1,771,680	.....	1,514,651
Cement..... bbls.	*	*	38,490	71,180
<b>Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Medicines—</b>				
Acids.....	.....	99,500	.....	102,483
Ashes, pot and pearl..... lbs.	998,874	41,208	511,890	21,727
Dyes and dyestuffs.....	.....	567,352	.....	450,009
Ginseng..... lbs.	198,436	770,673	179,673	834,586
Medicines, patent or proprietary.....	.....	2,479,510	.....	2,387,744
Roots, herbs, and barks, n. e. s.....	.....	153,596	.....	154,347
All other.....	.....	4,951,219	.....	5,930,582
Total.....	.....	\$9,063,358	.....	\$9,781,428
<b>Clocks and Watches—</b>				
Clocks, and parts of.....	.....	929,395	.....	968,911
Watches, and parts of.....	.....	530,980	.....	801,418
Total.....	.....	\$1,460,375	.....	\$1,770,329
<b>Coal and Coke—</b>				
Coal (tons)—				
Anthracite.....	1,304,381	5,717,246	1,274,417	5,678,198
Bituminous.....	2,246,284	4,928,816	2,384,069	5,330,445
Total coal.....	3,640,665	\$10,646,062	3,658,486	\$11,008,643
<b>Exported to (tons)—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	344	1,052	55	241
Germany.....	861	5,120	198	470
France.....	542	1,868	779	3,965
Other Europe.....	6,819	45,009	6,935	48,733
British North America.....	3,045,995	8,956,228	2,975,813	9,076,507
Mexico.....	121,269	377,489	219,111	643,715
Central American States and British Honduras.....	4,328	16,896	7,411	23,000
Cuba.....	246,356	613,411	254,244	632,886
Puerto Rico.....	30,851	78,025	22,765	58,977
Santo Domingo.....	4,836	15,160	6,415	26,211
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	123,878	326,793	126,433	332,102
Brazil.....	12,962	70,615	16,353	38,080
Colombia.....	26,644	79,821	11,660	23,175
Other South America.....	11,230	45,878	8,236	32,548
Asia and Oceanica.....	3,631	11,748	1,114	7,605
Other countries.....	67	249	854	3,338
Total coal.....	3,640,665	\$10,646,062	3,658,486	\$11,008,643

\* Returned under "Lime and cement" prior to July, 1896.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1896		1897	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Coke..... tons.	130,070	\$500,169	155,972	\$547,046
Coffee and cocoa, ground or prepared, and chocolate....	.....	107,740	.....	128,078

**Copper, and Manufactures of—**

Ore (tons)—				
United Kingdom.....	15,932	2,033,513	13,990	1,899,564
Germany.....	3	345	.....	.....
Other countries.....	.....	.....	1,041	170,215
Total.....	15,935	\$2,033,858	15,001	\$2,069,779

**Ingots, bars, and old (lbs.)—**

United Kingdom.....	35,044,459	3,633,505	76,619,993	8,283,175
Germany.....	22,388,640	2,394,070	28,553,912	3,167,670
France.....	36,103,205	3,888,923	56,270,720	6,272,962
Other Europe.....	81,181,735	8,604,058	117,460,132	12,934,686
British North America.....	467,571	50,504	354,891	38,591
Mexico.....	161,044	18,670	96,998	11,046
Other countries.....	231,108	26,677	28,461	3,477
Total.....	175,530,762	\$18,646,407	279,393,807	\$30,711,597

Manufactures of.....	.....	1,073,697	.....	909,528
----------------------	-------	-----------	-------	---------

Total copper, and manufactures of, not incl'g ore	.....	19,720,104	.....	31,621,125
---	-------	------------	-------	------------

**Cotton, and Manufactures of—  
Unmanufactured—**

	1896		1897	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Sea Island..... lbs.	19,159,469	\$3,816,216	21,583,360	\$4,078,044
Other..... lbs.	2,316,066,916	186,240,244	3,082,169,589	226,812,927

Total..... bales	4,659,765	\$190,056,460	6,176,365	\$230,890,971
Exported to—				
United Kingdom..... lbs.	1,133,610,826	93,050,467	1,563,592,959	117,292,637
Germany..... lbs.	519,223,697	41,759,576	685,788,346	50,264,855
France..... lbs.	239,132,596	19,506,248	353,012,460	26,110,362
Other Europe..... lbs.	369,453,751	29,733,709	408,875,745	30,491,966
British North America..... lbs.	34,037,216	2,868,975	40,293,667	3,137,890
Mexico..... lbs.	19,406,420	1,643,183	15,108,628	1,236,447
South America..... lbs.	59,497	5,281	19,020	1,497
Asia and Oceania..... lbs.	20,282,007	1,488,080	32,150,430	2,354,758
Other countries..... lbs.	18,385	861	8,415	649

Total unmanufactured..... lbs.	2,335,226,385	\$190,056,460	3,103,754,949	\$230,890,971
--------------------------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

**Manufactures of—**

Cloths (yards)—	1896		1897	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Colored.....	58,747,729	\$3,419,158	83,409,441	\$4,770,231
Uncolored.....	166,391,639	9,539,199	230,123,603	12,511,389
Total.....	225,139,368	\$12,958,357	313,533,044	\$17,281,620

**Exported to (yards)—**

United Kingdom.....	7,869,779	588,476	11,004,345	830,421
Germany.....	2,394,732	149,309	1,558,698	95,672
France.....	154,956	8,591	683,346	33,233
Other Europe.....	1,220,736	91,681	687,603	62,397
British North America.....	19,706,804	1,189,615	29,460,980	1,775,493
Mexico.....	7,899,198	494,365	5,577,808	366,753
Central American States and British Honduras.....	11,930,847	648,546	11,581,008	599,126
Cuba.....	210,113	23,552	291,263	25,008
Puerto Rico.....	494,984	20,448	110,698	7,057
Santo Domingo.....	2,168,010	114,749	1,837,647	92,831
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	12,793,229	794,977	13,453,938	794,706
Argentina.....	3,631,699	274,963	3,262,963	270,844
Brazil.....	12,526,551	919,185	8,331,326	607,019
Colombia.....	7,266,321	401,690	6,736,924	382,546
Other South America.....	27,945,871	1,572,683	36,257,078	1,394,903
China.....	73,261,149	3,854,146	133,296,906	7,114,574
British Australasia.....	753,416	67,043	5,556,829	305,348
East Indies, British.....	2,474,936	138,603	3,670,360	199,880
Other Asia and Oceania.....	5,993,602	344,042	33,710,341	1,600,233
Africa.....	15,406,990	793,386	16,284,319	748,286
Other countries.....	9,080,445	467,707	78,674	5,350

Total cloths.....	225,139,368	\$12,958,357	313,533,044	\$17,281,620
-------------------	-------------	--------------	-------------	--------------

**Other manufactures of—**

Wearing apparel.....	.....	708,099	.....	878,804
All other.....	.....	3,170,940	.....	2,877,254
Total.....	.....	\$3,879,039	.....	\$3,756,058

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1896		1897	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
<b>Exported to—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	.....	\$384,675	.....	\$467,656
Germany.....	.....	171,080	.....	219,067
France.....	.....	16,502	.....	10,492
Other Europe.....	.....	50,420	.....	51,817
British North America.....	.....	1,754,002	.....	1,351,179
Mexico.....	.....	322,729	.....	346,139
Central American States and British Honduras.....	.....	193,310	.....	240,683
Cuba.....	.....	40,282	.....	42,444
Puerto Rico.....	.....	6,065	.....	4,945
Santo Domingo.....	.....	10,119	.....	31,012
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	.....	86,807	.....	83,306
Argentina.....	.....	41,693	.....	66,845
Brazil.....	.....	73,787	.....	67,975
Colombia.....	.....	32,772	.....	54,832
Other South America.....	.....	56,653	.....	56,683
China.....	.....	189,178	.....	22,775
British Australasia.....	.....	119,437	.....	181,397
East Indies, British.....	.....	3,721	.....	4,055
Other Asia and Oceania.....	.....	262,433	.....	371,736
Africa.....	.....	46,321	.....	70,232
Other countries.....	.....	16,808	.....	10,787
<b>Total other manufactures of.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$3,879,089</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$3,756,058</b>
<b>Cycles, and Parts of—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	.....	613,292	.....	2,375,675
Germany.....	.....	145,892	.....	1,026,346
France.....	.....	108,414	.....	262,606
Other Europe.....	.....	214,697	.....	1,109,214
British North America.....	.....	406,596	.....	730,267
Mexico.....	.....	24,278	.....	73,117
Central American States and British Honduras.....	.....	47,781	.....	53,801
Cuba.....	.....	5,766	.....	4,016
Puerto Rico.....	.....	7,929	.....	4,120
Santo Domingo.....	.....	266	.....	4,908
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	.....	19,915	.....	132,607
Argentina.....	.....	4,065	.....	42,091
Brazil.....	.....	13,592	.....	29,355
Colombia.....	.....	23,012	.....	24,290
Other South America.....	.....	13,401	.....	73,507
China.....	.....	4,669	.....	18,410
British Australasia.....	.....	84,610	.....	662,894
East Indies, British.....	.....	2,392	.....	18,326
Other Asia and Oceania.....	.....	59,834	.....	113,577
Africa.....	.....	7,609	.....	125,979
Other countries.....	.....	.....	.....	217
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$1,808,012</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$7,005,323</b>
<b>Earthen, Stone, and China Ware—</b>				
Earthen and stone ware.....	.....	126,904	.....	152,272
China ware.....	.....	22,484	.....	25,560
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$149,388</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$177,832</b>
<b>Eggs..... doz.</b>				
Eggs..... doz.	328,485	48,339	1,300,183	180,954
<b>Fertilizers..... tons.</b>				
Fertilizers..... tons.	514,143	4,400,593	590,313	5,006,929
<b>Fibers, Vegetable, and Textile Grasses, Manufactures of—</b>				
Bags.....	.....	304,061	.....	498,373
Cordage..... lbs.	8,566,333	485,093	10,746,684	593,267
Twine.....	.....	727,585	.....	862,563
All other.....	.....	341,862	.....	331,961
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$1,868,601</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$2,216,184</b>
<b>Fish—</b>				
Fresh, other than salmon..... lbs.	1,491,631	84,814	1,078,359	59,563
Dried, smoked, or cured—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cod, haddock, bake, and pollock..... lbs.	10,926,993	448,286	10,598,963	396,422
Herring..... lbs.	5,002,708	96,462	5,600,570	105,770
Other..... lbs.	791,249	37,664	710,994	38,571
Pickled—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackerel..... bbls.	1,030	15,692	3,001	28,990
Other..... bbls.	24,656	104,374	22,849	84,978
Salmon—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canned..... lbs.	32,823,962	3,064,889	35,303,299	3,215,798
Other, fresh or cured.....	.....	167,991	.....	284,891
Canned fish, other than salmon and shellfish.....	.....	198,199	.....	212,600
Shellfish—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oysters.....	.....	606,179	.....	623,285
Other.....	.....	291,707	.....	309,498
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$5,226,247</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$5,361,435</b>

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1896		1897	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
<b>Fruits and Nuts—</b>				
Apples, dried.....lbs.	26,691,963	\$1,340,507	30,883,921	\$1,356,578
Apples, green or ripe.....bbls.	360,002	960,289	1,495,461	2,954,724
Fruits, preserved—				
Canned.....		1,376,281		1,694,723
Other.....		70,353		43,376
All other green, ripe, or dried fruits.....		1,868,353		2,172,199
Nuts.....		93,283		125,805
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$5,679,096</b>		<b>\$7,739,395</b>
<b>Exported to—</b>				
United Kingdom.....		2,169,373		3,683,577
Germany.....		715,254		1,080,304
France.....		174,456		801,380
Other Europe.....		996,727		1,087,900
British North America.....		979,943		750,752
Mexico.....		( 78,497		72,654
Central American States and British Honduras.....		55,354		58,976
Cuba.....		54,479		46,745
Puerto Rico.....		3,512		4,123
Santo Domingo.....		2,234		2,388
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....		55,521		56,894
Argentina.....		1,451		4,610
Brazil.....		12,669		11,528
Colombia.....		7,080		9,472
Other South America.....		38,797		35,496
China.....		14,358		18,119
British Australasia.....		219,618		311,625
East Indies, British.....		14,187		13,175
Other Asia and Oceania.....		97,655		106,734
Africa.....		44,052		79,740
Other countries.....		3,450		204
<b>Total fruits and nuts.....</b>		<b>\$5,679,096</b>		<b>\$7,739,395</b>
<b>Furs and Fur Skins—</b>				
United Kingdom.....		2,376,378		2,432,774
Germany.....		551,373		579,863
France.....		84,548		1,025
Other Europe.....		14,362		8,878
British North America.....		261,734		249,116
Other countries.....		11,773		12,096
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$3,300,168</b>		<b>\$3,284,349</b>
<b>Glass and Glasware—</b>				
Window glass.....		14,994		13,369
All other.....		1,047,231		1,194,818
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$1,062,225</b>		<b>\$1,208,187</b>
Glucose or grape sugar.....lbs.	171,231,650	2,772,335	194,419,250	2,786,674
Glue.....lbs.	1,760,470	166,930	1,400,863	132,581
Grease, grease scraps, and all soap stock.....		1,516,763		2,070,111
<b>Gunpowder and other Explosives—</b>				
Gunpowder.....lbs.	1,159,965	124,823	1,066,465	118,001
Cartridges and other.....		1,256,279		1,437,317
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$1,381,102</b>		<b>\$1,555,318</b>
Hair, and manufactures of.....		455,880		517,469
Hay.....tons.	59,052	874,048	61,958	845,580
Hides and skins, other than furs.....lbs.	39,545,324	3,858,948	31,119,166	2,368,530
Honey.....		90,969		22,368
<b>Hops (lbs.)—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	15,702,064	1,387,349	9,913,152	1,159,262
Other Europe.....	2,914	246		
British North America.....	300,441	24,057	369,188	31,506
Mexico.....	43,270	8,239	474,132	55,619
Central American States and British Honduras.....	26,792	2,443	22,501	2,655
Cuba.....	2,645	235	2,242	247
Puerto Rico.....	3,629	423	2,505	266
Santo Domingo.....	2,368	249	2,010	287
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	12,153	1,194	7,213	736
South America.....	14,506	1,797	10,525	1,287
British Australasia.....	531,096	43,210	552,445	46,450
East Indies, British.....	71,110	5,660	36,160	2,824
Other Asia and Oceania.....	44,946	3,720	33,268	3,041
Other countries.....	1,000	47		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>16,765,254</b>	<b>\$1,478,919</b>	<b>11,426,241</b>	<b>\$1,304,183</b>
Ice.....tons.	23,510	43,376	26,454	51,560

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1896		1897	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
<i>India Rubber and Gutta-Percha, Manufactures of—</i>				
Boots and shoes.....pairs.	37 0,713	\$216,057	305,326	\$195,409
All other.....		1,642,499		1,611,646
Total.....		\$1,858,556		\$1,807,145
Ink, printers' and other.....		165,238		162,955
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, etc..		2,522,217		3,054,453
<i>Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of—</i>				
Iron ore.....tons.	1,384	6,402	9,770	34,168
Scrap and old, fit only for remanufacture.....tons.	1,172	11,389	16,566	193,508
Pig iron.....tons.	29,832	471,943	168,890	2,391,771
Band, hoop, and scroll iron.....lbs.	497,225	9,975	960,864	16,964
Bar iron.....lbs.	7,891,470	175,099	7,764,206	126,646
Car wheels.....No.	14,635	104,215	18,548	112,187
Castings, n. c. s.....		794,511		969,432
Cutlery.....		186,406		178,881
Firearms.....		770,452		644,932
Ingot, bars, and rods of steel.....lbs.	5,988,502	125,151	92,496,997	1,121,090
Builders' hardware and saws and tools—				
Locks, hinges, and other builders' hardware.....		3,911,738		4,152,836
Saws and tools.....		2,197,450		2,474,630
Total.....		\$5,509,188		\$9,627,466
Exported to—				
United Kingdom.....		992,224		1,670,057
Germany.....		443,637		568,443
France.....		122,553		185,506
Other Europe.....		284,704		440,209
British North America.....		557,968		554,441
Mexico.....		546,948		622,488
Central American States and British Honduras.....		178,955		149,211
Cuba.....		109,313		84,072
Puerto Rico.....		21,421		15,399
Santo Domingo.....		12,967		11,263
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....		64,590		74,908
Argentina.....		182,394		228,344
Brazil.....		306,274		246,819
Colombia.....		90,696		116,890
Other South America.....		332,916		232,851
China.....		15,908		31,468
British Australasia.....		822,564		969,774
East Indies, British.....		20,063		25,042
Other Asia and Oceanica.....		94,906		118,964
Africa.....		276,408		257,286
Other countries.....		3,168		4,096
Total builders' hardware, etc.....		\$5,509,188		\$9,627,466
Machinery—				
Sewing machines, and parts of—				
United Kingdom.....		938,661		1,074,499
Germany.....		676,844		761,229
France.....		108,024		123,606
Other Europe.....		237,802		194,469
British North America.....		103,390		103,119
Mexico.....		215,359		196,016
Central American States and British Honduras.....		93,987		88,117
Cuba.....		14,426		3,199
Puerto Rico.....		2,943		2,242
Santo Domingo.....		1,380		1,798
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....		21,494		17,929
Argentina.....		103,171		101,628
Brazil.....		137,520		114,535
Colombia.....		71,882		113,043
Other South America.....		144,067		117,899
China.....		5,952		9,505
British Australasia.....		215,080		249,510
East Indies, British.....		5,176		2,814
Other Asia and Oceanica.....		30,723		42,917
Africa.....		15,483		18,908
Other countries.....		765		264
Total.....		\$3,132,349		\$3,340,241
Other Machinery—				
Printing presses, and parts of.....		348,053		649,710
Steam engines, and parts of—				
Fire engines.....No.	5	10,645	2	6,790
Locomotive engines.....No.	261	2,512,270	338	3,225,831
Stationary engines.....No.	324	216,991	423	323,438
Boilers and parts of engines.....		534,001		671,334
Typewriting machines, and parts of.....		*		1,453,117
All other.....		14,853,221		19,771,856

\* Printing presses and typewriters not separately stated prior to July 1, 1896.



ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1896		1897	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
<b>Exported to—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	.....	\$3,623,915	.....	\$6,173,648
Germany.....	.....	1,077,402	.....	2,157,730
France.....	.....	471,269	.....	843,851
Other Europe.....	.....	2,190,262	.....	3,870,897
British North America.....	.....	1,404,112	.....	1,708,623
Mexico.....	.....	2,455,400	.....	2,874,283
Central American States and British Honduras.....	.....	554,280	.....	747,380
Cuba.....	.....	301,124	.....	115,570
Puerto Rico.....	.....	51,458	.....	110,428
Santo Domingo.....	.....	115,427	.....	106,252
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	.....	246,082	.....	201,930
Argentina.....	.....	262,472	.....	511,962
Brazil.....	.....	1,201,415	.....	769,621
Colombia.....	.....	174,283	.....	169,699
Other South America.....	.....	824,365	.....	499,904
China.....	.....	23,860	.....	224,262
British Australasia.....	.....	504,533	.....	946,405
East Indies, British.....	.....	89,622	.....	100,789
Other Asia and Oceania.....	.....	1,066,935	.....	2,360,417
Africa.....	.....	1,308,380	.....	1,578,335
Other countries.....	.....	521	.....	.....
<b>Total other machinery.....</b>	.....	<b>\$18,127,128</b>	.....	<b>\$26,102,076</b>
<b>Total machinery.....</b>	.....	<b>21,614,430</b>	.....	<b>29,444,317</b>
<b>Nails and spikes (lbs.)—</b>				
Cut.....	20,730,26	428,630	25,476,585	519,471
Wire, wrought, horseshoe, and all other, including tacks.....	8,031,927	321,055	9,941,714	357,541
<b>Plates and sheets (lbs.)—</b>				
Iron.....	1,063,407	34,043	4,269,348	92,332
Steel.....	1,808,008	53,291	5,594,423	118,965
<b>Railroad bars or rails (tons)—</b>				
Iron.....	5,382	115,571	4,181	79,488
Steel.....	24,263	540,797	107,891	2,482,208
Scales and balances.....	.....	416,471	.....	381,886
Stoves and ranges, and parts of.....	.....	320,659	.....	325,625
Wire..... lbs.	70,938,846	1,506,885	107,729,155	2,242,617
All other manufactures of iron and steel.....	.....	7,648,893	.....	9,112,403
<b>Total iron and steel, etc., not including ore.....</b>	.....	<b>\$41,180,877</b>	.....	<b>\$57,497,305</b>
<b>Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver.....</b>	.....	<b>800,851</b>	.....	<b>658,676</b>
<b>Lamps, chandeliers, etc.....</b>	.....	<b>719,173</b>	.....	<b>710,967</b>
<b>Lead, and Manufactures of—</b>				
Pigs, bars, and old..... lbs.	7,479,042	215,719	17,632,455	474,600
Manufactures of.....	.....	157,222	.....	181,398
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	<b>\$372,941</b>	.....	<b>\$656,088</b>
<b>Leather, and Manufactures of—</b>				
Leather, sole (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom.....	32,769,953	5,065,347	29,737,380	4,906,786
Germany.....	650,029	132,190	230,276	45,101
Other Europe.....	4,941,709	964,256	6,096,132	1,100,189
British North America.....	400,808	74,560	482,037	82,722
West Indies and Bermuda.....	60,761	12,918	44,600	8,828
South America.....	15,684	3,448	15,728	3,080
British Australasia.....	239,775	48,905	187,331	38,589
Other Asia and Oceania.....	2,489,118	524,123	1,825,155	288,172
Africa.....	121,602	22,342	170,781	33,123
Other countries.....	129,066	25,934	118,885	23,806
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>41,818,503</b>	<b>\$7,474,021</b>	<b>38,384,314</b>	<b>\$6,510,404</b>
<b>Leather, other—</b>				
Buff, grain, splits, and all finished upper leather.....	.....	8,909,963	.....	8,793,902
Patent or enameled.....	.....	360,452	.....	313,151
All other.....	.....	1,017,649	.....	813,798
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	<b>\$10,290,964</b>	.....	<b>\$9,920,851</b>
<b>Exported to—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	.....	8,667,186	.....	7,511,770
Germany.....	.....	191,080	.....	317,174
France.....	.....	177,750	.....	173,618
Other Europe.....	.....	539,425	.....	964,165
British North America.....	.....	428,435	.....	654,001
Mexico.....	.....	24,014	.....	18,456
Central American States and British Honduras.....	.....	7,493	.....	5,143
Cuba.....	.....	5,651	.....	1,217
Puerto Rico.....	.....	2,504	.....	889
Santo Domingo.....	.....	721	.....	1,177
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	.....	12,845	.....	16,082
Argentina.....	.....	638	.....	4,065

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1896		1897	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Exported to—Continued.				
Brazil.....	.....	\$13,387	.....	\$18,914
Colombia.....	.....	2,210	.....	2,388
Other South America.....	.....	15,540	.....	14,242
British Australasia.....	.....	143,471	.....	172,316
Other Asia and Oceania.....	.....	31,295	.....	18,756
Africa.....	.....	27,348	.....	28,185
Other countries.....	.....	46	.....	403
Total leather, other.....	.....	\$10,290,964	.....	\$9,920,851
Manufactures of—				
Boots and shoes..... pairs.	1,086,235	1,436,686	1,224,478	1,708,224
Harness and saddles.....	.....	229,165	.....	246,499
All other.....	.....	811,920	.....	775,468
Total leather, and manufactures of.....	.....	\$20,242,756	.....	\$19,161,446
Lime..... bbls.	85,485	121,914	78,724	72,311
Malt Liquors—				
In bottles..... doz.	492,055	590,116	549,910	636,684
Not in bottles..... gals.	291,383	69,759	391,018	87,112
Total.....	.....	\$659,875	.....	\$723,796
Marble and Stone, and Manufactures of—				
Unmanufactured.....	.....	74,878	.....	66,665
Manufactures of—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roofing slate.....	.....	266,385	.....	780,112
All other.....	.....	635,200	.....	536,708
Total.....	.....	\$976,463	.....	\$1,383,480
Matches.....	.....	90,315	.....	70,988
Musical Instruments (number)—				
Organs.....	13,060	729,408	13,725	799,132
Pianofortes.....	925	246,083	826	214,849
All other, and parts of.....	.....	295,675	.....	262,736
Total.....	.....	\$1,271,161	.....	\$1,276,717
Naval Stores (bbls.)—				
Rosin.....	2,172,991	4,151,748	2,429,116	4,688,163
Tar.....	16,865	34,046	17,640	34,878
Turpentine and pitch.....	18,263	43,959	18,920	44,366
Total.....	2,208,119	\$4,229,753	2,465,676	\$4,767,407
Exported to (bbls.)—				
United Kingdom.....	598,761	1,244,106	726,042	1,523,543
Germany.....	585,065	1,033,443	609,602	1,118,140
Other Europe.....	600,654	1,049,522	711,526	1,295,397
British North America.....	54,425	133,659	58,302	129,796
Mexico.....	6,074	16,589	2,323	6,850
Central American States and British Honduras.....	8,499	23,952	9,080	24,151
Cuba.....	6,296	14,497	4,839	9,398
Puerto Rico.....	1,237	2,520	523	1,045
Santo Domingo.....	1,936	4,990	2,063	5,036
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	6,922	16,576	8,322	18,808
Argentina.....	63,067	139,309	34,210	75,851
Brazil.....	123,341	233,658	124,427	234,731
Colombia.....	6,207	12,700	9,029	19,163
Other South America.....	62,779	132,802	53,760	107,289
China.....	1,934	3,642	3,230	6,307
British Australasia.....	32,641	90,220	42,826	83,668
Other Asia and Oceania.....	47,252	75,259	64,127	108,118
Africa.....	981	2,186	1,396	3,042
Other countries.....	58	123	29	72
Total rosin, tar, etc.....	2,208,119	\$4,229,753	2,465,676	\$4,767,407
Turpentine, spirits of (gals.)—				
United Kingdom.....	8,585,491	2,191,116	8,478,694	2,111,852
Germany.....	2,458,737	631,993	2,418,796	613,772
Other Europe.....	4,506,779	1,192,508	4,922,738	1,270,136
British North America.....	579,687	161,475	491,059	132,670
Mexico.....	7,002	2,586	7,612	2,067
Central American States and British Honduras.....	11,043	3,492	13,377	4,246
Cuba.....	62,267	19,143	63,616	18,800
Puerto Rico.....	7,239	2,392	9,890	3,174
Santo Domingo.....	620	221	959	312
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	27,367	8,818	27,865	8,635
Argentina.....	250,080	81,214	198,350	50,264
Brazil.....	207,147	65,043	152,401	46,722
Colombia.....	15,351	5,721	15,620	5,781
Other South America.....	194,917	65,476	113,151	36,672

		1896		1897	
ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.		Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Turpentine, spirits of (gals.)—Continued.					
China.....	13,790	\$4,651	11,250	\$3,701	
British Australasia.....	404,920	139,132	294,879	98,843	
Other Asia and Oceania.....	32,850	11,055	42,220	12,785	
Africa.....	66,300	27,750	70,254	23,183	
Other countries.....	.....	.....	101	36	
Total.....	17,431,566	\$4,618,811	17,302,823	\$4,447,551	
Total naval stores.....	.....	\$8,843,564	.....	\$9,214,958	
Nickel, nickel oxide, and matte.....lbs.	2,014,798	442,795	3,246,300	725,309	
Oil Cake and Oil-Cake Meal (lbs.)—					
Cotton seed.....	404,937,291	3,740,232	623,386,638	5,515,800	
Flaxseed or linseed.....	393,429,432	4,206,415	433,106,448	4,065,244	
Total.....	\$798,366,723	7,946,647	1,056,493,086	\$9,611,044	
Exported to (lbs.)—					
United Kingdom.....	359,346,097	3,506,715	350,696,638	3,170,883	
Germany.....	199,278,260	1,939,558	311,523,721	2,827,235	
France.....	11,960,796	123,745	31,703,258	296,749	
Other Europe.....	212,760,449	2,224,366	348,152,367	3,198,013	
British North America.....	2,428,382	22,896	1,100,497	10,340	
West Indies and Bermuda.....	12,210,633	128,197	12,594,713	130,600	
South America.....	264,274	2,838	560,417	5,619	
Other countries.....	127,832	1,332	156,275	1,555	
Total oil cake and oil-cake meal.....	798,366,723	\$7,946,647	1,056,493,086	\$9,611,044	
Oils—					
Animal (gals.)—					
Lard.....	833,965	426,401	961,407	419,803	
Whale.....	32,676	32,872	55,129	21,233	
Fish.....	761,449	163,829	798,211	155,053	
Other.....	100,984	50,839	112,555	47,836	
Total animal.....	1,778,994	\$673,941	1,927,302	\$643,924	
Mineral, crude, including all natural oils, without regard to gravity (gals.)—					
France.....	79,242,152	4,318,104	100,153,929	4,584,562	
Other Europe.....	19,354,444	1,012,429	18,225,384	795,645	
British North America.....	.....	.....	18,390	899	
Mexico.....	6,779,059	362,510	7,090,853	349,031	
Cuba.....	4,838,657	330,536	4,772,589	296,349	
Puerto Rico.....	708,006	68,090	623,958	59,076	
Other countries.....	1,300	115	841,140	85,000	
Total.....	110,923,620	\$6,121,836	131,726,243	\$6,171,852	
Mineral, refined or manufactured, not including residuum (gals.)—					
Naphthas, includ'g all lighter products of distillation	12,349,319	1,059,542	14,249,028	1,123,347	
illuminating.....	716,455,595	48,630,920	772,620,626	48,543,916	
Lubricating and heavy paraffine oil.....	50,526,500	6,556,736	50,190,345	6,619,864	
Total.....	779,330,414	\$56,247,237	836,468,999	\$56,287,127	
Exported to (gals.)—					
United Kingdom.....	212,555,418	14,489,674	213,627,168	13,240,537	
Germany.....	180,646,044	7,696,715	124,241,435	6,617,189	
France.....	12,176,143	1,216,922	9,065,114	932,938	
Other Europe.....	221,101,840	13,773,503	245,003,854	14,165,611	
British North America.....	10,133,132	782,784	10,032,522	727,481	
Mexico.....	631,147	142,781	836,628	174,107	
Central American States and British Honduras.....	1,425,112	177,129	1,237,764	143,755	
Cuba.....	66,088	18,147	68,747	10,097	
Puerto Rico.....	261,364	34,268	275,195	33,375	
Santo Domingo.....	414,606	45,807	526,671	52,436	
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	4,514,398	472,416	4,225,737	376,638	
Argentina.....	8,524,228	1,064,576	10,394,716	1,080,214	
Brazil.....	19,356,091	1,715,894	20,563,993	1,642,912	
Colombia.....	1,125,719	124,652	1,245,176	121,861	
Other South America.....	11,821,090	1,243,682	10,213,795	990,080	
China.....	25,743,212	2,166,978	42,627,184	3,871,367	
British Australasia.....	14,536,529	1,621,294	16,837,914	1,915,099	
East Indies, British.....	26,311,456	2,430,475	21,361,346	1,897,651	
Other Asia and Oceania.....	66,912,255	5,923,933	93,522,874	7,734,800	
Africa.....	10,598,153	1,103,522	10,474,918	1,072,522	
Other countries.....	496,249	42,212	63,548	5,277	
Total mineral oil (not including residuum).....	779,330,414	\$56,247,237	836,468,999	\$56,287,127	
Residuum, including tar, and all other, from which the light bodies have been distilled.....bbbls.					
.....	4,880	14,330	142,612	176,058	
Total refined or manufactured.....	.....	\$56,261,567	.....	\$56,463,185	

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1896		1897	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
<b>Vegetable—</b>				
Cottonseed oil (gals.)—				
United Kingdom.....	2,411,459	\$631,172	1,147,573	\$294,611
Germany.....	946,691	271,152	1,766,586	430,535
France.....	4,848,610	1,356,858	10,464,382	2,601,523
Other Europe.....	7,532,541	2,228,858	9,614,594	2,558,614
British North America.....	402,668	109,357	277,630	62,220
Mexico.....	1,588,504	337,842	1,616,407	320,498
Central American States and British Honduras.....	10,825	3,677	16,949	4,855
Cuba.....	101	32	1,090	290
Puerto Rico.....	1,784	449	170	46
Santo Domingo.....	41,262	15,389	46,828	15,616
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	459,036	124,578	737,545	193,708
Argentina.....	57,450	18,615	35,651	11,594
Brazil.....	552,523	173,925	656,555	172,833
Other South America.....	220,007	78,241	290,521	73,379
British Australasia.....	65,795	22,072	52,282	16,323
Other Asia and Oceania.....	6,580	2,104	2,800	860
Africa.....	297,334	91,363	531,319	139,355
Other countries.....	2,500	775	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>19,445,848</b>	<b>\$5,476,510</b>	<b>27,196,882</b>	<b>\$8,807,361</b>
Linseed.....gals.	67,159	33,290	111,962	42,700
<b>Volatile or essential—</b>				
Peppermint.....lbs.	85,290	174,810	167,492	257,484
Other.....	.....	102,487	.....	146,569
All other.....	.....	308,955	.....	1,167,504
<b>Total vegetable.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$6,097,022</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$8,511,618</b>
<b>Paints, pigments and colors.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>880,841</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>944,542</b>
<b>Paper, and Manufactures of—</b>				
Paper hangings.....	.....	84,857	.....	111,146
Writing paper and envelopes.....	.....	108,117	.....	110,323
All other.....	.....	2,520,901	.....	3,116,688
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$2,713,875</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$3,338,157</b>
<b>Paraffine and Paraffine Wax (lbs.)—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	67,332,620	2,750,112	82,639,061	3,126,041
Germany.....	14,945,716	624,161	16,244,506	658,619
France.....	1,975,715	81,773	1,323,807	53,696
Other Europe.....	11,554,614	490,575	14,208,006	591,131
British North America.....	42,908	2,160	41,807	1,754
Mexico.....	2,975,476	163,644	2,888,475	144,805
Central American States and British Honduras.....	392,464	25,216	530,342	31,083
West Indies and Bermuda.....	59,193	2,552	101,664	4,069
Brazil.....	260,263	14,959	250,559	13,980
Other South America.....	82,752	5,067	96,257	4,733
British Australasia.....	2,178,326	96,606	2,213,124	96,590
Other Asia and Oceania.....	3,067,703	128,001	4,392,897	174,689
Africa.....	484,680	23,043	1,381,603	52,923
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>105,382,575</b>	<b>\$4,406,841</b>	<b>126,365,128</b>	<b>\$4,957,096</b>
<b>Perfumery and cosmetics.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>350,116</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>316,913</b>
<b>Plated ware.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>408,314</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>443,082</b>
<b>Provisions, comprising Meat and Dairy Products—</b>				
<b>Meat products—</b>				
<b>Beef products (canned, lbs.)—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	40,092,098	3,629,301	34,714,439	3,019,451
Germany.....	7,539,906	616,540	4,611,748	372,490
France.....	5,387,610	448,070	1,111,143	91,471
Other Europe.....	3,352,329	293,857	3,191,581	284,919
British North America.....	1,326,142	111,201	1,382,395	107,204
Mexico.....	152,780	16,611	117,420	14,253
Central American States and British Honduras.....	245,395	26,918	309,320	37,407
Cuba.....	23,484	1,778	32,698	2,508
Puerto Rico.....	2,112	163	2,496	192
Santo Domingo.....	661	56	910	72
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	457,264	41,482	370,982	32,023
Argentina.....	21,750	1,733	1,750	135
Brazil.....	422,750	33,824	220,290	17,610
Colombia.....	78,135	6,483	76,634	6,467
Other South America.....	204,577	16,837	154,299	12,750
China.....	96,090	13,554	117,084	16,762
British Australasia.....	106,091	8,872	139,974	13,393
East Indies, British.....	2,231	212	6,145	591
Other Asia and Oceania.....	700,090	100,341	1,310,154	145,699
Africa.....	3,482,445	268,607	6,147,902	490,393
Other countries.....	8,740	511	500	43
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>63,696,180</b>	<b>\$5,636,953</b>	<b>54,018,772</b>	<b>\$4,656,308</b>

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1896		1897	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
<b>Beef (fresh, lbs.)—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	224,507,040	\$18,950,744	290,007,772	\$22,626,778
British North America.....	75,193	5,434	37,105	2,173
West Indies and Bermuda.....	200,992	17,329	350,053	24,725
Other countries.....			1,000	66
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>224,783,225</b>	<b>\$18,974,107</b>	<b>290,395,980</b>	<b>\$22,653,742</b>
<b>Salted or pickled, and other cured (lbs.)—</b>				
Salted or pickled.....	70,709,209	3,975,113	67,712,480	3,514,186
Other cured.....	514,308	59,371	938,908	83,641
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>71,223,512</b>	<b>\$4,034,484</b>	<b>68,652,388</b>	<b>\$3,597,827</b>
<b>Exported to (lbs.)—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	33,416,180	2,150,180	38,080,224	2,127,815
Germany.....	6,579,728	376,158	4,949,385	252,347
France.....	583,500	32,857	230,766	11,371
Other Europe.....	7,081,172	445,789	7,416,354	379,556
British North America.....	5,932,724	282,819	5,733,757	248,050
Mexico.....	7,706	476	4,220	250
Central American States and British Honduras.....	599,895	31,169	584,491	28,091
Cuba.....	26,150	1,277	91,000	4,141
Puerto Rico.....	32,925	1,606	147,100	6,980
Santo Domingo.....	38,590	1,961	61,650	2,612
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	7,242,345	382,815	6,486,683	305,904
Brazil.....	59,200	3,746	81,900	3,601
Colombia.....	217,452	10,571	276,687	12,652
Other South America.....	3,723,797	213,448	3,292,811	153,416
Asia and Oceania.....	1,543,120	76,964	794,197	39,775
Africa.....	198,838	10,544	446,263	20,473
Other countries.....	40,100	2,084	18,900	813
<b>Total beef, salted, etc.....</b>	<b>71,223,512</b>	<b>\$4,034,484</b>	<b>68,652,388</b>	<b>\$3,597,827</b>
<b>Tallow (lbs.)—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	18,987,338	796,875	24,517,265	896,966
Germany.....	6,083,531	297,873	9,277,703	336,545
France.....	8,589,820	357,547	18,823,183	675,424
Other Europe.....	9,250,130	441,164	14,449,711	534,074
British North America.....	1,169,465	50,905	76,013	2,382
Mexico.....	1,783,788	77,050	997,216	36,561
Central American States and British Honduras.....	2,620,028	146,417	2,724,512	119,156
Cuba.....	618,505	24,285	566,729	20,958
Puerto Rico.....	7,591	411	4,565	256
Santo Domingo.....	688,813	32,590	539,562	21,037
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	1,269,015	73,530	2,321,087	102,019
Brazil.....	29,980	1,735	222,675	9,256
Colombia.....	173,983	9,267	245,644	11,704
Other South America.....	224,808	11,950	310,680	13,126
Asia and Oceania.....	44,162	1,745	29,585	1,078
Other countries.....	8,325	420	1,704	53
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>52,759,212</b>	<b>\$2,323,704</b>	<b>75,106,834</b>	<b>\$2,782,596</b>
<b>Hog products—</b>				
<b>Bacon (lbs.)—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	344,271,223	27,746,893	386,457,491	27,564,915
Germany.....	9,096,825	603,022	26,878,289	1,572,234
France.....	3,613,704	281,616	1,979,586	133,086
Other Europe.....	34,492,572	2,388,701	44,925,834	2,642,802
British North America.....	7,042,296	422,923	10,799,240	541,485
Mexico.....	86,355	8,626	101,727	9,449
Central American States and British Honduras.....	306,798	22,431	281,230	19,248
Cuba.....	6,168,201	368,475	10,581,819	574,402
Puerto Rico.....	295,396	19,186	618,015	33,233
Santo Domingo.....	27,463	1,805	46,906	2,706
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	530,554	42,183	520,576	39,004
Brazil.....	19,063,459	1,462,705	16,770,805	1,013,182
Colombia.....	25,061	1,816	27,781	1,682
Other South America.....	17,746	19,679	321,353	21,593
China.....	23,219	3,153	20,372	2,650
Other Asia and Oceania.....	67,944	8,860	76,209	9,787
Africa.....	38,579	2,599	91,915	5,687
Other countries.....	822	74	300	22
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>425,352,187</b>	<b>\$33,442,847</b>	<b>500,499,448</b>	<b>\$34,187,14</b>
<b>Hams (lbs.)—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	103,165,961	10,066,718	134,933,003	13,006,512
Germany.....	1,855,798	176,443	2,943,983	268,216
France.....	607,524	60,190	316,624	30,078
Other Europe.....	12,158,976	1,207,376	15,648,739	1,544,715
British North America.....	3,711,097	166,073	3,070,487	301,751
Mexico.....	254,191	29,487	264,049	28,976
Central American States and British Honduras.....	253,076	27,573	312,078	37,454
Cuba.....	3,408,718	348,065	4,012,433	374,185
Puerto Rico.....	985,718	92,549	888,945	79,369

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1896-		1897	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
<b>Hams (lbs.)—Continued.</b>				
Santo Domingo.....	56,718	\$6,460	62,984	\$7,316
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	1,215,869	182,919	1,276,843	125,501
Brazil.....	23,227	2,813	18,373	1,733
Colombia.....	116,743	10,973	172,921	14,969
Other South America.....	873,177	97,481	864,375	94,131
China.....	48,625	6,564	49,233	6,557
British Australasia.....	15,400	2,061	11,680	1,544
Other Asia and Oceania.....	247,388	31,966	275,387	36,805
Africa.....	29,521	3,196	119,956	12,469
Other countries.....	8,124	834	5,209	540
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>129,036,351</b>	<b>\$12,069,763</b>	<b>165,247,302</b>	<b>\$15,970,021</b>
<b>Pork (lbs.)—</b>				
Fresh.....	744,656	43,739	1,306,424	94,816
Pickled.....	69,498,373	3,973,461	66,768,920	3,297,214
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>70,243,029</b>	<b>\$4,017,200</b>	<b>68,075,344</b>	<b>\$3,392,030</b>
<b>Exported to (lbs.)—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	12,670,206	790,877	19,005,770	1,098,919
Germany.....	1,261,000	74,992	1,902,637	101,639
France.....	180,200	11,875	131,550	8,037
Other Europe.....	880,505	56,346	2,061,899	170,899
British North America.....	15,397,232	877,015	12,269,836	561,850
Central American States and British Honduras.....	1,473,340	77,906	1,307,365	57,582
Cuba.....	195,600	10,286	222,690	10,005
Puerto Rico.....	4,495,550	243,311	3,450,200	152,411
Santo Domingo.....	160,957	9,192	95,500	4,357
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	26,285,910	1,438,497	21,881,575	995,397
Brazil.....	554,870	36,081	315,400	17,684
Colombia.....	112,380	6,297	135,722	6,830
Other South America.....	6,181,900	358,521	3,907,250	175,590
Asia and Oceania.....	161,872	11,874	276,585	19,047
Africa.....	104,300	6,392	128,300	6,476
Other countries.....	127,207	7,788	107,525	5,331
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>70,243,029</b>	<b>\$4,017,200</b>	<b>\$68,075,344</b>	<b>\$3,392,030</b>
<b>Lard (lbs.)—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	201,924,144	13,521,493	192,116,063	10,040,789
Germany.....	121,893,906	7,788,975	160,192,473	8,317,050
France.....	32,062,211	2,131,390	20,954,590	1,082,286
Other Europe.....	75,745,396	5,065,087	107,780,558	5,485,167
British North America.....	7,095,260	473,221	5,372,193	249,756
Mexico.....	3,440,157	208,727	7,185,787	382,235
Central American States and British Honduras.....	2,343,965	147,378	2,104,781	111,747
Cuba.....	26,218,302	1,551,185	25,717,489	1,255,183
Puerto Rico.....	4,027,501	244,407	4,572,865	228,051
Santo Domingo.....	557,472	37,247	420,634	21,077
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	7,151,265	507,888	6,693,212	406,022
Argentina.....	75,430	3,885	83,903	4,695
Brazil.....	13,131,371	998,585	12,356,589	714,828
Colombia.....	1,920,075	126,846	2,617,200	152,501
Other South America.....	10,977,712	725,404	11,625,901	646,087
Asia and Oceania.....	415,370	32,483	496,408	22,065
Africa.....	672,427	52,539	1,411,068	90,172
Other countries.....	30,675	2,001	51,731	2,774
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>509,534,256</b>	<b>\$33,589,851</b>	<b>568,315,640</b>	<b>\$29,126,485</b>
<b>Lard compounds, and substitutes for (cottonole, lardine, etc.).....lbs.</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>16,261,991</b>	<b>857,708</b>
<b>Mutton.....lbs.</b>	<b>422,950</b>	<b>31,793</b>	<b>361,955</b>	<b>28,341</b>
<b>Oleo and oleomargarine (lbs.)—</b>				
Oleo, the oil.....	103,276,756	8,067,905	113,506,152	6,742,061
Oleomargarine, imitation butter.....	6,063,699	587,289	4,864,351	472,856
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>109,340,455</b>	<b>\$8,675,174</b>	<b>118,370,503</b>	<b>\$7,214,917</b>
<b>Exported to (lbs.)—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	8,940,705	689,673	7,661,339	476,172
Germany.....	25,403,079	1,773,454	29,158,449	1,624,293
Other Europe.....	70,462,378	5,787,395	77,001,220	4,719,458
British North America.....	1,547,349	102,501	1,296,160	65,227
Mexico.....	12,701	1,312	6,414	701
Central American States and British Honduras.....	8,407	934	2,610	261
Puerto Rico.....	18,440	1,738	.....	.....
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	2,479,937	267,608	2,573,997	260,225
Colombia.....	87,100	8,806	66,896	7,513
Other South America.....	277,090	30,243	309,375	32,663
Asia and Oceania.....	57,679	6,818	92,708	9,792
Other countries.....	45,650	4,753	181,875	18,622
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>109,340,455</b>	<b>\$8,675,174</b>	<b>\$118,370,503</b>	<b>\$7,214,917</b>

\* Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1896.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1896		1897	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Poultry and game.....	.....	\$40,647	.....	\$72,082
All other meat products.....	.....	1,767,437	.....	2,944,486
<b>Dairy products—</b>				
Butter (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom.....	11,246,611	1,768,453	20,022,410	2,905,096
Germany.....	1,162,175	189,782	2,534,147	329,982
Other Europe.....	2,394,508	309,706	2,638,485	297,479
British North America.....	676,341	114,813	1,797,089	278,005
Mexico.....	188,756	33,169	238,595	40,089
Central American States and British Honduras.....	251,288	45,398	208,208	45,737
Cuba.....	49,982	10,080	58,120	10,475
Puerto Rico.....	20,655	2,754	33,525	4,009
Santo Domingo.....	41,582	5,464	53,051	7,331
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	2,052,440	319,365	1,964,709	289,484
Brazil.....	257,490	36,530	318,737	40,303
Colombia.....	109,449	16,312	182,947	17,533
Other South America.....	633,781	83,600	675,295	87,980
China.....	20,277	3,709	25,336	4,621
Other Asia and Oceania.....	251,330	45,316	237,644	42,733
Africa.....	3,636	739	15,820	2,791
Other countries.....	13,612	2,063	11,056	1,586
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>19,973,913</b>	<b>\$2,967,206</b>	<b>31,345,224</b>	<b>\$4,493,564</b>
<b>Cheese (lbs.)—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	29,801,334	2,491,088	40,680,737	3,701,536
Germany.....	3,812	628	520	76
British North America.....	5,254,584	402,782	8,479,808	716,437
Mexico.....	110,142	12,762	129,623	15,519
Central American States and British Honduras.....	168,647	18,417	172,839	19,707
Cuba.....	42,896	7,508	64,899	11,284
Puerto Rico.....	25,404	2,946	26,478	3,022
Santo Domingo.....	44,009	4,796	40,661	4,711
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	908,705	108,277	854,555	109,718
Brazil.....	2,157	233	1,704	212
Colombia.....	67,475	7,691	81,883	11,294
Other South America.....	153,485	17,954	129,722	16,142
China.....	35,290	3,779	41,030	4,589
Other Asia and Oceania.....	148,164	10,970	228,873	25,308
Other countries.....	8,597	1,111	20,040	2,696
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>36,777,291</b>	<b>\$3,001,914</b>	<b>50,944,607</b>	<b>\$4,636,063</b>
<b>Milk.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>270,453</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>524,968</b>
<b>Total provisions, etc.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$131,508,590</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$137,138,064</b>
Quicksilver..... lbs.	1,536,504	628,673	1,131,901	448,838
Rice bran, meal, and polish..... lbs.	13,684,678	79,637	8,518,466	20,113
<b>Seeds—</b>				
Clover..... lbs.	5,539,787	437,493	13,042,994	1,003,157
Cotton..... lbs.	26,980,110	179,621	26,586,024	170,604
Flaxseed or linseed..... bush.	80,453	73,207	4,713,747	3,850,835
Timothy..... lbs.	11,804,536	518,755	16,733,936	574,457
All other.....	.....	382,941	.....	429,379
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$1,592,017</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$6,023,432</b>
<b>Exported to—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	.....	485,529	.....	2,966,905
Germany.....	.....	188,614	.....	602,768
France.....	.....	35,204	.....	122,565
Other Europe.....	.....	168,496	.....	1,528,422
British North America.....	.....	636,215	.....	699,553
Mexico.....	.....	10,867	.....	20,085
Central American States and British Honduras.....	.....	11,554	.....	10,074
Cuba.....	.....	3,311	.....	3,453
Puerto Rico.....	.....	133	.....	327
Santo Domingo.....	.....	613	.....	588
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	.....	3,911	.....	3,969
Argentina.....	.....	190	.....	782
Brazil.....	.....	755	.....	1,563
Colombia.....	.....	1,884	.....	2,768
Other South America.....	.....	5,173	.....	4,905
China.....	.....	545	.....	590
British Australasia.....	.....	84,400	.....	52,066
Other Asia and Oceania.....	.....	4,683	.....	4,542
Africa.....	.....	1,920	.....	1,964
Other countries.....	.....	20	.....	.....
<b>Total seeds.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$1,592,017</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$6,023,432</b>
<b>Silk, manufactures of.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>300,884</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>224,660</b>

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1896		1897	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
<b>Soap—</b>				
Toilet or fancy.....		\$163,382		\$204,564
Other.....lbs.	30,673,647	1,115,263	24,662,178	932,216
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$1,278,645</b>		<b>\$1,136,880</b>
<b>Spermaceti and spermaceti wax.....lbs.</b>	248,168	81,221	228,777	72,568
<b>Spirits, Distilled (proof gals.)—</b>				
Alcohol, including pure, neutral, or cologne spirits....	331,407	85,292	416,725	140,046
Brandy.....	89,259	87,294	11,815	12,640
Rum.....	865,643	1,174,066	808,368	1,102,267
Whisky—				
Bourbon.....	139,866	187,336	569,413	422,451
Rye.....	26,630	45,268	21,232	38,402
All other.....	336,424	151,521	500,338	225,997
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,789,229</b>	<b>\$1,730,804</b>	<b>2,327,966</b>	<b>\$1,941,708</b>
<b>Starch.....lbs.</b>	31,829,435	685,198	79,088,876	1,665,926
Stationery, except of paper.....		774,284		228,373
Stereotype and electrotpe plates.....		73,960		69,505
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of.....		269,311		305,418
<b>Sugar and Molasses—</b>				
Molasses and syrup.....gals.	6,953,307	737,870	8,913,830	788,323
Sugar, brown.....lbs.	296,265	10,369	1,107,864	35,367
Sugar, refined (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom.....	172,438	7,111	491,835	20,127
Germany.....	4,913	255	10,680	535
Other Europe.....	49,902	2,490	17,998	906
British North America.....	53,604	3,069	45,736	2,354
Mexico.....	566,775	29,459	484,112	23,619
Central American States and British Honduras.....	1,555,616	73,649	1,313,239	59,696
Santo Domingo.....	59,289	2,885	49,179	2,332
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	3,301,494	168,178	2,368,838	115,732
Argentina.....	5,320	230		
Colombia.....	1,677,182	83,889	926,066	44,886
Other South America.....	68,953	3,373	48,736	2,422
British Australasia.....	8,504	400		
Other Asia and Oceania.....	997,957	46,408	996,213	44,974
Africa.....	571,566	23,663	474,654	24,059
Other countries.....	12,246	629		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9,106,259</b>	<b>\$450,753</b>	<b>7,197,355</b>	<b>\$341,641</b>
<b>Candy and confectionery.....</b>		<b>515,263</b>		<b>543,631</b>
<b>Total sugar and molasses.....</b>		<b>\$1,714,275</b>		<b>\$1,708,963</b>
<b>Tin, manufactures of.....</b>		<b>240,526</b>		<b>300,441</b>
<b>Tobacco, and Manufactures of—</b>				
Unmanufactured (lbs.)—				
Leaf.....	237,700,301	24,405,245	205,919,007	23,863,415
Stems and trimmings.....	7,899,011	166,117	19,112,664	848,031
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>295,539,312</b>	<b>\$24,571,362</b>	<b>314,931,691</b>	<b>\$24,711,446</b>
<b>Exported to (lbs.)—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	79,456,194	8,235,299	89,941,295	8,124,884
Germany.....	57,065,967	4,084,342	67,697,962	4,650,021
France.....	23,792,243	2,614,605	23,763,881	1,832,908
Other Europe.....	108,279,441	7,497,465	106,596,496	7,484,619
British North America.....	10,974,298	1,100,848	15,415,909	1,553,532
Mexico.....	2,195,111	160,685	1,458,871	109,152
Central American States and British Honduras.....	214,208	26,189	198,967	16,787
West Indies and Bermuda.....	3,060,978	301,783	2,720,656	251,428
Argentina.....	108,968	6,996	67,790	5,020
Colombia.....	22,230	2,745	18,363	2,405
Other South America.....	1,258,465	109,475	1,113,017	92,576
British Australasia.....	2,128,420	296,788	1,752,035	261,312
Other Asia and Oceania.....	249,677	13,918	1,067,268	72,609
Africa.....	1,697,051	142,527	3,178,634	253,719
Other countries.....	56,701	7,707	1,520	179
<b>Total unmanufactured.....</b>	<b>295,539,312</b>	<b>\$24,571,362</b>	<b>314,931,691</b>	<b>\$24,711,446</b>
<b>Manufactures of—</b>				
Cigars.....M.	1,247	30,113	1,962	41,685
Cigarettes.....M.	639,786	1,408,623	921,316	1,959,232
All other.....		2,941,425		3,024,890
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$4,380,361</b>		<b>\$5,025,817</b>



ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1896		1897	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
<b>Exported to—</b>				
United Kingdom.....		\$1,508,161		\$1,589,950
Germany.....		125,372		199,746
France.....		18,664		16,912
Other Europe.....		277,342		345,756
British North America.....		51,023		64,459
Mexico.....		14,856		13,235
Central American States and British Honduras.....		77,007		67,765
Cuba.....		36,698		116,679
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....		176,828		204,642
Argentina.....		39,238		50,467
Brazil.....		1,368		1,355
Colombia.....		3,453		1,559
Other South America.....		57,551		65,412
China.....		191,448		229,956
British Australasia.....		1,023,119		949,243
East Indies, British.....		80,116		125,071
Other Asia and Oceania.....		488,472		632,272
Africa.....		208,704		351,008
Other countries.....		25,618		690
<b>Total manufactures of.....</b>		<b>\$4,380,361</b>		<b>\$5,025,817</b>
<b>Toys.....</b>		<b>143,397</b>		<b>133,792</b>
<b>Trunks, valises, and traveling bags.....</b>		<b>113,118</b>		<b>100,382</b>
<b>Varnish.....gals.</b>	<b>335,679</b>	<b>382,975</b>	<b>409,519</b>	<b>431,761</b>
<b>Vegetables—</b>				
Beans and peas.....bush.	473,975	632,073	900,219	1,110,387
Onions.....bush.	82,916	61,181	73,511	60,088
Potatoes.....bush.	680,049	371,485	929,646	515,067
Vegetables, canned.....		407,506		406,840
All other, including pickles and sauces.....		182,805		243,542
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$1,655,050</b>		<b>\$2,337,924</b>
<b>Vessels Sold to Foreigners (tons)—</b>				
Steamers.....	520	\$150,150	1,425	\$189,413
Sailing vessels.....	132	4,460	144	2,427
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>\$154,610</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>\$191,840</b>
<b>Vinegar.....gals.</b>	<b>123,163</b>	<b>16,975</b>	<b>96,969</b>	<b>11,572</b>
<b>Whalebone.....lbs.</b>	<b>282,459</b>	<b>990,395</b>	<b>111,040</b>	<b>363,603</b>
<b>Wine—</b>				
In bottles.....doz.	17,147	69,490	16,951	69,499
Not in bottles.....gals.	1,339,090	581,827	1,389,218	629,215
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$651,287</b>		<b>\$698,714</b>
<b>Wood, and Manufactures of—</b>				
<b>Timber and unmanufactured wood—</b>				
Sawed.....M feet.	332,934	3,415,546	391,291	4,068,214
Hewn.....cubic feet.	5,616,476	1,160,441	6,406,824	1,236,112
Logs, and other.....		2,796,043		3,945,106
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$7,372,030</b>		<b>\$9,217,432</b>
<b>Exported to—</b>				
United Kingdom.....		3,108,817		4,332,373
Germany.....		1,014,625		1,396,328
France.....		195,027		229,818
Other Europe.....		918,985		1,135,419
British North America.....		1,182,261		1,185,430
Mexico.....		146,105		260,681
Central American States and British Honduras.....		211,961		142,112
Cuba.....		10,328		26,646
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....		63,748		29,144
Argentina.....		19,836		33,769
Brazil.....		1,392		18,434
Colombia.....		13,880		21,294
Other South America.....		27,135		18,320
British Australasia.....		130,621		196,906
Other Asia and Oceania.....		38,206		53,667
Africa.....		278,672		141,059
Other countries.....		10,431		.....
<b>Total timber and unmanufactured wood.....</b>		<b>\$7,372,030</b>		<b>\$9,217,432</b>
<b>Lumber (M feet)—</b>				
Boards, deals and planks.....	694,799	10,116,596	876,689	12,076,237
Joists and scantling.....	31,415	361,194	36,253	423,875
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>726,214</b>	<b>\$10,477,792</b>	<b>912,942</b>	<b>\$13,500,122</b>

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1896		1897	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Exported to (M feet)—				
United Kingdom.....	79,980	\$1,943,908	143,184	\$3,214,340
Germany.....	15,689	347,932	28,729	633,189
France.....	22,284	310,257	19,188	279,466
Other Europe.....	73,777	1,042,684	104,338	1,534,670
British North America.....	38,267	588,044	62,643	869,018
Mexico.....	55,784	742,482	76,627	1,158,754
Central American States and British Honduras.....	6,657	81,599	12,299	189,965
Cuba.....	28,548	320,614	27,451	286,387
Puerto Rico.....	8,842	123,949	9,586	124,510
Santo Domingo.....	5,029	69,099	4,025	65,512
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	45,649	683,548	56,446	813,203
Argentina.....	72,199	955,951	81,186	999,491
Brazil.....	62,162	823,722	53,877	700,077
Colombia.....	3,717	48,066	4,363	58,211
Other South America.....	57,538	664,146	60,303	708,474
China.....	15,111	186,785	7,371	60,709
British Australasia.....	49,776	500,832	63,943	638,761
Other Asia and Oceania.....	27,478	269,909	52,333	498,003
Africa.....	55,713	805,845	44,661	728,012
Other countries.....	1,824	18,830	389	7,441
Total boards, deals, etc.....	726,214	\$10,477,792	912,942	\$13,500,122
All other lumber—				
Shingles.....M.	56,047	111,052	58,508	103,231
Shooks—				
Box.....		514,976		529,432
Other.....No.	643,090	638,330	595,658	597,606
Staves and headings.....		3,250,553		3,908,791
All other.....		2,149,891		3,180,710
Total.....		\$6,670,811		\$8,314,830
Exported to—				
United Kingdom.....		2,014,433		2,256,827
Germany.....		710,219		1,224,522
France.....		365,527		386,084
Other Europe.....		1,000,832		2,417,399
British North America.....		139,330		171,355
Mexico.....		339,496		401,574
Central American States and British Honduras.....		94,192		97,375
Cuba.....		71,570		43,845
Puerto Rico.....		133,138		88,061
Santo Domingo.....		9,958		9,544
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....		543,105		479,080
Argentina.....		193,167		198,459
Brazil.....		12,713		17,472
Colombia.....		16,242		15,574
Other South America.....		194,089		191,077
British Australasia.....		73,338		91,278
Other Asia and Oceania.....		45,945		65,523
Africa.....		109,785		158,074
Other countries.....		3,722		607
Total all other lumber.....		\$6,670,811		\$8,314,830
Manufactures of—				
Doors, sash, and blinds.....		376,960		557,404
Moldings, trimmings, and other house finishings.....		177,061		197,934
Hogsheads and barrels, empty.....		280,846		267,345
Household furniture.....		3,261,209		3,785,143
Woodenware.....		454,651		531,480
All other.....		2,865,748		3,253,110
Total.....		\$7,426,475		\$8,562,416
Exported to—				
United Kingdom.....		2,157,514		2,809,427
Germany.....		552,869		586,384
France.....		294,977		305,273
Other Europe.....		426,337		499,351
British North America.....		1,207,448		1,369,904
Mexico.....		383,384		354,689
Central American States and British Honduras.....		268,994		220,322
Cuba.....		87,884		63,782
Puerto Rico.....		22,544		20,506
Santo Domingo.....		15,166		20,692
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....		21,093	.....	202,069
Argentina.....		82,417	.....	131,388
Brazil.....		108,648	.....	79,258
Colombia.....		47,629		54,570
Other South America.....		187,253		181,689
China.....		16,484		41,689
British Australasia.....		466,338		646,067
East Indies, British.....		9,455		19,364
Other Asia and Oceania.....		148,174		219,080
Africa.....		694,317		758,215
Other countries.....		10,537		8,937
Total manufactures of.....		\$7,426,475		\$8,562,416
Total wood, and manufactures of.....		31,947,108		39,624,800

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1896		1897	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
<b>Wool, and Manufactures of—</b>				
Wool, raw (lbs.)—				
Exported to—				
United Kingdom.....	1,059,797	\$174,445	1,434,093	\$162,621
Germany.....	209,397	28,516	28,062	1,600
Other Europe.....	705,319	101,654	181,712	18,520
British North America.....	2,390,470	311,962	1,977,898	296,497
Mexico.....	2,605,150	238,316	1,696,952	140,609
Other countries.....	5,848	1,027	806	85
<b>Total wool, raw.....</b>	<b>6,945,961</b>	<b>\$855,950</b>	<b>5,271,535</b>	<b>\$619,932</b>
Manufactures of—				
Carpets.... yards.....	342,468	225,207	247,213	189,579
Flannels and blankets.....		37,055		57,373
Wearing apparel.....		365,371		385,845
All other manufactures of.....		235,976		315,011
<b>Total manufactures.....</b>		<b>\$913,809</b>		<b>\$947,806</b>
<b>Zinc, and Manufactures of—</b>				
Ore..... tons.....	30	1,401	5,311	122,765
Manufactures of—				
Pig, bars, plates, and sheets..... lbs.....	3,673,466	187,318	35,893,967	1,756,617
All other manufactures of.....		41,287		72,943
<b>Total, not including ore.....</b>		<b>\$228,605</b>		<b>\$1,829,580</b>
<b>All other articles.....</b>		<b>3,041,527</b>		<b>4,670,766</b>
<b>Total value of exports of domestic merchandise.....</b>		<b>863,200,487</b>		<b>1,032,007,608</b>
Carried in cars and other land vehicles.....		54,969,237		59,308,566
Carried in American vessels: Steam.....		45,397,455		53,694,432
Sailing.....		21,689,531		23,481,110
Carried in foreign vessels: Steam.....		678,997,946		826,851,289
Sailing.....		61,646,818		68,692,156

## RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.)

## MILEAGE.

The statement following shows the mileage in each State, the miles per 100 square miles of territory, and the miles per 10,000 of population, for the year ending June 30, 1896; also for the whole of the United States for a series of years.

## MILEAGE BY STATES.

State or Territory.	Total Mileage on June 30, 1896.	No. Miles of Line Per 100 Sq. Miles Territory.*	No. Miles of Line Per 10,000 Inhabitants†	State or Territory.	Total Mileage on June 30, 1896.	No. Miles of Line Per 100 Sq. Miles Territory.*	No. Miles of Line Per 10,000 Inhabitants†
Alabama.....	3,728.61	7.24	22.02	Ohio.....	8,726.29	21.41	21.23
Arkansas.....	2,554.50	4.82	20.22	Oregon.....	1,513.43	1.60	43.21
California.....	5,055.31	3.24	37.38	Pennsylvania.....	9,919.57	22.05	16.87
Colorado.....	4,590.14	4.43	99.42	Rhode Island.....	220.61	20.38	5.72
Connecticut.....	1,008.30	20.81	12.07	South Carolina.....	2,616.35	8.67	20.81
Delaware.....	317.42	16.20	16.82	South Dakota.....	2,801.41	3.65	76.17
Florida.....	3,125.05	5.78	71.38	Tennessee.....	3,091.15	7.40	15.69
Georgia.....	5,536.36	9.05	25.97	Texas.....	9,519.54	3.63	38.04
Idaho.....	1,065.34	1.29	115.30	Utah.....	1,374.55	1.67	59.06
Illinois.....	10,725.97	19.15	25.04	Vermont.....	987.62	10.81	26.54
Indiana.....	8,373.28	17.75	25.97	Virginia.....	3,640.94	9.07	19.64
Iowa.....	8,521.05	15.86	39.82	Washington.....	2,836.70	4.24	72.47
Kansas.....	8,846.58	10.83	55.38	West Virginia.....	2,063.70	8.37	24.18
Kentucky.....	3,025.13	7.56	14.55	Wisconsin.....	6,166.18	11.32	32.65
Louisiana.....	2,235.99	4.92	17.86	Wyoming.....	1,179.97	1.21	173.00
Maine.....	1,724.87	5.77	23.31	Alaska.....			
Maryland.....	1,900.42	13.19	11.14	Arizona.....	1,314.57	1.16	195.85
Massachusetts.....	2,121.46	28.88	8.47	Dis. of Columbia.....	29.75	49.69	1.15
Michigan.....	7,818.39	13.62	33.36	Indian Territory.....	1,182.02	3.81	58.80
Minnesota.....	6,155.85	7.77	42.26	New Mexico.....	1,486.78	1.21	86.66
Mississippi.....	2,526.04	5.45	17.50	Oklahoma.....	433.57	1.12	62.53
Missouri.....	6,608.47	9.62	22.04				
Montana.....	2,845.34	1.96	192.37	United States—			
Nebraska.....	5,557.53	7.23	46.87	1896.....	182,776.63	6.15	26.00
Nevada.....	915.62	.63	179.49	1895.....	180,657.47	6.08	26.16
New Hampshire.....	1,208.71	13.42	28.67	1894.....	178,708.55	6.02	26.36
New Jersey.....	2,220.21	29.78	13.73	1893.....	176,461.07	5.94	26.31
New York.....	8,127.00	17.07	12.11	1892.....	171,563.52	5.78	26.27
North Carolina.....	3,494.80	7.19	19.29	1891.....	168,402.74	5.67	26.29
North Dakota.....	2,518.56	3.59	123.18	1890.....	163,597.05	5.51	26.05

## EQUIPMENT.

Locomotives—	1896.	1895.	1894.	Cars—	1896.	1895.	1894.
Passenger.....	9,943	9,999	9,833	Passenger service..	33,003	33,112	33,018
Freight.....	20,351	20,012	20,000	Freight service.....	1,221,887	1,196,119	1,205,169
Switching.....	5,161	5,100	5,086	Company's service.....	42,759	41,330	39,891
Unclassified.....	496	588	513				
Total.....	35,950	35,699	35,492	Total.....	1,297,640	1,270,561	1,278,078
Leased.....	2,406	2,562	2,512	Leased.....	177,456	178,607	181,664
				Fast freight line....	44,701	49,472	44,212

## EQUIPMENT COMPARED WITH TRAFFIC.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Passengers carried per passenger locomotive.....	51,471	50,747	54,654
Passenger miles per passenger locomotive.....	1,312,381	1,218,967	1,444,400
Tons carried per freight locomotive.....	37,634	34,817	31,909
Ton miles per freight locomotive.....	4,684,210	4,258,821	4,016,755
Passenger cars per 1,000,000 passengers carried.....	64	65	53
Freight cars per 1,000,000 tons of freight carried.....	1,505	1,717	1,888

\* On basis of 2,970,000 square miles, which covers "land surface" only, and excludes Alaska.

† On basis of 70,301,571 population for 1890, which is reached by adding to the population of the United States in 1890, 62,801,571, an estimated annual increase of 1,250,000 for each successive year.

## TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS.

BY CLASS AND PER 100 MILES OF LINE, FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1896 TO 1893.

Class.	1896		1895		1894		1893	
	No.	Per 100 Miles of Line.	No.	Per 100 Miles of Line.	No.	Per 100 Miles of Line.	No.	Per 100 Miles of Line.
General officers.....	5,372	3	5,407	3	5,257	3	6,610	4
Other officers.....	2,718	1	2,534	1	1,778	1	.....	.....
General office clerks.....	26,328	14	26,583	15	24,779	14	27,584	16
Station agents.....	29,723	16	29,014	16	28,199	16	28,019	17
Other station men.....	75,919	42	73,569	41	71,150	41	75,181	44
Enginemen.....	35,851	20	34,718	20	35,486	20	38,781	23
Firemen.....	36,762	20	35,516	20	36,327	21	40,359	24
Conductors.....	25,457	14	24,776	14	24,823	14	27,537	16
Other trainmen.....	64,806	36	62,721	35	63,417	36	72,959	43
Machinists.....	29,272	16	27,740	16	29,245	17	30,899	18
Carpenters.....	38,846	21	35,564	20	36,328	21	41,878	25
Other shopmen.....	95,613	53	88,661	50	84,359	48	93,709	55
Section foremen.....	30,372	17	29,809	17	29,690	17	29,699	18
Other trackmen.....	169,984	93	155,146	87	150,711	85	180,154	106
Switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen.....	44,296	24	43,158	24	43,219	25	46,018	27
Telegraph operators and dispatchers.....	21,682	12	20,984	12	22,145	13	22,619	13
Employés—account float'g equipment.....	5,502	3	5,779	3	7,469	4	6,146	4
All other employés and laborers.....	88,467	49	83,355	47	85,276	48	105,450	62
Total.....	826,620	454	785,034	441	779,008	444	873,602	515

AVERAGE DAILY PAY OF EMPLOYÉS IN DOLLARS, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1896 TO 1892.

Class.	United States					Class.	United States				
	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.		1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
General officers.....	9.19	9.01	9.71	7.84	7.62	Other shopmen.....	1.60	1.70	1.69	1.75	1.71
Other officers.....	5.96	5.85	5.75	.....	.....	Section foremen.....	1.70	1.70	1.71	1.75	1.76
General office clerks.....	2.21	2.19	2.34	2.23	2.20	Other trackmen.....	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.22	1.22
Station agents.....	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.83	1.81	Switchmen, flagmen, & watchmen.....	1.74	1.75	1.75	1.80	1.78
Other station men.....	1.62	1.62	1.63	1.65	1.68	Telegraph operators & dispatchers.....	1.93	1.98	1.93	1.97	1.93
Enginemen.....	3.65	3.65	3.61	3.66	3.68	Employés—ac'nt float'g equipment.....	1.94	1.91	1.97	1.96	2.07
Firemen.....	2.06	2.05	2.03	2.04	2.07	All other employés and laborers.....	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.70	1.67
Conductors.....	3.05	3.04	3.04	3.08	3.07						
Other trainmen.....	1.90	1.90	1.89	1.91	1.89						
Machinists.....	2.26	2.22	2.21	2.33	2.31						
Carpenters.....	2.03	2.03	2.02	2.11	2.08						

## FINANCES.

## RAILWAY CAPITAL.

Year Ending June 30.	Total.		Common.		Preferred.		Per Cent. of Group Capital.	Per Mile of Line.
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.		
1896.....	\$5,226,527,269		\$4,256,570,577		\$969,956,692		46.46	\$29,484
1895.....	4,961,258,656		4,201,697,351		759,561,305		45.25	28,002
1894.....	4,834,075,659		4,103,584,166		730,491,493		44.77	28,186
1893.....	4,668,935,418		3,982,000,002		686,925,816		44.44	28,184
1892.....	4,633,108,763		3,978,702,245		654,346,518		45.30	29,240
1891.....	4,450,649,027		3,796,239,374		654,409,653		45.28	27,596
1890.....	4,409,658,485		3,803,284,943		606,373,542		46.73	28,194

## FUNDED DEBT.

Year Ending June 30.	Total.		Miscellaneous Obligations.	Income Bonds.	Equipment Trust Obligations.	Per Cent. of Group Capital.	Per Mile of Line.
	1896.	1895.					
1896.....	\$5,340,338,502		\$457,735,531	\$314,425,977	\$50,304,931	50.54	\$30,126
1895.....	5,385,495,573		445,221,472	242,603,226	55,915,327	49.12	31,048
1894.....	5,356,583,019		456,277,380	242,403,681	63,970,204	49.62	31,233
1893.....	5,225,680,821		410,474,647	248,132,730	62,669,282	49.74	31,545
1892.....	5,053,038,050		392,107,940	303,205,522	55,153,595	49.41	31,125
1891.....	4,840,296,412		379,600,800	324,288,690	54,755,157	49.24	30,012
1890.....	4,574,576,131		324,242,541	76,933,818	49,478,215	48.47	29,249

## —Other Forms of Indebtedness—

Year Ending June 30.	Total.	Per Cent. of Group Capital.	Per Mile of Line.	Total Railway Capital.	Per Cent. of Total Capital.	Per Mile of Line.
	1896.					
1896.....	\$616,830,156	5.63	\$3,556	\$10,566,865,771	100	\$39,610
1895.....	605,815,135	5.61	3,532	10,963,584,385	100	63,206
1894.....	611,010,171	5.82	3,662	10,796,473,813	100	62,951
1893.....	540,601,321	5.29	3,411	10,506,235,410	100	63,421
1892.....	538,559,576	5.48	3,339	10,226,748,134	100	63,776
1891.....	453,106,804	4.80	2,958	9,829,475,015	100	60,942
1890.....				9,437,343,420	100	60,340

NOTE.—“Other Forms of Indebtedness” omitted in report for 1896 and is not included in “Total Railway Capital.”

## OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAY STOCKS AND BONDS FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

Items.	Amount Out- standing.	Owned by Railway Cor- porations.	Not Owned by Railway Corporations.
<b>Stocks:</b>			
1868.....	\$5,228,527,200	\$1,101,235,551	\$4,125,291,718
1869.....	4,961,258,656	1,051,688,619	3,909,620,087
1874.....	4,834,075,650	1,128,744,033	3,705,331,626
1893.....	4,668,935,418	1,135,784,339	3,533,151,079
1892.....	4,633,108,763	1,064,286,206	3,568,822,497
1891.....	4,450,649,027	945,227,541	3,505,421,486
1890.....	4,409,658,485	963,853,750	3,445,804,736
1889.....	4,251,190,719	847,740,309	3,403,450,320
<b>Bonds:</b>			
1893.....	4,517,872,063	400,111,363	4,117,760,700
1892.....	4,641,755,548	395,542,915	4,246,212,633
1894.....	4,593,931,754	415,314,637	4,178,617,117
1893.....	4,504,383,182	427,237,804	4,077,145,388
1892.....	4,302,570,963	327,170,787	3,975,400,206
1891.....	4,081,621,675	337,698,175	3,743,923,500
1890.....	4,123,921,557	443,053,242	3,680,868,315
1889.....	4,267,527,859	304,232,502	3,963,295,357
<b>Total stocks and bonds:</b>			
1893.....	9,744,399,332	1,501,346,914	8,243,052,418
1892.....	9,603,014,204	1,447,181,534	8,155,832,670
1894.....	9,428,007,413	1,544,058,670	7,883,948,743
1893.....	9,173,318,580	1,563,022,233	7,610,296,347
1892.....	8,935,679,756	1,391,457,053	7,544,222,703
1891.....	8,532,270,702	1,282,925,716	7,249,344,986
1890.....	8,593,580,042	1,406,907,001	7,186,673,041
1889.....	8,518,718,578	1,551,972,901	7,966,745,677

## STOCKS AND FUNDED DEBT, CLASSIFIED BY RATE OF DIVIDEND OR INTEREST IN 1896.

Per Cent. Paid.	Stocks.	Per Cent. of Total Stocks.	Funded Debt (Exclusive of Equip- ment Trust Obligations).	Per Cent. of Total Funded Debt.
Nothing paid.....	\$3,667,503,194	70.17	\$800,539,442	16.26
From 1 to 2.....	36,603,850	.74	233,550,930	4.42
From 2 to 3.....	138,190,882	2.64	438,582,638	8.20
From 3 to 4.....	87,569,821	1.68	420,346,047	7.95
From 4 to 5.....	200,002,078	5.55	1,270,172,756	24.01
From 5 to 6.....	356,305,879	6.82	1,138,564,031	21.52
From 6 to 7.....	204,150,574	3.91	573,997,946	10.85
From 7 to 8.....	228,390,610	4.37	302,806,486	5.72
From 8 to 9.....	142,144,170	2.72	19,816,000	.38
From 9 to 10.....	5,405,736	.10	15,217,735	.29
Ten and above.....	68,230,475	1.30	16,412,900	.31
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$5,228,527,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>\$5,290,033,571</b>	<b>100</b>

## ANALYSIS OF FUNDED DEBT.

Per Cent. Paid.	Bonds.	Per Cent. of Total Bonds.	Miscel- laneous Obligations.	Per Cent. of Total Miscel- laneous Obligations.	Income Bonds.	Per Cent. of Total Income Bonds.
Nothing paid.....	\$515,029,668	11.40	\$68,918,680	15.05	\$276,611,094	87.96
From 1 to 2.....	202,833,450	4.49	949,480	.21	29,774,000	9.47
From 2 to 3.....	876,887,831	8.84	61,456,807	13.42	238,000	.06
From 3 to 4.....	345,884,309	7.66	73,962,338	16.16	500,000	.18
From 4 to 5.....	1,158,290,661	25.64	111,881,795	24.44	800	.00
From 5 to 6.....	1,017,721,031	22.53	115,413,000	25.21	5,430,000	1.73
From 6 to 7.....	560,758,880	12.41	11,834,056	2.59	1,405,000	.45
From 7 to 8.....	299,514,903	6.63	2,829,000	.62	462,533	.15
From 8 to 9.....	19,103,000	.42	713,000	.16	.....	.....
From 9 to 10.....	13,610,420	.30	1,607,375	.35	.....	.....
Ten and above.....	8,237,900	.18	8,170,000	1.79	5,000	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$4,517,872,063</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>\$457,735,531</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>\$314,425,977</b>	<b>100</b>

## SERVICE.

## PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

Items.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Passengers carried.....	511,772,737	507,421,362	540,688,199	538,580,612
Passengers carried 1 mile.....	13,049,007,233	12,188,448,271	14,289,445,893	14,229,101,084
Passengers carried 1 mile per mile of line.....	71,705	68,572	81,333	83,909
Tons carried.....	765,891,385	696,761,171	638,186,553	745,119,482
Tons carried 1 mile.....	95,323,380,278	85,227,515,891	80,335,104,702	98,588,111,833
Tons carried 1 mile per mile of line.....	523,832	479,490	457,252	551,232
Passenger train mileage.....	382,854,218	317,565,615	326,508,219	385,618,770
Average number of passengers in train....	39	88	44	42
Average journey per passenger, miles.....	25.50	24.02	28.43	23.97
Freight train mileage.....	479,500,170	449,291,238	448,807,223	508,719,506
Average number of tons in train.....	198.81	189.69	179.80	183.97
Average haul per ton, miles.....	124.47	122.32	125.88	125.60

## INCOME.

## GROSS AND NET.

Items.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Gross earnings from operation.....	\$1,150,169,376	\$1,075,371,462	\$1,073,361,797	\$1,220,751,374	\$1,171,407,343
Less operating expenses.....	772,989,044	725,720,415	731,414,322	827,921,399	780,997,996
Income from operation.....	\$377,180,332	\$349,651,047	\$341,947,475	\$392,830,575	\$390,409,347
Income from other sources.....	129,024,731	132,432,133	142,816,805	149,649,615	141,990,783
Total income.....	\$506,205,063	\$482,083,180	\$484,764,280	\$542,480,190	\$532,370,129
Total deductions from income.....	416,573,137	425,968,921	429,008,310	431,422,156	416,404,938
Net income.....	\$89,631,926	\$56,116,259	\$55,755,970	\$111,058,034	\$115,965,191
Total dividends (including "other payments from net income").....	88,097,757	85,961,500	101,607,264	102,941,239	101,929,135
Surplus from operation.....	\$1,534,169	\$29,845,241	\$45,851,294	\$3,116,745	\$14,086,056

## INCOME PER MILE OPERATED.

Items.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
Gross earnings from operation.....	\$6,320	\$6,050	\$6,109	\$7,190	\$7,213	\$6,800	\$6,725
Less operating expenses.....	4,243	4,083	4,163	4,876	4,809	4,588	4,425
Income from operation.....	\$2,072	\$1,967	\$1,946	\$2,314	\$2,404	\$2,262	\$2,300
Income from other sources.....	709	745	813	881	874	830	811
Total income.....	\$2,781	\$2,712	\$2,759	\$3,195	\$3,278	\$3,092	\$3,111
Total deductions from income.....	2,299	2,393	2,442	2,541	2,564	2,410	2,460
Net income.....	\$482	\$316	\$317	\$654	\$714	\$682	\$651
Total dividends (including "other payments from net income").....	484	484	578	606	628	598	574
Surplus from operation.....	\$8	\$168	\$261	\$48	\$86	\$84	\$77

## DETAILED SOURCES OF EARNINGS, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

Source of Income.	Gross Amount		(Proportion- to Total Earn- ings.		(Proportion- to Total Earn- ings and In- come.		(Increase of 1896- over 1895.	
	1896.*	1895.+	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Amount.	Per Ct.
Passenger revenue...	\$266,582,533	\$252,246,180	23.18	23.45	20.83	20.89	\$14,316,353	5.68
Mail.....	32,379,819	30,989,746	2.82	2.88	2.53	2.59	1,410,073	4.55
Express.....	24,880,383	24,294,508	2.16	2.26	1.95	2.01	585,875	2.45
Other earnings, pas- senger service.....	6,691,279	6,114,788	.58	.57	.52	.51	576,498	8.90
Freight revenue.....	736,615,837	729,993,482	68.39	67.88	61.50	60.44	56,622,375	7.76
Other earnings, freight service.....	3,885,890	4,140,850	.34	.39	.30	.34	\$254,990	\$6.16
Other earnings from operation.....	28,574,237	27,088,987	2.48	2.52	2.24	2.24	1,485,250	5.48
Unclassified.....	\$579,398	1532,943	.05	.05	.05	.04	46,455	8.72
Total earnings from operation.....	\$1,150,169,376	\$1,075,371,462	100	100	.....	.....	\$74,797,914	6.95
Income from other sources.....	129,024,731	132,432,133	.....	.....	10.08	10.97	\$3,407,402	\$2.57
Total earnings and income.....	\$1,279,194,107	\$1,207,803,595	.....	.....	100	100	\$71,390,512	5.91

\* 181,982.64 miles of line represented.

+ 177,746.25 miles of line represented.

‡ Decrease.

§ Covers twelve roads making no classification of earnings under the several heads.

|| Covers seven roads making no classification of earnings under the several heads.

## DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

Source of Expenditure.	Amount		Proportion to Total Operating Expenses.		Proportion to Total Expenditures.		Increase of 1896 over 1895.	
	1896.*	1895.†	1896.* Per Ct.	1895.† Per Ct.	1896.* Per Ct.	1895.† Per Ct.	Amount.	Per Ct.
Maintenance of way and structures.....	\$160,344,950	\$143,976,344	20.75	19.84	14.27	13.28	\$16,368,606	11.87
Maintenance of equipment.....	123,381,998	113,788,709	17.26	15.68	11.88	10.50	19,593,289	17.23
Conducting transportation.....	442,217,582	431,148,968	57.20	59.41	39.37	39.76	11,068,619	2.57
General expenses....	86,068,285	85,907,017	4.07	4.95	3.21	3.31	176,268	.49
Unclassified.....	†961,229	\$999,362	.12	.12	.09	.08	61,847	6.88
Total operating expenses.....	\$772,989,044	\$725,720,415	100	100	.....	.....	47,268,629	6.51
Fixed charges.....	850,250,493	858,551,763	.....	.....	31.18	33.07	.....	.....
Total expenditures, operating roads.....	\$1,123,239,537	1,084,272,177	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
Fixed charges, subsidiary roads.....	66,822,644	67,415,159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditures, all roads.	\$1,190,062,181	\$1,151,687,336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## GENERAL BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.

Showing increase and decrease as compared with June 30, 1895, 173,800.12 miles of line represented.

Assets.				
Items.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Cost of road.....	\$3,929,897,770	\$54,987,102	.....	
Cost of equipment.....	570,429,963	12,775,242	.....	
Stocks owned.....	600,786,616	23,971,455	.....	
Bonds owned.....	368,830,203	14,145,593	.....	
Cash and current assets.....	844,559,935	19,462,743	.....	
Materials and supplies.....	68,744,042	8,072,654	.....	
Sinking fund and sundries.....	1130,488,729	5,773,630	.....	
Miscellaneous.....	602,082,887	12,125,168	.....	
Total.....	\$11,615,740,145	\$151,291,580	.....	
Liabilities.				
Capital stock.....	\$5,094,565,549	\$40,823,210	.....	
Funded debt.....	5,362,680,329	65,746,575	.....	
Current liabilities.....	613,097,103	40,739,506	.....	
Accrued interest on funded debt not yet payable.....	20,254,844	2,850,352	.....	
Miscellaneous.....	890,929,540	5,615,425	.....	
Profit and loss.....	115,212,730	.....	\$4,588,488	
Total.....	\$11,615,740,145	\$151,291,580	.....	

## RAILWAY ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888.

Year.	—Employees—		—Passengers—		—Other Persons—		—Total—	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1896.....	1,861	29,969	181	2,373	4,406	5,845	6,448	88,697
1895.....	1,811	25,696	170	2,375	4,155	5,077	6,139	83,748
1894.....	1,823	23,422	324	3,034	4,300	5,493	6,447	81,889
1893.....	2,727	31,729	269	3,239	4,320	5,435	7,346	40,393
1892.....	2,554	23,507	376	3,227	4,217	5,158	7,147	36,632
1891.....	2,660	26,140	293	2,972	4,076	4,769	7,029	33,881
1890.....	2,451	22,836	236	2,425	3,598	4,206	6,535	29,027
1889.....	1,972	20,028	310	2,149	3,541	4,135	5,823	26,309
1888.....	2,070	20,148	315	2,138	2,997	3,602	5,232	25,888

\* 181,982.64 miles of line represented.

† 177,748.25 miles of line represented.

‡ Covers twenty-six roads making no classification of operating expenses under the four general heads and unclassified amounts reported by two roads.

§ Covers sixteen roads making no classification of operating expenses under the four general heads.

|| Sinking fund, \$30,113,795; sundries, \$50,354,934.



## TRANSPORTATION BY EXPRESS COMPANIES.

## MILES OPERATED JUNE 30, 1890, BY COMPANIES.

Express Companies.	Miles Operated			
	Total.	Railroads.	Water Lines.	Stage Lines.
<b>Total</b> .....	174,534.51	160,597.51	10,892.00	3,055.00
Adams Express Company.....	24,918.50	23,300.50	1,437.00	181.00
American Express Company.....	43,128.00	40,133.00	2,863.00	130.00
Camden and Atlantic Express Company.....	78.93	78.93	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Georgetown, and Portsmouth Express Company.....	42.00	42.00	.....	.....
Denver and Rio Grande Express.....	2,100.50	2,100.50	.....	.....
Dominion Express Company.....	252.00	252.00	.....	.....
Earle & Prew's Express.....	384.00	146.00	218.00	.....
Long Island Express Company.....	352.79	352.79	.....	.....
National Express Company.....	1,616.00	1,385.00	231.00	.....
New England Despatch Express Company.....	2,294.00	887.00	1,407.00	.....
New York and Boston Despatch Express Company..	632.28	399.23	233.00	.....
Northern Pacific Express Company.....	4,900.00	4,719.00	181.00	20.00
Pacific Express Company.....	21,322.00	21,127.00	195.00	.....
Southern Express Company.....	21,714.00	21,714.00	.....	.....
United States Express Company.....	21,478.50	20,587.50	891.00	.....
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....	20,098.00	23,128.00	3,246.00	2,724.00
West Jersey Express Company.....	245.06	245.06	.....	.....

## BUSINESS DONE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1890.

(Reported by 15 Companies, 2 Companies Not Making this Report.)

Express Companies.	Number of Freight Waybills Issued.	Number of Packages Carried on Freight Waybills.	Weight of Packages Carried on Freight Waybills. (Tons.)	Number of Money Waybills Issued.	Number of Packages Carried on Money Waybills.	Number of Money Orders Issued.
<b>Total</b> .....	44,475,528	98,118,430	1,646,273	11,614,676	17,258,682	4,598,567
Adams Express Company.....	10,612,212	22,805,904	308,452	2,450,988	3,850,478	.....
American Express Company.....	13,906,866	19,339,432	570,593	3,226,404	4,501,819	2,123,526
Cincinnati, Georgetown, and Portsmouth Express Company.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....
Denver and Rio Grande Express.....	198,212	513,300	15,011	56,616	89,608	36,553
Dominion Express Company.....	10,260	21,996	294	10,020	13,886	.....
Earle & Prew's Express.....	114,000	1,330,000	19,110	48,000	238,100	.....
Long Island Express Company..	419,072	1,079,679	12,298	37,410	48,243	.....
National Express Company.....	606,757	1,171,041	23,369	123,282	207,826	.....
New England Despatch Express Company.....	25,000	75,000	1,375	3,344	9,500	.....
New York and Boston Despatch Express Company.....	224,672	1,349,160	13,967	60,977	179,410	.....
Northern Pacific Express Comp'y	790,800	1,924,500	16,069	111,276	169,320	178,344
Pacific Express Company.....	3,636,661	6,061,606	97,772	1,478,205	2,035,964	457,196
Southern Express Company.....	2,236,686	6,508,576	48,484	633,228	1,049,048	.....
United States Express Company..	7,509,694	13,850,812	297,887	2,148,368	3,183,032	805,312
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....	5,206,566	20,826,334	216,062	1,221,300	1,832,000	997,397

## AMERICAN STREET RAILWAYS IN 1897.

## CLASSIFICATION BY STATES AND METHOD OF PROPULSION.

(From "Street Railway Journal.")

		—Electric—			—Cable—			—Horse—		—Miscel.—		—Totals—	
States.	No. of Roads.	Track Mileage.	Motor Cars.	Trail Cars.	Track Mileage.	Grip Cars.	Trail Cars.	Track Mileage.	Cars.	Track Mileage.	Cars, Engines, etc.	Track Mileage.	Cars.
New England States—													
Maine.....	17	152	225	87	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	155	316
New Hampshire.....	6	63	109	23	.....	.....	.....	4	21	.....	.....	67	158
Vermont.....	5	35	45	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	49
Massachusetts.....	76	1,325	4,298	194	.....	.....	.....	33	444	6	3	1,364	4,927
Rhode Island.....	8	158	476	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	158	639
Connecticut.....	26	372	850	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	372	960
Totals and averages..	138	2,103	5,991	560	.....	.....	.....	40	485	6	3	2,151	7,039
Eastern States—													
New York.....	111	1,559	4,921	814	55	1,214	55	298	2,939	173	2,052	2,085	11,995
New Jersey.....	40	653	1,422	196	.....	2	.....	21	66	.....	.....	676	1,686
Pennsylvania.....	110	1,658	3,510	285	27	156	.....	14	143	10	7	1,709	4,101
Delaware.....	3	32	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	85
District of Columbia..	10	83	245	253	28	142	234	44	211	.....	.....	155	1,065
Maryland.....	11	285	761	136	21	72	36	2	100	2	2	310	1,107
Virginia.....	17	184	291	63	.....	.....	.....	9	25	4	5	197	384
West Virginia.....	6	41	38	4	.....	.....	.....	6	8	9	24	56	74
Totals and averages..	308	4,495	11,273	1,751	133	1,586	325	394	3,492	198	2,090	5,220	20,517
Central States—													
Michigan.....	31	494	1,121	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	497	1,291
Ohio.....	58	1,174	2,347	960	45	251	108	10	21	3	13	1,232	3,700
Indiana.....	25	343	494	230	.....	.....	.....	12	30	.....	.....	355	754
Kentucky.....	11	178	331	228	.....	.....	.....	40	125	.....	.....	218	684
Wisconsin.....	15	282	454	79	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	286	539
Illinois.....	57	1,113	2,124	2,702	82	617	522	28	109	20	229	1,243	6,303
Minnesota.....	11	292	671	318	7	40	.....	4	6	.....	6	303	1,041
Iowa.....	23	219	283	154	.....	.....	.....	11	22	2	4	232	468
Missouri.....	31	499	692	696	101	323	1,490	24	62	.....	.....	614	2,556
Totals and averages..	262	4,584	8,811	5,533	235	1,234	1,120	133	377	28	256	4,980	17,331
Southern States—													
North Carolina.....	8	30	59	12	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	43	74
South Carolina.....	6	10	12	4	.....	.....	.....	35	93	.....	.....	45	109
Georgia.....	13	224	325	42	.....	.....	.....	11	9	9	10	244	386
Florida.....	6	43	40	10	.....	.....	.....	11	16	.....	.....	54	66
Alabama.....	14	88	111	98	.....	.....	.....	14	42	83	107	185	328
Mississippi.....	5	6	3	8	.....	.....	.....	12	17	2	28	20	56
Tennessee.....	19	216	345	91	1	2	.....	5	12	10	10	232	460
Louisiana.....	11	172	470	4	.....	.....	.....	13	19	6	58	191	551
Arkansas.....	9	40	59	41	.....	.....	.....	29	57	5	.....	74	157
Totals and averages..	91	838	1,424	280	1	2	.....	132	268	117	213	1,088	2,187
Western States—													
South Dakota.....	3	7	3	3	.....	.....	.....	6	7	.....	.....	13	13
Nebraska.....	13	187	210	206	.....	.....	.....	23	24	.....	.....	210	440
Kansas.....	10	107	118	77	.....	.....	.....	22	30	.....	.....	129	225
Texas.....	30	267	337	56	.....	.....	.....	54	129	.....	.....	321	522
Colorado.....	10	207	209	213	30	62	80	7	5	22	4	266	633
Montana.....	3	47	36	16	2	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	49	58
Idaho.....	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
Utah.....	4	92	105	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	100	124
Washington.....	22	210	196	18	18	45	15	4	6	.....	.....	232	270
Oregon.....	11	114	186	28	3	16	.....	5	4	21	14	143	248
California.....	47	501	708	119	117	661	48	127	316	67	71	812	1,922
Totals and averages..	154	1,743	2,160	753	170	788	144	248	522	118	91	2,279	4,468
United States.....	953	13,765	29,659	8,877	539	3,610	1,589	947	5,144	467	2,653	15,718	51,532
Canada.....	32	498	836	376	.....	.....	.....	12	33	.....	.....	510	1,245

## CAPITAL STOCK, FUNDED DEBT, AND CAPITAL LIABILITIES.

States.	Capital Stock—		Funded Debt—		Capital Liabilities—		Popula- tion (in 1890).
	Total.	Per Mile Track.	Total.	Per Mile Track.	Total.	Per Mile Track.	
<b>New England States—</b>							
Maine.....	\$2,427,875	\$15,700	\$2,468,000	\$15,900	\$4,893,875	\$31,600	661,100
New Hampshire.....	750,000	11,200	668,500	10,000	1,418,500	21,200	376,500
Vermont.....	499,500	14,300	401,000	11,500	900,500	25,800	332,400
Massachusetts.....	39,330,900	28,900	24,238,900	17,800	63,619,800	46,600	2,239,000
Rhode Island.....	8,390,200	52,900	8,644,200	54,700	17,004,400	107,600	345,500
Connecticut.....	9,686,740	26,000	8,967,100	24,100	18,653,840	50,100	746,300
<b>Totals and averages.</b>	<b>\$61,055,215</b>	<b>\$28,400</b>	<b>\$45,435,700</b>	<b>\$21,100</b>	<b>\$106,490,915</b>	<b>\$49,500</b>	<b>4,700,800</b>
<b>Eastern States—</b>							
New York.....	\$193,317,661	\$92,700	\$177,503,556	\$85,100	\$370,821,217	\$177,800	5,997,900
New Jersey.....	36,123,250	53,500	36,014,000	53,300	72,137,250	106,800	1,444,900
Pennsylvania.....	142,038,445	83,100	77,078,163	45,100	219,116,608	128,300	5,258,000
Delaware.....	614,284	19,200	750,000	23,400	1,364,284	42,600	168,500
District of Columbia..	14,690,100	94,800	4,819,800	31,100	19,509,900	125,900	220,400
Maryland.....	13,498,150	43,500	13,550,000	43,700	27,048,150	87,200	1,042,400
Virginia.....	5,560,250	28,300	5,805,000	29,500	11,371,250	57,800	1,666,000
West Virginia.....	1,540,000	27,500	790,000	13,600	2,300,000	41,100	762,900
<b>Totals and averages.</b>	<b>\$407,388,140</b>	<b>\$78,000</b>	<b>\$316,280,519</b>	<b>\$80,600</b>	<b>\$723,668,659</b>	<b>\$138,600</b>	<b>16,560,900</b>
<b>Central States—</b>							
Michigan.....	\$9,194,846	\$18,500	\$10,576,700	\$21,300	\$19,771,546	\$39,800	2,093,900
Ohio.....	65,485,900	53,100	27,496,502	22,300	92,982,302	75,400	3,672,300
Indiana.....	10,397,550	29,300	9,501,000	26,800	19,898,550	56,100	2,192,400
Kentucky.....	7,521,900	34,500	6,663,300	30,600	14,185,200	65,100	1,858,600
Wisconsin.....	9,435,000	33,000	9,044,000	31,600	18,479,000	64,600	1,698,900
Illinois.....	104,202,525	83,700	79,106,400	63,600	183,308,925	147,300	3,328,400
Minnesota.....	18,809,100	62,100	13,648,000	45,000	32,457,100	107,100	1,801,800
Iowa.....	8,083,000	34,800	4,233,000	18,500	12,376,000	53,300	1,911,900
Missouri.....	29,490,500	48,000	32,539,000	53,500	62,029,500	101,500	2,679,200
<b>Totals and averages.</b>	<b>\$262,630,221</b>	<b>\$52,700</b>	<b>\$193,167,902</b>	<b>\$38,800</b>	<b>\$456,788,123</b>	<b>\$91,500</b>	<b>21,223,400</b>
<b>thern States—</b>							
North Carolina.....	\$611,000	\$14,200	\$710,000	\$16,500	\$1,321,000	\$30,700	1,617,900
South Carolina.....	462,000	10,300	265,000	4,600	667,000	14,900	1,151,100
Georgia.....	4,548,400	18,600	4,784,000	19,600	9,332,400	38,200	1,837,400
Florida.....	328,500	6,000	4,600	100	331,100	6,100	391,400
Alabama.....	5,507,800	29,800	2,665,000	14,400	8,172,800	44,200	1,513,000
Mississippi.....	195,000	9,700	19,500	1,000	214,000	10,700	1,289,600
Tennessee.....	4,937,500	21,300	4,021,000	17,300	8,958,500	38,600	1,767,500
Louisiana.....	11,353,000	59,400	9,163,400	48,000	20,516,400	107,400	1,118,600
Arkansas.....	1,530,375	20,700	982,000	13,300	2,512,375	34,000	1,128,200
<b>Totals and averages.</b>	<b>\$29,471,575</b>	<b>\$27,100</b>	<b>\$22,554,000</b>	<b>\$20,700</b>	<b>\$52,025,575</b>	<b>\$47,800</b>	<b>11,514,700</b>
<b>Western States—</b>							
South Dakota.....	\$275,000	\$21,100	\$75,000	\$5,800	\$350,000	\$26,900	328,800
Nebraska.....	8,437,500	40,200	4,420,000	21,000	12,857,500	61,200	1,068,900
Kansas.....	2,615,000	20,300	2,085,000	16,100	4,700,000	36,400	1,427,100
Texas.....	5,962,500	18,500	5,030,000	15,700	10,992,500	34,200	2,235,500
Colorado.....	10,355,000	38,900	9,719,000	36,500	20,074,000	75,400	412,200
Montana.....	1,700,000	34,700	1,250,000	25,500	2,950,000	60,200	132,200
Idaho.....	54,000	13,500	.....	.....	54,000	13,500	84,400
Utah.....	1,756,000	17,600	1,000,000	10,000	2,756,000	27,600	207,900
Washington.....	8,870,000	38,200	6,200,457	26,700	15,070,457	64,900	849,400
Oregon.....	2,516,300	17,600	2,235,000	15,600	4,751,300	33,200	313,900
California.....	43,065,240	53,000	23,626,600	29,100	66,691,840	82,100	1,306,100
<b>Totals and averages.</b>	<b>\$85,596,540</b>	<b>\$37,000</b>	<b>\$55,641,057</b>	<b>\$24,400</b>	<b>\$141,237,597</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>7,758,300</b>
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>846,131,661</b>	<b>53,800</b>	<b>633,079,178</b>	<b>40,300</b>	<b>1,479,210,899</b>	<b>94,100</b>	<b>62,063,100</b>
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>17,056,800</b>	<b>83,400</b>	<b>6,123,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>23,179,800</b>	<b>45,400</b>	<b>4,829,411</b>

## PASSENGER TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK CITY.

Fiscal Year.	Surface Roads.	Elevated Roads.	Total Traffic.	Fiscal Year.	Surface Roads.	Elevated Roads.	Total Traffic.
1871.....	129,971,000	.....	129,971,000	1884.....	187,403,000	96,700,000	284,100,000
1872.....	138,700,000	167,000	138,867,000	1885.....	193,700,000	103,300,000	297,000,000
1873.....	139,900,000	644,000	140,544,000	1886.....	210,500,000	115,200,000	325,700,000
1874.....	149,800,000	796,000	150,596,000	1887.....	202,400,000	159,800,000	362,200,000
1875.....	164,800,000	920,000	165,720,000	1888.....	197,500,000	173,900,000	371,400,000
1876.....	165,200,000	2,012,000	167,212,000	1889.....	206,300,000	182,800,000	389,100,000
1877.....	163,700,000	3,011,000	166,711,000	1890.....	218,500,000	189,900,000	408,400,000
1878.....	159,900,000	9,200,000	169,100,000	1891.....	226,900,000	201,200,000	428,100,000
1879.....	140,700,000	45,900,000	186,600,000	1892.....	213,500,000	213,700,000	427,200,000
1880.....	142,000,000	60,800,000	202,800,000	1893.....	243,374,463	221,407,197	464,781,660
1881.....	150,400,000	75,600,000	226,000,000	1894.....	245,728,197	202,751,532	448,477,729
1882.....	166,500,000	86,300,000	252,800,000	1895.....	281,949,680	187,614,985	469,564,665
1883.....	176,600,000	92,100,000	268,700,000				

The following table shows the benefits which the transfer system has achieved for passengers on the Metropolitan Street Railway system:

Year.*	Miles of Track.	Paying Passengers. Total Number.	Transfer Passengers		Average Fare. Cents.
			Total Number.	Prop. to Paying. Per Cent.	
1896-97.....	180	177,338,677	56,929,611	32	3.78
1895-96.....	172	145,965,251	23,450,996	19	4.18
1894-95.....	140	109,636,472	9,671,697	9	4.59
1893-94.....	131	107,036,524	5,306,654	5	4.76
1892-93.....	80	63,011,785	3,203,832	5	4.76
1891-92.....	61	45,239,670	2,645,800	6	4.72
1890-91.....	37	39,971,929	2,766,080	7	4.68
1889-90.....	36	39,571,464	2,523,239	6	4.70
1888-89.....	36	37,396,809	2,206,866	6	4.72
1887-88.....	36	37,313,730	1,996,871	5	4.75

## THE RAILROADS OF THE WORLD.

The following compilation is taken from the "New York Railroad Gazette," credited to "Archiv für Eisenbahnwesen," the statistics collected being to the end of the year 1895:

Country.	Length of Railroads. Miles.	Miles Per 100 Square Miles of Population.		Country.	Length of Railroads. Miles.	Miles Per 100 Square Miles of Population.	
		100 Square Miles of Area.	10,000 Miles of Population.			100 Square Miles of Area.	10,000 Miles of Population.
Germany (excluding Luxemburg).....	28,841	13.7	5.5	Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, Martinique, and Porto Rico.....	466	....	....
Austria-Hungary (including Bosnia).....	18,671	7.1	4.3	Total South America..	24,026	....	....
Great Britain and Ireland	20,909	17.2	5.3	British India.....	19,403	1.0	0.6
France.....	24,980	12.1	6.4	Ceylon.....	297	1.1	0.9
Russia (including Finland)	23,455	1.1	2.2	Asia Minor.....	1,100	0.2	0.7
Italy.....	9,236	8.2	2.9	Russia (Transcaspien district).....	890	0.5	12.7
Belgium.....	3,446	30.3	5.4	Siberia.....	1,088	....	2.2
The Netherlands (including Luxemburg).....	1,927	14.0	3.8	Persia.....	34	....	....
Switzerland.....	2,172	13.5	7.3	Dutch India.....	1,289	0.5	0.4
Spain.....	7,548	3.9	4.3	Japan.....	2,237	1.3	0.5
Portugal.....	1,454	4.0	2.9	Portuguese India.....	51	3.5	0.9
Denmark.....	1,409	9.3	6.1	Malay States.....	87	0.3	1.2
Norway.....	1,115	0.8	5.3	China.....	124	....	....
Sweden.....	6,061	3.4	12.3	Siam.....	89	....	....
Servia.....	536	1.8	1.4	Cochin-China, Pondicherry, Malacca and Tonquin.....	201	....	....
Roumania.....	1,617	3.1	3.0	Total Asia.....	26,890	....	....
Greece.....	570	2.3	2.6	Egypt.....	1,250	0.3	1.9
European Turkey, Bulgaria, and Roumelia.....	1,419	1.1	1.6	Algiers and Tunis.....	2,051	0.5	3.6
Malta, Jersey, Man.....	68	....	....	Cape Colony.....	2,444	1.1	14.2
Total Europe.....	155,234	4.0	4.1	Natal.....	401	2.4	7.3
United States.....	181,717	6.0	26.6	South African Republic..	616	0.5	7.3
British North America and Newfoundland.....	16,231	0.5	31.5	Orange Free State.....	621	1.3	29.9
Mexico.....	7,127	1.0	5.8	Mauritius, Réunion, Senegal, Angola, Mozambique, Congo.....	777	....	....
Central America.....	621	0.3	1.9	Total Africa.....	8,169	....	....
Total North America..	205,696	....	....	Australasia.....	13,883	0.3	32.6
United States of Colombia	281	0.0	0.7	Recapitulation:			
Cuba.....	1,076	2.4	6.6	Europe.....	155,234	4.0	4.1
Venezuela.....	634	0.2	2.7	North America.....	205,696	....	....
Santo Domingo.....	72	0.3	1.4	South America.....	24,026	....	....
Brazil.....	7,496	0.2	4.5	Asia.....	26,890	....	....
Argentine Republic	8,893	0.8	19.5	Africa.....	8,169	....	....
Paraguay.....	157	0.2	3.2	Australasia.....	13,883	0.3	32.6
Uruguay.....	1,119	1.6	13.6	Total.....	433,953	....	....
Chile.....	1,967	0.6	5.8				
Peru.....	1,036	0.2	3.5				
Bolivia.....	621	0.2	2.6				
Ecuador.....	186	0.2	1.2				
British Guiana.....	22	....	0.8				

\* Years ending June 30, except 1887-88 and 1888-89, which ended September 30.

## ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS IN EUROPE JANUARY 1, 1896 and 1897.

	1897. Miles.	1896. Miles.		1897. Miles.	1896. Miles.
Germany.....	386	245	Servia.....	6	6
France.....	183	79.5	Sweden and Norway.....	4.5	4.5
Great Britain.....	77	62.5	Bosnia.....	3.5	3
Italy.....	69.5	24	Roumania.....	2	2
Austria-Hungary.....	50.5	43	Netherlands.....	2	2
Switzerland.....	47.5	28.5	Portugal.....	2	..
Spain.....	21.5	17.5			
Belgium.....	21	15	Total.....	878	542
Russia.....	9	6			

The number of lines in operation has increased from 111 in 1896 to 150 in 1897.

## CAPITAL COST AND ANNUAL RECEIPTS PER MILE OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Cost Per Mile.	Receipts Per Mile.		Cost Per Mile.	Receipts Per Mile.
England and Wales.....	\$235,590	\$23,871	Victoria.....	\$62,109	\$4,856
United Kingdom.....	230,119	19,656	Canada.....	54,910	3,107
Scotland.....	106,492	..	United States.....	61,409	7,050
France.....	133,833	11,042	Australia.....	49,183	4,020
Belgium.....	108,921	12,420	India.....	35,089	4,220
British Dominions.....	99,236	..	Tasmania.....	40,554	1,761
Germany.....	98,706	11,451	Cape Colony.....	41,756	4,856
Austria.....	90,520	7,616	New Zealand.....	38,018	2,978
Switzerland.....	95,011	..	Norway.....	35,483	..
Holland.....	90,355	..	Queensland.....	33,663	2,117
Italy.....	82,217	6,300	South Australia.....	34,344	2,949
New South Wales.....	74,197	6,151	Sweden.....	29,603	..
Ireland.....	64,727	..	Western Australia.....	22,484	2,327

## SOME NOTABLE RAILROAD RUNS.

(Compiled from the "Railroad Gazette.")

Date.	Railroad.	From.	To.	Dist. Miles.	Time. H.M.S.	Speed. Miles Per Hour.	Net Speed. Miles Per Hour.	No. of Cars.
May 9, 1893.	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Grimesville.	Looneyville.	1	0:00:35	102.8	102.8	4
July 26, 1890.	P. & O.	Skilman.	B. Meade.	4.1	0:02:30	98.4	98.4	..
Nov. 18, 1892.	Central N. J.	Fanwood.	..	1	0:00:37	97.3	97.3	4
Feb. 26, 1892.	"	..	..	1	0:00:39 1/4	91.7	91.7	4
June 7, 1884.	B. & O.	Belmont.	Warnock.	6	0:04:00	90	90	5
Nov. 18, 1892.	P. & R.	J'kintown.	L'horne.	5	0:03:25	87.8	87.8	..
Ap'l 21, 1895.	Atlantic City.	..	..	1	0:00:41	87.8	87.8	1
Aug. 27, 1891.	P. & R.	..	..	5	0:03:27	86.96	86.96	..
Ap'l 21, 1895.	Atlantic City.	Winslow.	Absecom.	24.9	0:18:06	83	83	1
Aug. 27, 1891.	P. & R.	Noble.	L'horne.	12	0:08:00	82.73	82.78	..
May 7, 1896.	Michigan C.	Windham.	Waterford.	6.6	0:04:48	82.5	82.5	3
Dec. -, 1892.	L. & N. W.	Stafford.	Rugby.	56	0:42:00	80	80	..
Nov. 10, 1895.	C. B. & O.	Neponset.	Buda.	6	0:04:30	80	80	4
Ap'l 21, 1895.	Atlantic City.	L. Park.	Absecom.	49.8	0:37:30	79.7	79.7	1
Aug. 31, 1898.	Great N. (Eng.).	Camden.	Atlantic City.	58.3	0:45:45	78.46	78.46	1
Dec. 22, 1891.	B. & O.	Baldwin.	Leslie.	7.5	0:03:37	78.3	78.3	..
July 9, 1895.	West Shore.	Alabama.	Gen. June.	38.3	0:30:00	72.6	72.6	3
Oct. 24, 1895.	L. S. & M. S.	Eric.	Buffalo.	86	1:10:46	72.91	75.11	..
Aug. 28, 1893.	P. C. C. & St. P.	Seymour.	N. Tower.	42	0:35:34	70.96	70.96	5
Ap'l 17, 1894.	L. S. & M. S.	C'wood.	Saybrook.	42	0:36:00	70	70	..
June 10, 1896.	Atlantic City.	Camden.	Atlantic City.	55.5	0:48:00	69.4	69.4	6
Aug. 8, 1896.	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Syracuse.	Fairport.	70.25	1:01:20	68.73	68.73	2
Sept. 24, 1895.	"	Albany.	Syracuse.	147.84	2:10:00	68.23	68.23	2
Aug. 22, 1895.	L. & N. W. (Eng.).	Carlisle.	..	141.25	2:05:30	67.5	67.5	..
Aug. 21, 1895.	Great N. (Eng.).	London.	Grantham.	105.5	1:51:00	66.5	66.5	..
Aug. 21, 1895.	N. E. (Eng.).	Newcastle.	Edinburgh.	124.25	1:52:30	66.26	66.26	..
May 7, 1896.	Michigan C.	St. Thomas.	Fort Erie.	118.2	1:47:18	66.13	73.68	3
Oct. 24, 1895.	L. S. & M. S.	Chicago.	St. Thomas.	111.2	1:43:05	64.72	67.22	3
Sept. 11, 1893.	N. Y. C. & H. R.	New York.	East Buffalo.	430.32	8:01:07	63.61	65.07	..
Aug. 22, 1895.	W't Coast (Eng.).	London.	Aberdeen.	540	8:51:56	63.54	64.22	..
Nov. -, 1891.	Canadian Pacific.	S. Falls.	Montreal.	127	8:32:00	63.24	63.93	..
Aug. 21, 1895.	E't Coast (Eng.).	London.	Aberdeen.	523	2:00:00	63.5	..	..
Ap'l 20, 1884.	C. N. O. & T. P.	Cincinnati.	New Orleans.	823	8:40:00	60.35	61.77	..
May 8, 1895.	L. S. & N. Y. C.	Chicago.	New York.	964	23:20:00	35.4	41.7	..
Aug. -, 1891.	Central Pacific.	Vancouver.	Brockville.	2732	22:45:00	42.88	..	..
May 28, 1893.	N. Y. C. & H. R.	New York.	Chicago.	964	19:57:00	36.49	39.19	3
Aug. 26, 1894.	A. C. Line.	Jacksonville.	Washington.	780.8	48.2	10	..	..

## THE UNITED STATES PER CAPITA.

## SUMMARY OF PER-CAPITA FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1867 TO 1897.

(Compiled by the United States Bureau of Statistics.)

Year.	Population June 1.	Government Finance (Per Capita).				Gold and Silver.												
		Amount of Money in the United States.	Money in Circulation.	Debt, Less Treasury.	Interest Paid.	Net Ordinary Receipts.	Net Ordinary Expendi- tures.	Disbursements for Pen- sions.	Coin Value of Paper Money, July 1.	Ratio.	Commercial Silver to Gold.	Annual Average Price of Silver in London Per Ounce for Calen- dar Years.	Bullion Value of United States Silver Dollar at Average Price of Sil- ver Exchange at Par.	Coinage Per Capita	Production Per Capita	Imports Per Capita.	Exports Per Capita.	Internal Revenue Per Capita.
1867	36,211,000	20.11	18.28	69.26	8.64	13.55	9.87	.51	71.7	15.57	1.323	...	.66	1.43	.37	.61	1.68	7.84
1868	36,973,000	19.38	18.39	67.10	8.48	10.97	10.21	.65	70.1	15.59	1.323	...	.52	1.30	.38	.53	2.53	6.17
1869	37,756,000	18.85	17.80	64.43	8.32	9.82	8.55	.78	73.5	15.60	1.32	...	.47	1.31	.32	.53	1.51	4.19
1870	38,558,371	18.73	17.50	60.46	8.08	10.67	8.03	.72	85.6	15.57	1.323	...	.60	1.30	.41	.54	1.51	4.79
1871	39,356,000	18.75	18.10	56.81	2.68	9.69	7.89	.74	89	15.57	1.323	...	.53	1.08	.58	.64	2.49	4.79
1872	40,591,000	18.79	18.19	52.96	2.56	9.22	6.84	.74	87.5	15.63	1.323	...	.54	1.06	.89	.71	1.97	3.25
1873	41,077,000	18.58	18.04	50.52	2.35	8.01	6.97	.70	86.4	15.82	1.298	...	.57	1.0	.86	.66	2.03	2.75
1874	42,796,000	18.83	18.13	49.17	2.31	7.13	7.07	.71	91	16.17	1.278	...	.82	1.16	.78	.87	1.56	2.52
1875	43,631,000	18.16	17.16	47.53	2.20	6.55	6.25	.68	87.2	16.59	1.246	...	.75	1.08	.78	.86	2.10	2.52
1876	45,137,000	17.52	16.12	45.46	2.11	6.07	5.21	.62	94.7	17.22	1.156	...	.86	1.08	.86	.83	1.25	2.59
1877	46,363,000	16.62	15.58	43.56	2.01	5.41	4.96	.66	99.4	17.84	1.152	...	1.05	1.04	.84	.83	1.21	2.32
1878	47,598,000	21.52	16.75	40.85	1.71	5.60	5.07	.69	100	18.05	1.145	...	1.24	1.08	.78	.78	1.55	2.47
1879	48,906,000	27.41	19.41	38.27	1.59	6.65	5.81	1.14	100	18.16	1.145	...	1.24	1.08	.84	.84	1.55	2.47
1880	50,155,783	24.04	21.71	35.46	1.46	7.01	5.07	.98	100	18.16	1.138	...	1.24	1.08	.84	.84	1.55	2.47
1881	51,316,000	28.20	22.37	31.91	1.09	7.64	4.89	1.03	100	18.19	1.138	...	1.24	1.08	.84	.84	1.55	2.47
1882	52,449,000	28.20	22.37	28.66	.96	7.37	4.80	1.03	100	18.19	1.138	...	1.24	1.08	.84	.84	1.55	2.47
1883	53,693,000	30.61	22.91	26.20	.87	6.27	4.30	1.04	100	18.64	1.113	...	1.24	1.08	.84	.84	1.55	2.47
1884	54,911,000	31.06	22.65	24.50	.84	5.77	4.30	1.04	100	18.57	1.113	...	1.24	1.08	.84	.84	1.55	2.47
1885	56,148,000	32.57	23.02	22.34	.79	5.77	4.30	1.04	100	19.41	1.065	...	1.24	1.08	.84	.84	1.55	2.47
1886	57,404,000	31.51	23.02	20.08	.71	6.20	4.15	1.13	100	20.78	.993	...	1.24	1.08	.84	.84	1.55	2.47
1887	58,680,000	32.39	22.45	17.72	.65	6.23	4.33	1.33	100	21.13	.978	...	1.24	1.08	.84	.84	1.55	2.47
1888	59,974,000	31.40	22.85	15.92	.53	6.01	4.79	1.45	100	22.10	.985	...	1.24	1.08	.84	.84	1.55	2.47
1889	61,289,000	33.86	22.82	13.22	.47	6.44	5.55	1.86	100	19.76	1.046	...	1.24	1.08	.84	.84	1.55	2.47
1890	62,682,250	34.21	22.41	12.86	.37	6.14	5.18	2.16	100	20.72	.989	...	1.24	1.08	.84	.84	1.55	2.47
1891	63,975,000	34.31	22.41	13.38	.35	5.43	5.18	2.16	100	23.92	.871	...	1.24	1.08	.84	.84	1.55	2.47
1892	65,413,000	36.81	24.44	12.55	.34	5.77	6.87	2.07	100	26.49	.780	...	1.24	1.08	.84	.84	1.55	2.47
1893	66,828,000	34.75	23.87	12.55	.37	4.38	6.18	2.07	100	28.56	.635	...	1.24	1.08	.84	.84	1.55	2.47
1894	68,275,000	35.44	24.33	13.17	.41	4.41	5.11	2.04	100	31.60	.654	...	1.24	1.08	.84	.84	1.55	2.47
1895	69,723,000	34.84	24.33	12.94	.41	4.41	5.11	2.04	100	31.60	.654	...	1.24	1.08	.84	.84	1.55	2.47
1896	71,283,000	32.86	21.10	13.41	.48	4.59	4.94	1.93	100	30.66	.674	...	1.24	1.08	.84	.84	1.55	2.47
1897	72,807,000	34.25	22.49	13.63	.47	4.78	5.02	1.94	100	28.29	...	...	1.24	1.08	.84	.84	1.55	2.47

## THE UNITED STATES PER CAPITA.

## SUMMARY OF PER-CAPITA FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1867 TO 1897—(Continued).

(Compiled by the United States Bureau of Statistics.)

Year.	Customs Revenue—				Exports—				Consumption Per Capita of—										Imports and Exports of—		Immigration—Per Cent of Annual Increase of Population.		
	Average Ad Valorem Rate of Duty—		Excesses of Collecting Customs Revenue.		Domestic Merchandise—		Per Cent. of Domestic Products Exported.		Wheat.	Corn.	Crude Mineral Oil.	Lbs. Cotton.	Wheat.	Corn.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Tea.	Distilled Spirits.	Malts Liqueurs.	Wines.		Raw Wool.	Per Cent.
	On Dutiable.	On Free and Dutiable.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Exports of Agriculture, Per Cent.	Exports of Agriculture, Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.															
1867.....	10.44	4.65	46.67	44.56	3.26	7.73	75.84	12.50	13.45	1.95	58.54	8.48	8.92	23.52	24.1	5.01	1.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.45	33.9
1868.....	9.33	4.34	48.93	46.49	4.65	7.29	70.19	13.45	1.63	65.48	10.51	10.51	6.36	20.44	30.9	6.52	1.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	35.1
1869.....	10.45	4.88	47.22	44.65	2.99	7.29	75.35	12.50	1.63	65.48	10.51	10.51	6.36	20.44	30.9	6.52	1.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.2
1870.....	11.06	4.96	47.08	42.23	3.20	9.77	78.40	12.50	2.24	75.14	12.53	12.53	6.41	22.62	33	6	1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.3
1871.....	12.65	5.12	43.95	38.94	3.18	10.83	70.74	12.50	2.30	76.96	14.10	14.10	4.69	27.19	40	7.91	1.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1872.....	13.80	5.3	41.35	37.00	3.21	10.55	76.10	12.50	2.30	78.96	15.19	15.19	4.79	21.65	40	7.28	1.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1873.....	15.91	4.44	38.53	33.88	3.76	12.12	78.10	12.50	3.60	85.70	16.19	16.19	4.81	22.65	41	6.87	1.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1874.....	13.29	3.75	40.62	34.30	4.47	13.31	79.37	12.50	3.60	86.13	17.00	17.00	4.89	26.14	41	6.59	1.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1875.....	11.97	3.21	44.74	38.19	4.53	11.64	76.95	12.50	3.60	86.13	18.06	18.06	4.98	28.13	42	6.14	1.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1876.....	10.29	2.82	42.75	36.98	4.96	12.72	72.63	12.50	3.60	86.13	19.15	19.15	5.01	30.13	43	5.73	1.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1877.....	9.49	2.67	42.75	37.13	4.47	14.30	77.02	12.50	3.60	86.13	20.24	20.24	5.08	32.12	44	5.28	1.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1878.....	8.90	2.73	41.87	39.07	3.23	16.43	83.25	12.50	3.60	86.13	21.33	21.33	5.16	34.11	45	4.81	1.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1879.....	12.51	3.64	43.48	39.75	3.22	17.23	83.63	12.50	3.60	86.13	22.42	22.42	5.24	36.10	46	4.43	1.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1880.....	12.68	3.78	43.20	39.75	2.95	18.97	77.31	12.50	3.60	86.13	23.51	23.51	5.32	38.09	47	4.06	1.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1881.....	13.04	4.12	42.66	39.11	3.05	19.96	75.00	12.50	3.60	86.13	24.60	24.60	5.40	40.08	48	3.69	1.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1882.....	13.05	3.92	42.45	39.11	2.97	14.96	73.98	12.50	3.60	86.13	25.69	25.69	5.48	42.07	49	3.32	1.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1883.....	12.16	3.47	41.61	38.44	3.44	13.20	72.92	12.50	3.60	86.13	26.78	26.78	5.56	44.06	50	3.05	1.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1884.....	10.82	3.17	45.86	30.13	3.83	12.94	72.92	12.50	3.60	86.13	27.87	27.87	5.64	46.05	51	2.78	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1885.....	10.89	3.80	45.56	30.13	3.83	11.96	72.92	12.50	3.60	86.13	28.96	28.96	5.72	48.04	52	2.51	0.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1886.....	11.85	3.65	47.10	31.02	3.16	11.96	72.92	12.50	3.60	86.13	30.05	30.05	5.80	50.03	53	2.24	0.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1887.....	11.84	3.60	45.13	29.99	3.14	11.96	72.92	12.50	3.60	86.13	31.14	31.14	5.88	52.02	54	1.97	0.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1888.....	12.10	3.62	44.41	29.12	2.96	11.96	72.92	12.50	3.60	86.13	32.23	32.23	5.96	54.01	55	1.70	0.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1889.....	12.36	3.82	44.41	29.12	2.96	11.96	72.92	12.50	3.60	86.13	33.32	33.32	6.04	56.00	56	1.43	0.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1890.....	12.44	2.97	49.58	29.12	2.96	11.96	72.92	12.50	3.60	86.13	34.41	34.41	6.12	58.00	57	1.16	0.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1891.....	12.64	2.97	49.58	29.12	2.96	11.96	72.92	12.50	3.60	86.13	35.50	35.50	6.20	60.00	58	0.89	0.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1892.....	12.64	2.97	49.58	29.12	2.96	11.96	72.92	12.50	3.60	86.13	36.59	36.59	6.28	62.00	59	0.62	0.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1893.....	9.82	2.14	41.76	20.78	4.43	11.96	72.92	12.50	3.60	86.13	37.68	37.68	6.36	64.00	60	0.35	0.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1894.....	10.84	2.20	40.18	21.80	4.43	11.96	72.92	12.50	3.60	86.13	38.77	38.77	6.44	66.00	61	0.08	0.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1895.....	10.84	2.20	40.18	21.80	4.43	11.96	72.92	12.50	3.60	86.13	39.86	39.86	6.52	68.00	62	0.08	0.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1896.....	10.84	2.20	40.18	21.80	4.43	11.96	72.92	12.50	3.60	86.13	40.95	40.95	6.60	70.00	63	0.08	0.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4
1897.....	10.84	2.20	40.18	21.80	4.43	11.96	72.92	12.50	3.60	86.13	42.04	42.04	6.68	72.00	64	0.08	0.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	33.4

## THE PRECIOUS METALS.

## PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Estimates by the Director of the United States Mint.)

Calendar Year.	GOLD		SILVER		
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Commercial Value.	Coining Value.
1873	1,741,800	\$38,000,000	27,660,000	\$35,890,000	\$35,750,000
1874	1,620,563	38,600,000	23,849,000	36,869,000	37,300,000
1875	1,655,725	39,400,000	24,518,000	30,549,000	31,700,000
1876	1,989,162	39,900,000	30,009,000	34,690,000	33,800,000
1877	2,268,788	46,800,000	30,788,000	36,970,000	39,800,000
1878	2,470,800	51,200,000	34,960,000	40,270,000	45,200,000
1879	1,861,787	38,800,000	31,540,000	35,430,000	40,800,000
1880	1,741,500	36,000,000	30,320,000	34,720,000	39,200,000
1881	1,678,612	34,700,000	33,260,000	37,350,000	43,000,000
1882	1,572,187	32,500,000	36,200,000	41,120,000	46,800,000
1883	1,451,250	30,100,000	35,730,000	39,690,000	46,200,000
1884	1,489,950	30,800,000	37,800,000	42,070,000	47,800,000
1885	1,538,925	31,800,000	39,910,000	42,500,000	51,600,000
1886	1,669,125	35,000,000	39,440,000	39,230,000	51,000,000
1887	1,580,875	33,000,000	41,200,000	40,410,000	53,350,000
1888	1,694,841	33,175,000	45,780,000	43,020,000	59,195,000
1889	1,587,000	32,800,000	50,000,000	46,750,000	64,648,000
1890	1,588,880	32,845,000	54,500,000	57,225,000	70,495,000
1891	1,604,840	33,175,000	58,230,000	57,690,000	75,417,000
1892	1,568,875	33,000,000	63,500,000	55,563,000	82,161,000
1893	1,739,323	35,955,000	60,000,000	46,800,000	77,578,000
1894	1,910,813	39,500,000	49,500,000	31,422,000	64,000,000
1895	2,254,760	46,610,000	55,727,000	36,445,000	72,061,000
1896	2,568,132	53,068,000	58,894,800	39,665,000	78,069,000
Total	42,751,613	\$888,748,000	998,410,800	\$982,738,000	\$1,220,820,000

## PRODUCT IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1792 TO 1872.

(Estimates by R. W. Raymond, Commissioner.)

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
April 2, 1792-July 31, 1834	\$14,000,000	Insignificant.	\$14,000,000
July 31, 1834-December 31, 1844	7,500,000	\$250,000	7,750,000
1845	1,008,327	50,000	1,058,327
1846	1,139,357	50,000	1,189,357
1847	889,085	50,000	939,085
1848	10,000,000	50,000	10,050,000
1849	40,000,000	50,000	40,050,000
1850	50,000,000	50,000	50,050,000
1851	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1852	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000
1853	65,000,000	50,000	65,050,000
1854	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000
1855	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1856	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1857	55,000,200	50,000	55,050,200
1858	50,000,000	500,000	50,500,000
1859	50,000,000	100,000	50,100,000
1860	46,000,000	150,000	46,150,000
1861	43,000,000	2,000,000	45,000,000
1862	39,200,000	4,500,000	43,700,000
1863	40,000,000	8,500,000	48,500,000
1864	46,110,000	11,000,000	57,110,000
1865	53,225,000	11,250,000	64,475,000
1866	53,500,000	10,000,000	63,500,000
1867	51,725,000	13,500,000	65,225,000
1868	48,000,000	12,200,000	60,000,000
1869	49,500,000	12,000,000	61,500,000
1870	50,000,000	16,000,000	66,000,000
1871	43,500,000	23,000,000	66,500,000
1872	36,000,000	28,750,000	64,750,000



## PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

The following table shows the production of gold and silver in the world for the calendar years 1873-1896; compiled from United States Mint reports:

## PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1873-1893.

Year.	GOLD		SILVER		
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Commercial Value.	Coining Value.
1873	4,653,675	\$96,200,000	63,267,187	\$82,120,800	\$81,800,000
1874	4,390,031	90,750,000	55,300,781	70,674,400	71,500,000
1875	4,716,563	97,500,000	62,261,719	77,578,110	80,500,000
1876	5,016,488	103,700,000	67,753,125	78,322,600	87,600,000
1877	5,512,196	113,947,200	62,679,916	75,278,600	81,040,700
1878	5,761,114	119,092,800	73,385,451	84,540,000	94,882,200
1879	5,262,174	108,774,800	73,383,495	83,532,700	96,172,600
1880	5,148,890	106,436,800	74,706,273	85,640,600	96,705,000
1881	4,983,742	103,123,100	79,020,872	89,957,700	102,168,400
1882	4,984,086	101,896,600	86,472,091	98,232,300	111,812,300
1883	4,614,588	95,382,000	86,175,023	98,984,300	115,297,000
1884	4,921,169	101,729,600	81,567,801	90,785,000	105,461,400
1885	5,245,572	108,435,600	91,609,959	97,518,800	118,445,200
1886	5,135,679	106,163,900	93,297,290	92,793,500	120,626,800
1887	5,116,861	105,774,900	96,123,586	94,031,000	124,281,000
1888	5,330,775	110,196,900	108,827,606	102,185,900	140,703,400
1889	5,973,790	123,489,200	120,213,611	112,414,100	155,427,700
1890	5,749,306	118,848,700	126,095,062	131,937,000	163,162,000
1891	6,320,194	130,650,000	137,170,919	135,500,200	177,352,300
1892	7,094,296	146,651,500	153,151,762	133,404,400	198,014,400
1893	7,618,611	157,494,800	165,472,621	120,119,900	213,944,400
1894	8,764,372	181,175,600	164,610,394	104,493,000	212,829,600
1895	9,641,337	199,304,100	167,288,729	109,406,800	216,292,500
1896	9,817,991	202,956,000	165,100,160	111,278,000	213,463,700
Total.....	141,723,650	2,929,688,100	2,459,025,160	2,369,697,700	3,179,345,900

## PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

From 1493 to 1885 is from a table of averages for certain periods compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer. - For the years 1886 to 1896 the production is the annual estimate of the Bureau of the Mint.

Years.	GOLD— Total for Periods.		SILVER— Total for Periods.		Per Cent. of P'duction— By Weight. By Value.			
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Coining Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1493-1520	5,221,160	\$107,931,000	42,309,400	\$54,703,000	11	89	66.4	33.6
1521-1544	5,524,636	114,205,000	69,598,320	89,984,000	7.4	92.6	55.9	44.1
1545-1560	4,377,544	90,492,000	180,287,040	207,240,000	2.7	97.3	30.4	69.6
1561-1580	4,398,120	90,917,000	192,578,500	248,990,000	2.2	97.8	26.7	73.3
1581-1600	4,745,340	98,065,000	269,352,700	348,254,000	1.7	98.3	22	78
1601-1620	5,478,360	113,248,000	271,924,700	361,579,000	2	98	24.4	75.6
1621-1640	5,336,900	110,324,000	253,084,800	327,221,000	2.1	97.9	25.2	74.8
1641-1660	5,639,110	116,571,000	235,530,900	304,525,000	2.3	97.7	27.7	72.3
1661-1680	5,954,180	123,084,000	216,691,000	280,166,000	2.7	97.3	30.5	69.5
1681-1700	6,921,895	143,088,000	219,841,700	284,240,000	3.1	96.9	33.5	66.5
1701-1720	8,243,260	170,403,000	228,650,800	295,629,000	3.5	96.5	36.6	63.4
1721-1740	12,268,440	253,611,000	277,261,600	358,480,000	4.2	95.8	41.4	58.6
1741-1760	15,824,230	327,116,000	342,812,235	443,232,000	4.4	95.6	42.5	57.5
1761-1780	13,313,315	275,211,000	419,711,820	542,658,000	3.1	96.9	33.7	66.3
1781-1800	11,438,970	236,464,000	565,235,580	730,810,000	2	98	24.4	75.6
1801-1810	5,715,627	118,152,000	287,489,225	371,677,000	1.9	98.1	24.1	75.9
1811-1820	3,679,568	76,063,000	173,857,555	224,768,000	2.1	97.9	25.3	74.7
1821-1830	4,570,444	94,479,000	148,070,040	191,444,000	3	97	33	67
1831-1840	6,522,913	134,841,000	191,758,675	247,930,000	3.3	96.7	35.2	64.8
1841-1850	17,606,018	363,928,000	250,903,422	324,400,000	6.6	93.4	52.9	47.1
1851-1855	32,051,621	662,566,000	142,442,986	184,169,000	18.4	81.6	78.3	21.7
1856-1860	32,431,312	670,415,000	145,477,142	188,092,000	18.2	81.8	78.1	21.9
1861-1865	29,747,913	614,944,000	177,009,862	228,861,000	14.4	85.6	72.9	27.1
1866-1870	31,360,430	648,071,000	215,257,914	278,312,000	12.7	87.3	70	30
1871-1875	27,955,068	577,883,000	316,585,069	409,322,000	8.1	91.9	58.5	41.5
1876-1880	27,715,550	572,931,000	383,878,009	509,256,000	6.6	93.4	53	47
1881-1885	23,973,773	495,582,000	480,019,722	594,773,000	5	95	45.5	54.5
1886	5,135,679	106,163,900	93,297,290	120,626,800	5.2	94.8	46.8	53.2
1887	5,116,861	105,774,900	96,123,586	124,281,000	5	95	45.9	54.1
1888	5,330,775	110,196,900	108,827,606	140,706,400	4.6	95.4	43.9	56.1
1889	5,973,790	123,489,200	120,213,611	155,427,700	4.7	95.3	44.3	55.7
1890	5,749,306	118,848,700	126,095,062	163,032,000	4.3	95.7	42.1	57.9
1891	6,320,194	130,650,000	137,170,919	177,352,300	4.4	95.6	42.4	57.6
1892	7,094,296	146,651,500	153,151,762	198,014,400	4.4	95.6	42.5	57.5
1893	7,618,611	157,494,800	165,472,621	213,944,400	4.4	95.6	42.4	57.6
1894	8,764,372	181,175,600	164,610,394	212,829,600	5	95	46.8	53.2
1895	9,641,337	199,304,100	167,288,729	216,292,500	5.4	94.6	47.7	52.3
1896	9,817,991	202,956,000	165,100,887	213,463,700	5.6	94.4	48.7	51.3
Total.....	434,568,069	8,983,320,600	8,164,953,183	10,566,700,800	5	95	46	54

## COINAGE.

## COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table exhibits the number of fine ounces and the value of gold and silver coined by the United States, by calendar years, from 1873 to 1896:

## COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER BY THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1873-1896.

Calendar Year.	GOLD		SILVER	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Coining Value.
1873	2,758,475	\$57,022,748	3,112,891	\$4,024,748
1874	1,705,441	35,254,630	5,299,421	6,851,777
1875	1,594,050	32,951,940	11,870,635	15,347,893
1876	2,253,281	46,579,453	18,951,777	24,503,308
1877	2,128,493	43,999,864	21,990,246	28,393,045
1878	2,408,400	49,786,052	22,057,548	28,518,850
1879	1,890,499	39,080,080	21,323,498	27,569,776
1880	3,014,163	62,308,279	21,201,232	27,411,694
1881	4,685,162	96,850,890	21,609,970	27,940,164
1882	3,187,317	65,887,685	21,635,469	27,973,132
1883	1,414,581	29,241,990	22,620,701	29,246,998
1884	1,160,601	23,991,756	22,069,935	28,534,866
1885	1,343,519	27,773,012	22,400,433	28,962,176
1886	1,400,240	28,945,542	24,817,064	32,086,709
1887	1,159,664	23,972,383	27,218,101	35,191,081
1888	1,518,046	31,380,806	25,543,242	33,025,606
1889	1,035,899	21,413,931	27,454,465	35,496,693
1890	690,100	20,467,182	30,320,999	39,202,908
1891	1,413,614	29,222,005	21,284,115	27,518,857
1892	1,682,832	34,787,223	9,777,064	12,641,078
1893	2,757,231	56,997,020	6,808,413	8,802,797
1894	3,348,045	79,546,160	7,115,896	9,200,351
1895	2,883,941	59,616,358	4,407,055	5,608,010
1896	2,276,192	47,053,080	17,868,594	23,080,899
Total	50,509,786	\$1,044,130,051	438,718,784	\$567,232,276

## COINAGE OF THE WORLD.

The table following shows the coinage of gold and silver of the mints of the world for the calendar years 1873-1896:

Calendar Year.	GOLD		SILVER	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Coining Value.
1873	12,462,890	\$257,630,802	101,741,421	\$131,544,464
1874	6,568,279	135,778,387	79,610,875	102,981,232
1875	9,490,892	195,987,428	92,747,118	119,915,467
1876	10,309,645	213,119,278	97,899,525	126,577,164
1877	9,753,196	201,616,466	88,449,798	114,259,332
1878	9,113,202	188,386,611	124,671,870	161,191,913
1879	4,390,187	90,752,811	81,124,555	104,888,313
1880	7,242,951	149,725,081	65,442,074	84,611,974
1881	7,111,864	147,015,275	83,539,051	108,010,066
1882	4,822,851	99,697,170	85,685,996	110,785,934
1883	5,071,882	104,845,114	84,541,904	109,306,705
Calendar Year.	GOLD		SILVER	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Coining Value.
1884	4,810,061	\$99,432,795	74,120,127	\$95,632,084
1885	4,632,273	95,757,582	93,044,475	120,764,574
1886	4,578,310	94,642,070	96,568,844	124,854,101
1887	6,046,510	124,992,465	126,388,508	163,411,897
1888	6,522,346	134,828,855	104,354,000	134,922,344
1889	8,170,611	168,901,519	107,788,256	139,362,595
1890	7,219,725	149,244,965	117,789,228	152,293,144
1891	5,782,463	119,534,122	106,962,049	138,294,367
1892	8,343,387	172,478,124	120,282,947	155,517,247
1893	11,243,342	232,420,517	108,697,783	137,952,690
1894	11,025,680	227,921,082	87,472,522	113,095,788
1895	11,173,855	231,067,438	94,057,903	121,610,219
1896	9,476,620	195,899,517	118,642,018	153,396,740
Total	185,358,002	\$3,831,660,424	2,344,620,840	\$3,081,428,974

## THE COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER BY EACH NATION, 1894-96.

Countries.	1894		1895		1896	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
United States.....	\$79,546,180	\$9,200,351	\$59,618,358	\$5,898,010	\$47,063,080	\$23,089,899
Mexico.....	554,107	29,481,033	504,193	24,832,351	565,985	21,082,397
Great Britain.....	27,633,807	4,002,637	18,547,229	5,776,584	23,402,580	6,470,332
Australasia.....	35,203,648		33,695,008		34,602,786	
India*.....		2,288,504		4,044,935		5,579,692
France.....	1,897,393	772,000	20,845,337	1,544,000	21,719,880	
Germany.....	37,433,154	1,067,945	25,588,334	1,828,038	25,133,476	2,718,393
Russia †.....	2,315,481	233,861	38,590,432	3,696,192	10,284	30,965,566
Finland.....		41,365				
Austria-Hungary ‡.....	40,395,456	10,742,232	18,208,728	9,056,188	33,896,739	7,904,911
Eritrea.....						771,800
Spain.....		3,946,225		205,649		5,386,943
Japan.....	1,576,440	24,131,363	1,515,000	23,883,505	1,125,000	13,399,062
Portugal.....		478,440		119,880		1,900,800
Netherlands.....	70,897	160,800	135,692	140,700		428,130
Norway.....		120,800		80,400		67,000
Sweden.....	165,239	46,443	896,921			109,007
Denmark.....		121,568				
Switzerland.....	463,516	579,000	772,000	44,390	1,544,000	1,930
Turkey.....	84,403	450,018	3,420,717	414,433	50,114	7,473
Egypt.....						562,770
Abyssinia.....		180,759				376
Liberia.....						12,000
Hongkong.....		2,100,000		2,200,000		1,700,000
China.....		6,000,000		3,253,340		8,688,680
Indo-China.....		1,532,087		6,092,709		12,542,772
Tunis.....	232	847	232	847	232	847
Canada.....		144,518				140,000
Newfoundland.....		58,000				98,000
Costa Rica.....		12,517				
Haiti.....		718,753		730,285		
Argentina.....					982,715	
Bolivia.....						1,508,087
Peru.....		4,380,153		4,073,270		2,704,831
Colombia.....		8,252				
Ecuador.....		83,308		1,020,073		169,798
Venezuela.....		193,000				
Chili.....		121,779	8,353,212	4,243,919	5,424,686	677,877
Uruguay.....				1,000,000		
Guatemala.....		3,561,988	145	500,000		
British Honduras.....		50,000		30,000		
British West Indies.....		9,733				
Puerto Rico.....				8,399,222		167,240
German East Africa.....		93,097				392
German New Guinea.....		47,608	11,900			
Monaco.....			386,000		396,000	
Straits Settlements.....		306,000		450,446		453,554
Congo State.....		96,500				193,000
Morocco.....		827,837		854,690		589,985
Bulgaria.....	579,097	2,316,224				
Roumania.....		579,000				
Ceylon.....		142,110		236,850		
Siam.....		2,338,238		2,569,823		3,322,752
Total.....	\$227,921,082	\$113,095,788	\$231,067,438	\$121,610,219	\$195,899,517	\$153,395,740

\* Rupee calculated at coining rate, \$0.4737.

† Silver ruble calculated at coining rate, \$0.7718.

‡ Florin calculated at coining rate, \$0.4052, under the Coinage act of August 2, 1892.

## PRICE OF SILVER AT LONDON.

The table following shows the highest, lowest, and average price of bar silver in London per ounce, British standard (.925), since 1833, and the equivalent in United States gold coin of an ounce 1,000 fine taken at the average price:

Calendar Year.	Lowest Quotation.	Highest Quotation.	Average Quotation.	Value of an Ounce, Fine, at Average Q'tat'n.	Calendar Year.	Lowest Quotation.	Highest Quotation.	Average Quotation.	Value of an Ounce, Fine, at Average Q'tat'n.
1833.....	58½	59½	59 3-16	\$1.297	1865.....	60½	61½	61 1-16	\$1.338
1834.....	59½	60½	59 15-16	1.313	1866.....	60½	61½	61½	1.319
1835.....	59½	60	59 11-16	1.308	1867.....	60½	61½	60 9-16	1.323
1836.....	59½	60½	60	1.315	1868.....	60½	61½	60½	1.326
1837.....	59	60½	59 9-16	1.305	1869.....	60	61	60 7-16	1.325
1838.....	59½	60½	59½	1.304	1870.....	60½	60½	60 9-16	1.328
1839.....	60	60½	60½	1.323	1871.....	60 3-16	61	60½	1.326
1840.....	60½	60½	60½	1.323	1872.....	59½	61½	60 5-16	1.322
1841.....	59½	60½	60 1-16	1.316	1873.....	57½	59 15-16	59½	1.298
1842.....	59½	61	59 7-16	1.303	1874.....	57½	59½	58 5-16	1.278
1843.....	59	59½	59 3-16	1.297	1875.....	55½	57½	56½	1.246
1844.....	59½	59½	59½	1.304	1876.....	49½	58½	52½	1.156
1845.....	58½	59½	59½	1.298	1877.....	53½	58½	54 13-16	1.201
1846.....	59	60½	59 5-16	1.300	1878.....	49½	55½	52 9-16	1.152
1847.....	58½	60½	59 11-16	1.308	1879.....	47½	53½	51½	1.123
1848.....	58½	60	59½	1.304	1880.....	51½	52½	52½	1.145
1849.....	59½	60	59½	1.309	1881.....	50½	52½	51 15-16	1.138
1850.....	59½	61½	61 1-16	1.316	1882.....	50	52½	51 13-16	1.136
1851.....	60	61½	61	1.337	1883.....	50	51 8-16	50½	1.110
1852.....	59½	61½	60½	1.328	1884.....	49½	51½	50½	1.113
1853.....	60½	61½	61½	1.316	1885.....	46½	50	48 9-16	1.0645
1854.....	60½	61½	61½	1.348	1886.....	42	47	45½	0.9946
1855.....	60	61½	61 5-16	1.344	1887.....	43½	47½	44½	0.97823
1856.....	60½	62½	61 5-16	1.344	1888.....	41½	44 8-16	42½	0.93974
1857.....	61	62½	61½	1.353	1889.....	42	44½	41 11-16	0.93512
1858.....	60½	61½	61 5-16	1.344	1890.....	43½	44½	43½	1.04633
1859.....	61½	62½	62 1-16	1.390	1891.....	43½	48½	45 1-16	0.98782
1860.....	61½	62½	61 11-16	1.352	1892.....	37½	43½	39½	0.87106
1861.....	60½	61½	60 13-16	1.333	1893.....	30½	38½	35 9-16	0.78831
1862.....	61	62½	61 7-16	1.346	1894.....	27	31½	28½	0.63479
1863.....	61	61½	61½	1.345	1895.....	27 3-16	31½	29 13-16	0.65406
1864.....	60½	62½	61½	1.345	1896.....	29½	31 15-16	30½	0.67437
					1897 (9 mos.)	23½	29 13-16	27½	0.60653

## RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD SINCE 1837.

From 1837 to 1833 the ratios are taken from Dr. A. Soetbeer; from 1833 to 1873 from Pixley and Abell's tables, and from 1873 to 1896 from daily cablegrams from London to the Bureau of the Mint.

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1837.....	14.94	1722.....	15.17	1757.....	14.87	1792.....	15.17	1827.....	15.74	1862.....	15.85
1838.....	14.94	1723.....	15.20	1758.....	14.85	1793.....	15.00	1828.....	15.78	1863.....	15.87
1839.....	15.02	1724.....	15.11	1759.....	14.15	1794.....	15.37	1829.....	15.78	1864.....	15.37
1840.....	15.02	1725.....	15.11	1760.....	14.14	1795.....	15.55	1830.....	15.82	1865.....	15.44
1841.....	14.98	1726.....	15.15	1761.....	14.54	1796.....	15.65	1831.....	15.72	1866.....	15.43
1842.....	14.92	1727.....	15.24	1762.....	15.27	1797.....	15.41	1832.....	15.73	1867.....	15.57
1843.....	14.83	1728.....	15.11	1763.....	14.99	1798.....	15.59	1833.....	15.93	1868.....	15.59
1844.....	14.87	1729.....	14.92	1764.....	14.70	1799.....	15.74	1834.....	15.73	1869.....	15.80
1845.....	15.02	1730.....	14.81	1765.....	14.83	1800.....	15.68	1835.....	15.80	1870.....	15.57
1846.....	15.00	1731.....	14.94	1766.....	14.80	1801.....	15.40	1836.....	15.72	1871.....	15.57
1847.....	15.20	1732.....	15.09	1767.....	14.85	1802.....	15.26	1837.....	15.83	1872.....	15.63
1848.....	15.07	1733.....	15.18	1768.....	14.80	1803.....	15.41	1838.....	15.85	1873.....	15.92
1849.....	14.94	1734.....	15.39	1769.....	14.72	1804.....	15.41	1839.....	15.62	1874.....	16.17
1700.....	14.81	1735.....	15.41	1770.....	14.62	1805.....	15.79	1840.....	15.62	1875.....	16.59
1701.....	15.07	1736.....	15.18	1771.....	14.66	1806.....	15.62	1841.....	15.70	1876.....	17.88
1702.....	15.52	1737.....	15.02	1772.....	15.52	1807.....	15.43	1842.....	15.87	1877.....	17.22
1703.....	15.17	1738.....	14.91	1773.....	14.62	1808.....	15.08	1843.....	15.93	1878.....	17.94
1704.....	15.22	1739.....	14.91	1774.....	14.62	1809.....	15.96	1844.....	15.85	1879.....	18.40
1705.....	15.11	1740.....	14.94	1775.....	14.72	1810.....	15.77	1845.....	15.92	1880.....	18.05
1706.....	15.27	1741.....	14.92	1776.....	14.55	1811.....	15.53	1846.....	15.90	1881.....	18.16
1707.....	15.44	1742.....	14.85	1777.....	14.54	1812.....	16.11	1847.....	15.80	1882.....	18.19
1708.....	15.41	1743.....	14.85	1778.....	14.68	1813.....	16.25	1848.....	15.85	1883.....	18.64
1709.....	15.31	1744.....	14.67	1779.....	14.80	1814.....	15.04	1849.....	15.78	1884.....	18.57
1710.....	15.22	1745.....	14.98	1780.....	14.72	1815.....	15.26	1850.....	15.70	1885.....	19.41
1711.....	15.29	1746.....	15.13	1781.....	14.78	1816.....	15.28	1851.....	15.46	1886.....	20.78
1712.....	15.31	1747.....	15.26	1782.....	14.42	1817.....	16.11	1852.....	15.59	1887.....	21.13
1713.....	15.24	1748.....	15.11	1783.....	14.48	1818.....	15.95	1853.....	15.33	1888.....	21.99
1714.....	15.13	1749.....	14.80	1784.....	14.70	1819.....	15.33	1854.....	15.33	1889.....	22.10
1715.....	15.11	1750.....	14.65	1785.....	14.92	1820.....	15.62	1855.....	15.38	1890.....	19.76
1716.....	15.09	1751.....	14.99	1786.....	14.95	1821.....	15.95	1856.....	15.38	1891.....	20.98
1717.....	15.13	1752.....	14.54	1787.....	14.92	1822.....	15.80	1857.....	15.27	1892.....	23.72
1718.....	15.11	1753.....	14.64	1788.....	14.65	1823.....	15.84	1858.....	15.38	1893.....	26.49
1719.....	15.09	1754.....	14.48	1789.....	14.75	1824.....	15.82	1859.....	15.19	1894.....	32.55
1720.....	15.04	1755.....	14.63	1790.....	15.04	1825.....	15.70	1860.....	15.22	1895.....	31.60
1721.....	15.05	1756.....	14.94	1791.....	15.05	1826.....	15.70	1861.....	15.50	1896.....	30.66

1897 (9 months).....32.29

## VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, 1895-1898.

(Prepared by the Director of the Mint.)

Country.	Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value January 1			
			1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Argentina.....	Gold and silver...	Peso.....	\$0.98.5	\$0.98.5	\$0.98.5	\$0.98.5
Austria-Hungary.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3
Belgium.....	Gold and silver...	Franc.....	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
Bolivia.....	Silver.....	Boliviano.....	45.5	49.1	47.4	42.4
Brazil.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	54.6	54.6	54.6	54.6
British Possessions, N. A. (except Newfoundland)	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.00.0	1.00.0	1.00.0	1.00.0
Central American States:						
Costa Rica.....	Gold.....	Colon.....	45.5	49.1	47.4	46.5
Costa Rica.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	45.5	49.1	47.4	42.4
Guatemala.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	45.5	49.1	47.4	42.4
Honduras.....						
Nicaragua.....						
Salvador.....						
Chili.....	Gold and silver...	Peso.....	91.2	91.2	93.5	86.5
China.....	Silver.....	Tael.	Amoy.....	76.7	76.7	68.5
			Canton.....	76.5	76.5	68.3
			Chefoo.....	73.3	73.3	65.5
			Chin Kiang.....	74.9	74.9	66.9
			Fuchau.....	70.9	70.9	63.4
			Haikwan I.....	74.9	80.8	69.7
			Hankow.....	71.7	71.7	64.1
			Hongkong.....	**	**	**
			Niuchwang.....	71.9	71.9	64.3
			Ningpo.....	73.7	73.7	65.9
			Shanghai.....	72.5	72.5	62.6
			Swatow.....	70.8	70.8	63.3
Colombia.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	Takao.....	77.2	77.2	69.0
			Tien-Tsin.....	71.4	76.9	74.3
			45.5	49.1	47.4	42.4
			92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6
			26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8
			45.5	49.1	47.4	42.4
			4.94.3	4.94.3	4.94.3	4.94.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8
			4.86.6½	4.86.6½	4.86.6½	4.86.6½
Greece.....	Gold and silver...	Pound sterling.	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5
			21.6	23.3	22.5	20.1
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			99.7	99.7	99.7	49.8
			49.1	52.9	51.1	46.0
			1.00.0	1.00.0	1.00.0	1.00.0
			49.5	53.8	51.5	46.0
			40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2
			1.01.4	1.01.4	1.01.4	1.01.4
			26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8
			09.0	09.0	08.7	07.8
Persia.....	Silver.....	Sol.....	45.5	48.6	47.4	42.4
			1.08.0	1.08.0	1.08.0	1.08.0
			77.2	77.2	77.2	77.2
			36.4	39.3	37.9	34.0
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			41.1	44.3	41.1	37.9
			04.4	04.4	04.4	04.4
			1.08.4	1.08.4	1.08.4	1.08.4
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
Russia.....	Silver +.....	Ruble \$.	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			41.1	44.3	41.1	37.9
			04.4	04.4	04.4	04.4
			1.08.4	1.08.4	1.08.4	1.08.4
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
Spain.....	Gold and silver...	Peseta.....	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			41.1	44.3	41.1	37.9
			04.4	04.4	04.4	04.4
			1.08.4	1.08.4	1.08.4	1.08.4
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
Sweden.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			41.1	44.3	41.1	37.9
			04.4	04.4	04.4	04.4
			1.08.4	1.08.4	1.08.4	1.08.4
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
Switzerland.....	Gold and silver...	Franc.....	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			41.1	44.3	41.1	37.9
			04.4	04.4	04.4	04.4
			1.08.4	1.08.4	1.08.4	1.08.4
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
Tripoli.....	Silver.....	Mahbub (20 piasters).	41.1	44.3	41.1	37.9
			04.4	04.4	04.4	04.4
			1.08.4	1.08.4	1.08.4	1.08.4
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
Turkey.....	Gold.....	Piaster.....	41.1	44.3	41.1	37.9
			04.4	04.4	04.4	04.4
			1.08.4	1.08.4	1.08.4	1.08.4
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
Uruguay.....	Gold and silver...	Bolivar.....	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
Venezuela.....	Gold and silver...	Bolivar.....	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
			19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3

\* Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard.

† Silver the nominal standard. Paper the actual currency, the depreciation of which is measured by the gold standard.

‡ Value of the rupee to be determined by consular certificate.

§ By Imperial ukase January 8-15, 1897, 1½ paper rubles=1 gold ruble.

¶ Customs.

\* The law of February 11, 1885, introduced the gold standard, with an ideal gold peso weighing .500 grams as the monetary unit.

\*\* The "British dollar" has the same legal value as the Mexican dollar in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and Labuan.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER BY THE UNITED STATES.

VALUE OF GOLD COIN AND BULLION IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES,  
FISCAL YEARS 1864-1897.

Year ending June 30—	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.
1864.....	\$11,178,769	\$100,661,634	.....	\$89,482,865
1865.....	6,498,228	58,381,093	.....	51,882,865
1866.....	8,194,261	71,197,309	.....	63,003,048
1867.....	17,024,866	39,023,627	.....	22,001,761
1868.....	8,737,443	73,393,344	.....	64,655,901
1869.....	14,132,568	36,001,498	.....	21,870,930
1870.....	12,056,950	33,631,962	.....	21,575,012
1871.....	6,893,561	66,686,208	.....	59,802,647
1872.....	8,717,458	49,548,760	.....	40,831,302
1873.....	8,682,447	44,856,715	.....	36,174,268
1874.....	19,503,137	34,042,420	.....	14,539,283
1875.....	13,696,793	66,980,977	.....	53,284,184
1876.....	7,992,709	31,177,050	.....	23,184,341
1877.....	20,246,234	26,590,374	.....	344,140
1878.....	13,330,215	9,204,455	\$4,125,760	.....
1879.....	5,624,948	4,587,614	1,037,334	.....
1880.....	60,758,306	3,639,025	77,119,371	.....
1881.....	100,031,259	2,565,132	97,466,127	.....
1882.....	31,377,064	32,587,880	1,210,816	.....
1883.....	17,734,149	11,600,888	6,133,261	.....
1884.....	22,831,317	41,081,957	.....	18,250,640
1885.....	26,691,696	8,477,868	18,213,828	.....
1886.....	20,743,349	42,952,191	.....	22,208,842
1887.....	42,910,601	9,701,187	33,209,414	.....
1888.....	43,931,317	18,376,234	25,555,083	.....
1889.....	10,284,858	59,952,285	.....	49,667,427
1890.....	12,943,342	17,274,491	.....	4,331,149
1891.....	18,232,567	96,362,654	.....	68,130,087
1892.....	49,699,454	50,195,327	.....	495,873
1893.....	21,174,381	108,680,844	.....	87,506,463
1894*.....	72,449,119	76,978,061	.....	4,528,942
1895*.....	36,384,700	66,468,481	.....	30,083,781
1896*.....	33,525,065	112,409,947	.....	78,884,882
1897*.....	85,014,780	40,361,580	44,653,200	.....

VALUE OF SILVER COIN AND BULLION IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES,  
FISCAL YEARS 1864-1897.

Year Ending June 30—	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.
1864.....	\$1,968,843	\$4,734,907	.....	\$2,766,064
1865.....	3,311,844	9,262,193	.....	5,950,349
1866.....	2,503,881	14,848,762	.....	12,344,881
1867.....	5,045,609	21,841,745	.....	16,796,136
1868.....	5,450,925	21,387,758	.....	15,936,833
1869.....	5,675,308	21,134,882	.....	15,459,574
1870.....	14,362,229	24,519,704	.....	10,157,475
1871.....	14,386,463	31,755,780	.....	17,369,317
1872.....	5,026,231	30,328,774	.....	25,302,543
1873.....	12,798,490	39,751,859	.....	26,953,369
1874.....	8,951,769	32,587,985	.....	23,636,216
1875.....	7,203,924	25,151,165	.....	17,947,241
1876.....	7,943,972	25,329,252	.....	17,385,280
1877.....	14,528,180	29,571,863	.....	15,043,683
1878.....	16,491,099	24,531,670	.....	8,044,571
1879.....	11,071,052	20,409,827	.....	9,338,775
1880.....	12,275,914	13,508,894	.....	1,232,980
1881.....	10,544,238	16,841,715	.....	6,297,477
1882.....	8,065,336	16,820,590	.....	8,755,253
1883.....	10,755,242	20,219,445	.....	9,464,203
1884.....	14,504,915	26,051,426	.....	11,546,511
1885.....	16,550,627	33,753,633	.....	17,203,006
1886.....	17,850,307	29,511,219	.....	11,660,912
1887.....	17,230,191	26,204,511	.....	9,004,319
1888.....	15,403,609	28,037,949	.....	12,634,340
1889.....	18,678,215	36,089,248	.....	17,411,033
1890.....	21,032,064	34,873,929	.....	13,841,865
1891.....	18,020,850	22,590,988	.....	4,569,138
1892.....	19,955,066	32,810,559	.....	12,855,493
1893.....	23,193,252	40,737,319	.....	17,544,067
1894.....	13,286,552	50,451,265	.....	37,164,713
1895.....	20,211,179	47,295,286	.....	27,084,107
1896.....	28,777,186	60,541,670	.....	31,764,484
1897.....	30,530,227	61,946,638	.....	31,416,411

\* Ores included.

## WEEKLY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER AT NEW YORK, 1892-1897.

1892.

Week Ending.	GOLD				SILVER			
	Exports.	Since Jan. 1.	Imports.	Since Jan. 1.	Exports.	Since Jan. 1.	Imports.	Since Jan. 1.
January 9	\$2,000	\$4,000	\$65,167	\$65,167	\$355,435	\$355,437	\$73,107	\$73,107
" 16	39,346	53,346	187,152	232,349	494,290	839,095	27,765	100,872
" 23	37,000	90,346	119,783	372,112	616,905	1,456,000	1,383	102,205
" 30	39,028	129,372	177,922	550,034	392,232	1,848,832	4,037	106,242
February 6	344,000	473,372	245,265	805,169	899,937	2,748,709	33,450	134,692
" 13	380,350	863,722	910,348	1,545,517	716,333	3,463,102	29,625	168,717
" 20	1,700,200	2,563,922	473,238	2,018,755	345,437	3,810,539	79,695	248,412
" 27	2,892,426	5,456,348	497,907	2,516,662	363,600	4,177,139	2,612	251,024
March 5	3,661,265	9,117,613	446,720	2,963,382	533,793	4,712,932	30,759	281,783
" 12	1,552,209	10,669,822	856,927	3,820,309	141,783	4,854,715	8,400	290,183
" 19	518,085	11,187,907	697,665	4,517,974	410,570	5,265,285	2,048	292,271
" 26	724,470	12,912,377	863,554	5,381,528	413,523	5,678,808	47,252	339,523
April 2	84,705	13,000,082	101,456	5,482,984	723,050	6,401,858	15,729	355,253
" 9	220,230	13,220,312	158,282	5,641,266	724,198	7,126,056	1,167	356,419
" 16	1,771,860	14,992,172	60,760	5,702,026	157,831	7,283,887	64,061	421,060
" 23	5,315,063	20,307,235	15,708	5,817,735	500,822	7,784,707	33,372	459,432
" 30	2,884,770	23,192,005	39,340	5,957,075	424,064	8,208,773	1,435	460,867
May 7	539,720	23,731,725	31,910	6,017,539	494,892	8,703,665	41,357	502,244
" 14	16,000	23,747,725	45,492	6,063,531	231,416	8,935,081	19,400	521,334
" 21	78,751	23,826,476	58,780	6,122,311	178,638	9,113,719	24,742	546,136
" 28	1,847,565	25,674,041	4,300	6,126,611	450,060	9,563,779	7,617	553,743
June 4	1,658,983	27,333,024	11,495	6,138,106	511,150	10,074,929	46,196	599,139
" 11	7,282,500	34,615,524	30,179	6,168,285	291,183	10,366,112	48,446	648,485
" 18	5,282,500	39,898,024	94,118	6,262,403	157,475	10,523,584	57,710	706,195
" 25	3,709,800	43,607,824	10,982	6,273,385	604,275	11,127,859	87,758	790,821
July 2	1,903,921	45,511,745	1,936	6,285,321	449,551	12,577,412	299,725	1,118,302
" 9	1,092,960	46,604,705	25,469	6,310,790	460,758	13,038,164	71,306	1,189,608
" 16	3,974,500	50,579,205	44,548	6,355,338	440,460	13,478,624	77,437	1,267,075
" 23	1,655,500	52,234,705	18,302	6,373,640	374,325	13,852,949	18,799	1,285,874
" 30	1,004,000	53,238,705	9,239	6,382,879	179,061	14,032,010	36,237	1,322,104
August 6	1,975,000	55,213,705	31,704	6,414,583	470,290	14,502,300	8,579	1,330,683
" 13	1,526,000	56,739,705	8,506	6,423,089	277,431	14,779,731	6,880	1,337,563
" 20	2,600,000	59,339,705	19,517	6,442,606	636,875	15,416,602	3,317	1,340,880
" 27	43,000	59,382,705	29,924	6,472,531	850,273	16,266,875	127,144	1,468,024
Sept'mb'r 3	740,210	60,122,915	52,505	6,528,036	551,194	16,818,069	99,957	1,567,981
" 10	4,578	60,127,493	22,733	6,550,769	484,905	17,303,014	229,515	1,788,496
" 17	28,990	60,156,483	7,233	6,558,002	189,400	17,492,414	55,190	1,843,686
" 24	49,608	60,206,091	463,565	6,600,722	307,750	17,800,164	123,776	1,969,462
October 1	9,605	60,215,696	7,167	6,607,889	176,450	18,076,614	47,359	2,016,821
" 8	256,500	60,472,196	252,530	6,731,424	124,200	18,200,814	14,000	2,130,828
" 15	4,000	60,476,196	244,152	6,738,166	282,775	18,483,589	191,258	2,322,079
" 22	114,150	60,590,346	184,232	6,712,368	497,231	18,980,820	352,337	2,674,416
" 29	49,950	60,640,296	24,720	6,737,128	370,220	19,351,040	6,917	2,681,333
Nov'mb'r 5	106,000	60,746,296	22,961	6,760,089	404,990	19,755,990	146,198	2,827,531
" 12	690,200	61,436,496	311,868	6,872,957	725,300	20,481,290	2,877,703	3,705,233
" 19	1,637,200	63,073,696	220,531	6,893,488	675,356	21,156,646	59,440	2,937,203
" 26	227,350	63,301,046	150,917	6,843,507	750,950	21,907,596	10,100	2,947,303
Decemb'r 3	4,280,146	67,581,192	4,462	6,848,967	1,008,612	22,916,208	32,157	2,979,460
" 10	4,467,125	72,048,317	38,066	6,887,033	498,280	23,414,488	175	2,979,635
" 17	567,312	72,615,629	30,568	6,917,601	416,970	23,831,458	71,809	3,050,944
" 24					718,268	24,549,726	8,824	3,059,768

1893.

Week Ending.	GOLD				SILVER			
	Exports.	Since Jan. 1.	Imports.	Since Jan. 1.	Exports.	Since Jan. 1.	Imports.	Since Jan. 1.
January 7	\$2,128,240	\$2,065,740	\$14,300	\$5,400	\$1,078,720	\$1,078,720	\$1,754	\$1,754
" 14	7,755	2,073,495	25,902	31,302	241,784	1,320,504	18,611	\$18,611
" 21	4,436,400	6,499,895	5,534	36,840	270,230	1,590,734	19,405	\$34,016
" 28	4,235,950	10,735,845	37,420	74,260	568,400	2,259,134	36,515	73,531
February 4	4,008,665	14,744,510	20,804	95,064	537,350	2,796,484	189,676	263,207
" 11	3,319,762	18,064,272	28,832	123,896	729,453	3,525,937	147,476	410,683
" 18	2,752,295	20,816,567	9,861	133,757	387,315	3,913,252	67,292	477,975
" 25	4,893,001	25,709,568	36,962	170,719	537,137	4,450,389	418,507	896,482
March 4	673,080	26,382,648	6,035	176,754	622,585	5,072,974	595,924	1,492,406
" 11	4,219,057	30,601,705	1,659,693	1,836,447	706,841	5,779,815	116,489	1,608,895
" 18	1,479,720	32,081,425	1,315,991	3,152,438	628,175	6,407,990	7,612	1,616,507
" 25	1,475,053	33,556,478	1,105,906	4,258,344	416,775	6,824,765	14,914	1,631,421
April 1	645,225	34,201,703	107,180	4,365,524	620,381	7,445,146	1,425	1,632,846
" 8	2,630,190	36,831,893	508,589	4,874,113	379,962	7,825,108	17,466	1,671,312
" 15	4,890,409	41,722,302	91,083	4,965,196	427,590	8,252,698	19,215	1,690,527
" 22	5,290,500	47,012,802	17,591	5,082,785	420,600	8,673,298	23,663	1,693,190
" 29	3,990,550	51,003,352	19,712	5,102,497	474,350	9,147,648	21,007	1,714,197
May 6	528,184	51,531,536	32,170	5,134,667	709,287	9,856,935	10,241	1,724,433
" 13	516,300	52,047,836	8,423	5,143,090	383,155	10,240,090	31,345	1,755,783
" 20	4,542,000	56,589,836	51,965	5,195,055	236,262	10,476,352	174,448	1,931,231
" 27	4,549,582	61,139,418	10,561	5,205,616	692,455	11,168,807	33,413	1,964,644

## 1893-Continued.

Week Ending.	Exports.	GOLD		SILVER	
		Since Jan. 1.	Imports.	Since Jan. 1.	Imports.
June 8.....	\$6,510,900	\$67,639,118	\$12,199	\$787,512	\$11,956,379
" 10.....	1,005,500	68,644,618	86,908	686,905	12,643,294
" 17.....	14,817	68,659,435	111,716	897,845	13,451,129
" 24.....	13,040	68,672,475	28,396	486,909	14,938,088
July 1.....		68,672,475	602,620	731,015	14,969,053
" 8.....	2,000	68,674,475	1,151,515	1,061,070	15,730,123
" 15.....	2,000	68,676,475	968,415	941,091	16,671,214
" 22.....	5,500	68,681,975	1,173,883	1,123,500	17,794,714
" 29.....		68,681,975	1,752,885	10,994,181	18,666,594
August 5.....	6,500	68,688,475	867,631	11,861,812	19,328,792
" 12.....	6,022	68,694,497	13,214,911	25,076,722	19,826,370
" 19.....		68,694,497	11,248,760	36,323,483	20,082,970
" 26.....	40,500	68,736,397	7,923,458	44,248,941	20,811,194
Sept'mb'r 2.....	10,850	68,746,247	7,426,438	51,675,379	21,543,294
" 9.....	3,900	68,750,147	2,356,405	54,081,844	22,303,334
" 16.....	628,145	69,378,292	1,083,024	55,114,868	23,124,429
" 23.....	277,837	69,656,129	1,299,396	56,414,264	23,642,117
" 30.....	174,300	69,830,429	431,978	56,846,242	24,257,667
October 7.....	269,998	70,100,327	56,189	56,812,431	24,509,045
" 14.....	45,210	70,148,537	64,984	56,907,415	25,049,822
" 21.....	2,819	70,151,356	104,084	57,071,449	25,738,495
" 28.....	24,000	70,175,356	382,417	57,423,886	26,374,665
Nov'mb'r 4.....	6,000	70,181,356	277,608	57,701,474	26,682,515
" 11.....	991,207	70,272,563	2,596,143	60,297,617	27,138,097
" 18.....	31,000	70,303,563	798,839	61,086,456	27,973,198
" 25.....	29,060	70,332,622	80,952	61,177,409	28,909,572
Decemb'r 2.....	113,000	70,445,623	664,182	61,841,574	29,667,728
" 9.....	551,623	70,997,246	72,621	61,914,191	30,637,879
" 16.....	1,740,573	72,737,819	16,323	61,900,514	31,554,183
" 23.....	75,500	72,813,319	179,863	62,110,377	32,637,398
" 30.....	31,935	72,845,254	46,048	62,166,425	33,464,221

## 1894.

Week Ending.	Exports.	GOLD		SILVER	
		Since Jan. 1.	Imports.	Since Jan. 1.	Imports.
January 6.....	\$5,200	\$5,200	\$15,156	\$225,410	\$25,410
" 13.....	212,946	218,146	143,061	802,786	1,758,198
" 20.....	721,150	939,296	158,719	829,006	2,567,202
" 27.....		939,296	113,000	855,588	3,412,790
February 3.....	718,252	1,637,548	303,244	900,309	4,273,069
" 10.....	736,815	2,394,363	100,778	852,759	5,125,858
" 17.....	1,833,900	3,724,293	937,093	872,083	5,997,941
" 24.....	42,400	3,767,693	107,712	843,371	6,841,272
March 3.....	1,786,412	5,557,075	450,061	907,077	7,748,346
" 10.....	299,478	5,856,553	206,056	731,196	8,179,541
" 17.....	1,680,230	7,687,373	183,709	606,277	8,784,818
" 24.....	138,486	7,825,859	148,972	480,572	9,265,390
" 31.....	268,640	8,094,499	190,874	520,160	9,785,550
April 7.....	506,627	8,601,126	339,402	626,631	10,412,181
" 14.....	3,836,000	12,437,126	526,391	645,143	11,067,324
" 21.....	3,446,806	16,082,934	711,804	657,144	11,714,468
" 28.....	1,513,905	17,596,839	315,499	906,413	12,679,811
May 5.....	5,520,328	23,117,165	594,414	822,690	13,502,871
" 12.....	6,585,390	29,702,525	1,254,117	768,667	13,971,478
" 19.....	7,677,450	37,379,975	941,129	881,027	14,852,505
" 26.....	4,434,375	41,814,350	77,068	515,815	15,368,320
June 2.....	5,170,880	46,985,210	1,312,171	567,895	15,986,215
" 9.....	7,400,623	54,385,833	101,229	485,780	16,451,995
" 16.....	2,305,000	56,690,838	13,571	398,598	16,818,591
" 23.....	7,975,972	64,666,805	295,965	426,975	17,245,568
" 30.....	2,915,080	67,581,874	107,712	546,203	17,971,769
July 7.....	2,215,000	69,796,874	1,121,536	469,700	18,261,469
" 14.....	65,1169	70,447,843	77,076	490,000	18,739,769
" 21.....	3,914,522	73,742,425	21,065	501,507	19,231,978
" 28.....	5,314,040	79,066,465	26,352	550,041	19,782,017
August 4.....	3,102,397	82,168,662	67,057	582,048	20,374,065
" 11.....	965,000	83,133,662	553,624	778,195	21,152,290
" 18.....	934	83,134,796	348,084	903,019	22,065,279
" 25.....	587,500	83,722,296	901,855	612,290	22,667,479
Sept'mb'r 1.....	493,000	84,215,296	1,014,111	682,400	23,379,879
" 8.....	65,000	84,280,296	17,093	603,900	23,983,779
" 15.....		84,280,296	189,098	418,701	24,532,480
" 22.....	5,000	84,285,296	200,838	622,333	25,154,813
" 29.....	2,000	84,287,296	50,685	760,675	25,915,488
October 6.....	5,650	84,292,916	22,557	829,368	26,704,856
" 13.....	11,000	84,303,916	249,421	770,132	27,535,008
" 20.....	1,011,400	85,315,316	300,382	594,500	28,129,508
" 27.....	3,000	85,318,316	313,307	575,000	28,705,168
Nov'mb'r 3.....	26,930	85,345,261	16,555	573,072	29,278,240
" 10.....	115,156	85,460,417	33,245	455,200	29,731,440
" 17.....	16,022	85,476,474	6,484	449,584	30,201,021
" 24.....	53,800	85,530,274	47,817	34,842	30,577,833
Decemb'r 1.....	23,000	85,553,274	990,673	631,330	31,189,163
" 8.....	1,273,289	86,826,563	29,598	607,381	31,796,544
" 15.....	3,504,351	90,421,903	57,072	577,778	32,374,322
" 22.....	3,870,300	94,291,193	51,854	908,870	33,283,172
" 29.....	801,500	95,132,693	14,065	637,025	33,970,197



1895.

Week Ending.		GOLD				SILVER			
		Exports.	Since Jan. 1.	Imports.	Since Jan. 1.	Exports.	Since Jan. 1.	Imports.	Since Jan. 1.
January	5.....	\$4,475,336	\$4,454,036	\$66,838	\$23,303	\$502,623	\$501,008	\$55,962	\$54,318
"	12.....	2,069,300	6,553,336	11,115	34,478	688,550	1,190,158	21,486	75,404
"	19.....	5,365,900	11,919,136	197,349	231,827	363,030	1,553,188	23,574	99,378
"	26.....	7,322,000	19,241,136	119,409	351,236	748,454	2,301,642	6,122	103,500
February	2.....	7,282,800	26,523,936	168,107	517,343	576,242	2,877,884	55,744	161,244
"	9.....	87,821	26,611,757	23,225	540,568	613,900	3,491,784	18,128	179,372
"	16.....	63,206	26,674,963	217,889	758,457	550,643	4,042,427	8,201	187,573
"	23.....	101,985	26,776,948	1,272,845	2,031,262	498,102	4,540,529	2,582	190,155
March	2.....	46,000	26,822,948	4,336,703	6,367,965	633,748	5,174,277	23,823	213,978
"	9.....	1,814,400	28,637,348	1,716,252	8,084,217	479,360	5,653,637	48,300	262,278
"	16.....	146,511	28,783,849	1,300,955	9,445,172	482,687	6,136,324	15,684	277,962
"	23.....	789,422	29,573,271	2,207,430	11,652,002	609,984	6,746,306	3,291	281,253
"	30.....	360,989	29,934,240	286,351	11,938,953	452,144	7,198,452	27,548	308,801
April	6.....	553,652	30,487,892	1,323,989	13,262,942	431,210	7,629,662	47,300	356,101
"	13.....	624,712	31,112,604	218,389	13,481,331	646,426	8,276,088	14,397	370,496
"	20.....	714,479	31,827,083	731,569	14,212,930	843,082	9,119,170	45,516	416,014
"	27.....	976,345	32,803,428	982,908	15,145,833	958,040	10,077,210	3,165	447,484
May	4.....	388,797	33,192,225	716,423	15,862,256	693,666	10,770,876	18,437	465,901
"	11.....	900,914	34,093,139	1,653,947	17,516,203	686,617	11,457,493	15,895	481,796
"	18.....	103,922	34,197,061	1,125,937	18,642,140	598,064	12,055,557	55,090	536,886
"	25.....	4,488	34,201,549	1,210,683	19,852,823	873,389	12,928,946	53,734	590,620
June	1.....	173,200	34,374,749	244,840	20,097,663	921,385	13,850,331	32,277	622,897
"	8.....	13,679	34,388,428	24,115	20,121,778	938,672	14,789,003	93,770	716,667
"	15.....	31,089	34,419,517	31,533	20,153,311	818,580	15,607,583	97,536	814,203
"	22.....	12,525	34,432,042	30,876	20,184,187	742,303	16,349,886	19,541	833,744
"	29.....	12,200	34,444,242	1,201,265	21,385,452	747,991	17,097,877	19,449	853,193
July	6.....	136,300	34,580,542	125,000	21,510,452	963,325	18,061,202	68,879	922,072
"	13.....	259,100	34,389,642	15,736	21,526,188	768,300	18,829,502	76,491	998,563
"	20.....	1,531,273	36,370,915	16,794	21,542,982	826,172	19,655,614	42,601	1,041,164
"	27.....	258,500	36,629,415	7,388	21,550,370	734,275	20,389,889	54,584	1,095,748
August	3.....	1,538,400	38,167,815	141,603	21,691,973	876,880	21,266,769	15,533	1,111,281
"	10.....	2,096,800	40,264,615	40,834	21,732,807	899,618	22,166,387	53,250	1,169,531
"	17.....	3,552,000	43,816,615	48,822	21,779,629	805,217	22,971,604	62,380	1,231,911
"	24.....	4,478,700	48,295,315	961,411	22,741,040	881,028	23,852,632	42,779	1,274,690
"	31.....	4,672,500	52,967,815	180,166	22,921,206	950,199	24,802,831	11,995	1,288,685
Sept'mb'r	7.....	4,928,404	57,896,279	278,730	23,199,936	898,356	25,701,187	127,061	1,413,746
"	14.....	7,252,881	65,149,160	27,051	23,226,987	937,351	26,638,538	16,320	1,430,066
"	21.....	1,788,377	66,937,537	116,345	23,343,332	677,631	27,316,179	1,495	1,431,561
"	28.....	2,517,837	69,455,374	67,068	23,410,418	810,200	28,126,369	26,347	1,457,906
October	5.....	326,009	69,781,383	26,530	23,436,948	681,909	28,808,278	17,618	1,475,526
"	12.....	126,710	69,908,093	143,648	23,580,596	624,835	29,433,113	19,341	1,494,867
"	19.....	984,476	70,892,569	1,164,680	24,745,276	774,540	30,207,653	5,660	1,500,527
"	26.....	20,000	70,912,569	188,055	24,933,331	658,304	30,865,957	35,273	1,535,800
Nov'mb'r	2.....	129,355	71,041,924	8,845	24,942,176	877,900	31,743,857	47,100	1,582,900
"	9.....	46,670	71,088,294	13,440	24,955,614	833,285	32,547,122	40,463	1,623,363
"	16.....	3,273,600	74,361,894	175,598	25,131,214	1,096,902	33,644,024	6,157	1,629,520
"	23.....	7,593,299	81,955,163	11,805	25,143,019	701,275	34,345,299	9,878	1,639,365
"	30.....	3,056,538	85,011,701	6,927	25,149,946	638,300	35,243,599	28,943	1,668,341
Decemb'r	7.....	3,579,162	88,590,863	29,644	25,179,590	690,280	35,933,829	66,112	1,734,453
"	14.....	1,222,400	89,813,263	74,685	25,254,275	1,020,060	36,953,889	16,418	1,750,871
"	21.....	7,128,399	96,941,662	437,747	25,692,022	949,527	37,903,416	20,527	1,771,398
"	28.....	2,314,574	99,256,236	151,566	25,843,588	1,000,800	38,904,216	5,062	1,776,460

1896.

Week Ending.	GOLD				SILVER			
	Exports.	Since Jan. 1.	Imports.	Since Jan. 1.	Exports.	Since Jan. 1.	Imports.	Since Jan. 1.
January 4.....	\$1,576,042	.....	\$124,871	\$25,850,484	\$929,119	.....	\$37,386	\$1,777,614
" 11.....	4,036,883	\$5,048,923	52,914	161,919	990,432	\$1,345,929	17,500	53,722
" 18.....	2,426,612	7,475,537	4,728,561	4,890,480	884,047	2,189,976	25,500	79,222
" 25.....	2,537,599	10,103,136	488,937	5,379,417	1,102,650	3,292,616	62,503	141,725
February 1.....	513,504	10,526,640	1,914,761	7,294,178	905,300	4,197,916	70,121	211,846
" 8.....	828,085	11,354,735	3,804,371	11,068,549	922,080	5,119,996	10,006	221,852
" 15.....	518,000	11,872,735	1,487,731	12,586,280	977,885	6,097,881	56,044	277,916
" 22.....	8,250	11,880,985	3,699,927	16,286,207	1,069,045	7,166,926	44,185	322,101
" 29.....	547,500	12,428,485	763,447	17,048,654	1,338,000	8,534,926	51,613	373,714
March 7.....	.....	12,428,485	58,967	17,107,621	884,700	9,419,626	28,886	402,700
" 14.....	12,500	12,440,985	42,985	17,150,606	1,015,244	10,434,870	98,705	501,405
" 21.....	150,000	12,590,985	149,063	17,300,269	1,209,424	11,644,204	72,362	573,768
" 28.....	186,225	12,777,210	37,972	17,338,241	97,049	12,501,343	72,909	646,677
April 4.....	.....	12,777,210	13,729	17,351,970	1,110,780	13,672,123	45,214	691,801
" 11.....	1,634,908	14,412,018	595,770	17,947,740	1,030,860	14,702,983	17,225	709,116
" 18.....	1,072,600	15,484,618	37,244	17,984,984	880,080	15,583,073	55,710	764,825
" 25.....	543,240	16,027,858	20,595	18,005,579	984,484	16,567,557	20,261	785,087
May 2.....	1,496,694	17,524,552	39,838	18,045,417	922,823	17,490,390	50,275	835,362
" 9.....	5,916,207	23,440,759	21,045	18,066,462	967,095	18,457,485	37,827	872,689
" 16.....	4,619,179	28,059,938	38,214	18,104,676	960,700	19,418,185	61,253	933,912
" 23.....	2,759,575	30,819,513	13,877	18,118,553	1,016,650	20,434,835	39,963	970,925
" 30.....	3,934,780	34,754,293	35,896	18,154,439	1,143,171	21,578,006	20,786	991,711
June 6.....	1,834,225	36,588,518	131,303	18,285,802	988,450	22,566,456	43,803	1,035,514
" 13.....	2,436,838	39,025,356	82,212	18,368,014	753,840	23,320,296	143,263	1,178,777
" 20.....	890,730	39,916,086	121,747	18,489,761	1,129,285	24,449,581	29,294	1,208,071
" 27.....	950,000	40,866,086	15,256	18,505,017	572,200	25,021,781	39,221	1,247,292
July 4.....	1,262,625	42,128,711	89,234	18,594,251	966,500	25,988,281	66,499	1,313,791
" 11.....	215,762	42,344,473	25,445	18,619,696	1,403,402	26,791,683	35,001	1,348,792
" 18.....	3,341,978	45,686,451	13,980	18,633,656	1,096,950	27,888,533	62,788	1,411,580
" 25.....	5,087,341	50,773,792	156,863	18,792,519	1,014,915	28,903,448	112,269	1,523,849
August 1.....	117,000	50,890,792	121,787	18,914,256	1,191,850	30,065,298	25,604	1,549,453
" 8.....	26,050	50,916,842	82,980	18,997,216	1,155,367	31,250,665	107,277	1,656,730
" 15.....	10,800	50,927,642	28,450	19,025,666	1,045,845	32,296,510	234,573	1,891,303
" 22.....	6,300	50,933,942	33,841	19,059,507	1,366,826	33,663,336	76,763	1,968,096
" 29.....	.....	50,933,942	2,351,928	21,411,435	1,063,900	34,757,236	21,543	1,989,639
Sept'mb'r 5.....	7,300	50,941,242	4,792,868	26,204,303	991,550	35,748,786	91,423	2,081,062
" 12.....	2,500	50,943,742	14,517,939	40,722,242	1,112,550	36,861,336	17,945	2,099,007
" 19.....	.....	50,943,742	4,881,051	45,603,293	982,261	37,843,597	93,931	2,192,958
" 26.....	.....	50,943,742	7,429,341	53,032,634	1,323,536	39,167,133	73,520	2,266,478
October 3.....	9,500	50,953,242	7,102,727	60,135,361	1,036,936	40,204,069	12,260	2,278,738
" 10.....	3,040	50,956,282	2,213,296	62,348,657	890,200	41,094,269	58,387	2,337,125
" 17.....	20,000	50,976,282	1,735,911	64,084,568	1,139,455	42,230,724	109,817	2,446,942
" 24.....	16,000	50,982,282	5,787,042	69,871,600	847,886	43,078,610	21,615	2,468,557
" 31.....	38,000	51,030,282	7,986,126	77,857,736	942,008	44,020,618	9,755	2,478,312
Nov'mb'r 7.....	32,600	51,062,882	2,020,032	79,877,768	875,500	44,896,118	49,310	2,527,622
" 14.....	106,985	51,169,867	2,079,867	81,957,635	1,002,510	45,898,629	61,462	2,589,084
" 21.....	40,700	51,210,567	764,099	82,721,734	973,850	46,872,478	35,248	2,624,332
" 28.....	32,370	51,242,937	27,891	82,749,625	1,078,794	47,951,242	115,181	2,739,513
Decemb'r 5.....	51,820	51,294,757	6,666	82,756,291	985,290	48,936,532	27,835	2,767,348
" 12.....	50,935	51,345,692	3,524	82,792,815	897,273	49,833,805	28,728	2,791,076
" 19.....	23,250	51,906,794	29,340	82,842,032	1,073,953	50,907,398	50,209	2,841,385
" 26.....	63,940	51,970,734	22,448	82,864,480	1,381,238	52,288,636	37,742	2,879,027

1897.

Week Ending.	GOLD				SILVER			
	Exports.	Since Jan. 1.	Imports.	Since Jan. 1.	Exports.	Since Jan. 1.	Imports.	Since Jan. 1.
January 2.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$42,034	\$.....	\$988,962	\$.....	\$28,536	\$.....
" 9.....	36,800	36,800	132,066	132,066	624,544	624,544	31,280	31,280
" 16.....	62,100	98,900	11,672	143,738	813,000	1,437,544	45,809	77,089
" 23.....	26,400	125,300	37,782	181,520	890,630	2,317,874	99,694	176,783
" 30.....	71,940	197,240	49,620	231,140	890,625	3,208,499	54,818	231,596
February 6.....	54,591	251,831	23,716	254,856	855,175	4,063,674	34,453	266,049
" 13.....	8,000	259,831	31,143	285,999	732,290	4,795,964	29,509	295,558
" 20.....	71,545	331,376	11,596	297,595	1,052,210	5,848,144	20,769	316,327
" 27.....	203,495	534,871	191,046	486,641	1,130,950	6,979,094	65,621	381,948
March 6.....	239,900	774,771	225,021	713,662	820,823	7,799,417	33,742	420,690
" 13.....	127,000	901,771	145,254	858,916	1,038,768	8,838,200	12,700	433,390
" 20.....	138,450	1,085,221	129,353	988,269	991,283	9,829,488	39,017	472,407
" 27.....	6,800	1,042,021	46,671	1,034,940	911,640	10,741,108	16,072	488,479
April 3.....	16,300	1,058,321	43,621	1,063,561	1,023,648	11,769,756	67,029	555,508
" 10.....	2,000	1,060,321	18,651	1,102,212	976,731	12,746,487	35,363	590,871
" 17.....	10,000	1,070,321	5,262	1,107,474	964,560	13,711,047	43,208	639,074
" 24.....	15,930	1,086,251	54,895	1,162,369	958,425	14,669,472	80,340	719,414
May 1.....	6,532,872	7,620,123	174,976	1,337,345	970,410	15,639,882	29,434	748,848
" 8.....	2,621,249	10,241,372	91,541	1,428,886	876,100	16,515,982	59,867	806,715
" 15.....	2,890,234	13,101,606	71,646	1,500,532	899,000	17,414,982	64,465	873,180
" 22.....	1,208,454	14,311,060	27,544	1,528,076	913,453	18,328,435	57,350	930,530
" 29.....	2,850,000	17,161,060	44,612	1,572,688	954,504	19,182,939	146,054	1,076,584
June 5.....	1,160,800	18,321,860	73,709	1,652,397	921,845	20,104,784	50,488	1,127,072
" 12.....	263,194	18,585,054	66,472	1,718,869	978,146	21,082,930	22,896	1,149,968
" 19.....	953,800	19,538,854	58,454	1,777,323	772,292	21,855,222	73,751	1,223,659
" 26.....	4,806,266	24,345,120	73,999	1,851,322	1,069,813	22,925,035	77,498	1,306,157
July 3.....	.....	24,345,120	63,477	1,914,799	783,083	23,708,118	92,718	1,398,875
" 10.....	9,302	24,354,422	37,666	2,953,465	872,918	24,581,036	49,431	1,448,306
" 17.....	4,300	24,358,722	22,175	1,974,640	768,906	25,349,642	55,323	1,503,629
" 24.....	800,500	25,159,222	51,824	2,026,464	1,038,543	26,388,185	77,187	1,580,816
" 31.....	3,711,785	28,871,007	68,662	2,095,126	1,005,724	27,393,909	55,599	1,636,415
August 7.....	757,900	29,628,907	297,352	2,392,478	964,770	28,378,679	60,218	1,696,638
" 14.....	.....	29,628,907	344,964	2,737,412	917,849	29,296,028	53,202	1,749,835
" 21.....	.....	29,628,907	420,808	3,157,920	1,004,725	30,300,753	43,726	1,793,561
" 28.....	8,170	29,632,077	782,372	3,940,292	943,715	31,244,468	109,872	1,903,433
Sept'mb'r 4.....	.....	29,632,077	31,078	3,971,370	766,449	32,010,917	54,180	1,957,613
" 11.....	8,000	29,640,077	101,626	4,072,996	676,361	32,687,278	19,331	1,976,944
" 18.....	7,625	29,647,702	95,515	4,168,511	745,200	33,432,598	38,071	2,015,015
" 25.....	33,915	29,687,617	55,184	4,223,645	913,205	34,345,803	86,242	2,101,257
October 2.....	10,940	29,698,557	1,020,234	5,243,879	874,195	35,219,998	88,060	2,189,317
" 9.....	11,365	29,709,922	1,446,015	6,699,894	854,937	36,074,935	64,610	2,253,927
" 16.....	.....	29,709,922	1,762,966	8,452,860	953,046	37,027,981	54,913	2,308,840
" 23.....	5,000	29,714,922	4,562,841	13,015,701	916,703	37,944,684	96,236	2,405,076
" 30.....	30,624	29,745,546	199,829	13,215,530	965,789	38,910,473	70,668	2,475,744
Nov'mb'r 6.....	18,180	29,763,726	79,901	13,295,431	786,671	39,697,144	94,306	2,570,050
" 13.....	9,792	29,773,518	62,114	13,357,545	848,947	40,545,991	94,603	2,664,653
" 20.....	30,505	29,804,023	120,243	13,477,788	881,108	41,427,094	75,915	2,740,568
" 27.....	13,698	29,817,721	21,525	13,499,313	917,911	42,345,035	59,743	2,800,311
Decemb'r 4.....	21,915	29,839,636	65,639	13,564,952	943,816	43,288,871	95,386	2,895,697
" 11.....	21,305	29,860,941	42,865	13,607,817	899,029	44,186,900	64,352	2,960,049
" 18.....	38,250	29,899,191	42,429	13,650,246	936,693	45,123,593	69,906	3,029,955
" 25.....	15,685	29,914,856	38,870	13,689,116	668,075	45,791,668	46,966	3,076,921
" 31.....	5,100	29,919,956	104,832	13,793,948	1,390,345	47,182,013	26,066	3,111,957

## MONETARY CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Report of the Treasurer of the United States.)

## UNITED STATES PAPER CURRENCY OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1862.

Fiscal Year.	Old Demand Notes.	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes of 1890.	Fractional Currency.	Total Notes.
1862	\$51,105,225	\$94,620,000			\$147,725,225
1863	3,384,000	357,646,589		\$20,192,456	411,222,045
1864	799,067	447,300,203		22,324,253	470,418,533
1865	472,068	451,066,427		25,038,128	456,572,180
1866	272,162	400,780,345		27,006,875	428,061,343
1867	208,432	371,783,587		28,474,623	400,466,632
1868	143,912	356,000,000		32,727,908	388,871,820
1869	123,739	356,000,000		32,114,637	384,238,376
1870	106,256	356,000,000		39,878,684	393,984,940
1871	84,505	356,000,000		40,582,874	393,679,380
1872	88,236	357,500,000		40,855,835	398,444,131
1873	79,967	356,000,000		44,799,265	400,879,232
1874	76,732	381,999,073		45,912,003	427,967,808
1875	70,107	375,771,590		42,129,424	417,971,111
1876	66,917	369,772,284		34,446,595	404,235,796
1877	63,962	359,764,332		20,406,187	380,231,431
1878	62,237	346,681,016		16,547,768	369,281,023
1879	41,470	346,681,016		15,642,610	363,585,066
1880	60,975	346,681,016		15,580,862	363,332,853
1881	60,535	346,681,016		15,481,961	363,223,442
1882	59,086	346,681,016		15,422,186	363,163,897
1883	58,935	346,681,016		15,376,629	363,116,630
1884	58,440	346,681,016		15,355,999	363,085,455
1885	57,950	346,681,016		15,340,114	363,079,080
1886	57,445	346,681,016		15,330,025	363,068,496
1887	57,180	346,681,016		15,322,902	363,061,048
1888	56,807	346,681,016		15,296,562	363,065,405
1889	56,442	346,681,016		15,262,628	363,030,087
1890	56,062	346,681,016	\$50,228,417	15,267,449	363,024,497
1891	55,647	346,681,016	101,712,071	15,283,017	412,748,066
1892	55,647	346,681,016	147,180,227	15,279,400	463,726,136
1893	55,647	346,681,016	152,584,417	15,276,442	508,603,393
1894	54,847	346,681,016	146,068,400	15,273,075	514,598,356
1895	54,847	346,681,016	129,636,280	15,267,122	508,094,319
1896	54,347	346,681,016	114,867,280	15,263,640	491,658,766
1897					476,866,224

Fiscal Year.	Gold Certificates.	Silver Certificates.	Currency Certificates.	Total Certificates.	Grand Total.
1862					\$147,725,225
1863					411,222,045
1864					470,418,533
1865					456,572,180
1866	\$10,947,890			\$10,947,890	439,008,203
1867	18,778,580			18,778,580	419,240,232
1868	17,678,640			17,678,640	408,550,480
1869	33,086,180			33,086,180	421,224,558
1870	34,547,120			34,547,120	430,582,080
1871	19,886,300			19,886,300	418,565,680
1872	32,086,300			32,086,300	430,580,481
1873	36,480,000			36,480,000	472,149,332
1874	22,825,100		\$31,810,000	54,635,100	509,806,968
1875	21,796,900		59,045,000	80,841,900	498,812,411
1876	28,661,400		33,140,000	61,821,400	468,107,196
1877	41,572,600		33,969,000	75,541,600	475,784,031
1878	44,397,000	\$1,850,410	46,245,000	92,462,410	455,752,429
1879	15,413,700	2,539,950	29,330,000	47,283,650	409,868,746
1880	8,004,000	12,374,270	14,275,000	34,653,270	396,966,773
1881	5,782,920	51,166,530	11,615,000	68,564,450	430,787,492
1882	5,037,120	66,086,710	13,360,000	84,483,830	448,637,727
1883	82,378,040	88,616,581	13,190,000	184,175,471	548,292,101
1884	98,332,060	120,801,691	12,230,000	231,514,351	593,606,806
1885	140,323,140	139,801,646	29,286,000	309,500,786	671,588,896
1886	131,174,245	115,977,675	18,110,000	265,261,920	627,330,408
1887	121,438,617	145,543,530	9,020,000	276,002,147	638,111,015
1888	142,023,120	229,491,772	14,865,000	386,379,922	744,416,327
1889	154,048,552	282,629,746	17,195,000	453,873,298	795,908,335
1890	157,542,979	301,536,751	12,390,000	471,472,730	833,497,227
1891	132,461,429	314,715,185	23,780,000	470,956,614	903,305,312
1892	150,598,929	331,614,304	30,420,000	512,633,233	982,381,368
1893	62,846,180	330,877,504	12,405,000	406,208,683	945,412,026
1894	66,387,899	337,148,504	59,235,000	462,771,403	977,364,759
1895	48,469,959	323,884,504	53,795,000	426,159,463	941,253,782
1896	42,618,189	342,619,504	32,210,000	417,647,693	900,333,450
1897	38,782,169	375,479,504	62,340,000	476,601,673	853,467,957

**ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF ALL KINDS OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION AT THE  
END OF MONTH, FROM JUNE, 1878.**

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Total.
1878—June.....	\$84,739,774	\$65,773,465	\$584,790,782	\$71,149,780	\$806,453,781
1879—January.....	100,442,571	74,924,840	586,691,300	57,925,020	819,983,746
July.....	112,540,956	72,035,108	604,945,988	56,218,070	845,740,132
1880—January.....	185,834,585	75,113,046	658,682,918	27,024,454	946,655,018
July.....	231,328,438	73,810,581	649,125,808	29,857,950	984,123,786
1881—January.....	288,797,802	83,603,719	665,008,113	51,936,037	1,089,345,671
July.....	326,418,554	82,196,436	668,436,631	57,076,012	1,134,127,633
1882—January.....	350,912,800	88,977,803	672,469,391	78,047,700	1,199,407,754
July.....	359,573,222	84,782,815	681,257,157	71,994,160	1,177,607,354
1883—January.....	355,115,223	91,477,616	663,913,336	128,538,490	1,239,041,735
July.....	342,038,527	89,051,107	655,819,193	146,682,281	1,233,591,108
1884—January.....	346,418,091	89,921,972	638,458,888	191,255,051	1,266,054,002
July.....	339,167,112	85,425,943	630,489,045	199,794,851	1,254,876,951
1885—January.....	341,690,962	86,487,800	614,891,806	255,924,191	1,288,964,759
February.....	341,133,130	85,488,407	611,616,173	254,351,241	1,292,588,951
March.....	342,727,561	84,386,833	613,582,193	254,357,766	1,295,054,243
April.....	342,712,570	83,715,749	611,110,470	260,078,746	1,297,617,535
May.....	342,763,852	82,536,640	603,447,066	260,563,106	1,289,310,754
June.....	341,668,411	82,174,190	608,545,007	257,845,676	1,290,233,284
July.....	340,612,138	88,879,327	605,556,730	253,581,106	1,288,632,301
August.....	342,131,762	91,640,896	598,987,959	250,829,788	1,283,489,393
September.....	345,985,470	96,603,916	595,703,398	234,979,508	1,282,272,290
October.....	349,085,781	101,456,746	610,826,521	220,312,532	1,281,681,580
November.....	355,181,306	97,261,300	614,363,864	215,811,734	1,282,618,294
December.....	359,629,546	99,745,519	616,114,352	212,320,066	1,287,818,483
1886—January.....	362,757,418	97,466,854	605,830,732	219,636,500	1,285,700,564
February.....	361,083,821	97,549,382	608,823,642	208,947,866	1,276,704,711
March.....	362,273,173	97,466,796	616,224,717	192,823,964	1,268,787,750
April.....	361,410,158	98,681,887	618,508,114	186,963,366	1,265,563,525
May.....	360,443,324	99,046,643	612,642,933	183,259,154	1,255,392,054
June.....	357,936,337	98,625,975	610,639,174	182,410,600	1,249,012,068
July.....	359,074,385	100,603,161	608,083,003	181,387,561	1,249,148,110
August.....	364,667,768	103,922,749	601,277,464	177,915,107	1,247,783,088
September.....	364,720,340	108,212,347	603,451,983	187,783,919	1,264,158,569
October.....	368,190,898	109,938,706	606,690,255	195,741,769	1,280,561,628
November.....	372,072,300	111,281,755	606,730,071	203,065,450	1,293,149,536
December.....	372,200,250	110,562,336	610,561,427	220,972,275	1,314,346,297
1887—January.....	371,729,450	107,329,688	601,853,739	222,700,821	1,313,613,698
February.....	371,732,210	105,979,252	598,604,050	229,269,120	1,295,544,632
March.....	373,268,461	105,328,365	592,778,344	233,111,504	1,314,426,634
April.....	375,241,850	104,187,379	599,418,200	240,524,915	1,319,372,344
May.....	377,794,495	103,916,961	593,978,802	239,094,305	1,314,784,563
June.....	376,419,229	104,076,452	594,451,707	242,113,454	1,317,060,842
July.....	377,350,294	104,850,052	591,733,493	247,616,228	1,321,559,057
August.....	381,550,256	106,201,911	589,167,580	243,771,725	1,320,691,472
September.....	391,090,890	110,761,067	582,318,741	258,874,506	1,353,045,207
October.....	392,585,770	113,930,676	591,962,227	267,613,730	1,369,092,403
November.....	396,456,215	116,012,846	590,096,310	265,765,027	1,368,314,398
December.....	399,361,143	116,191,175	587,716,011	280,574,480	1,383,942,809
1888—January.....	398,641,926	113,252,970	575,940,978	294,820,024	1,382,675,898
February.....	398,280,517	111,570,231	569,206,045	292,265,572	1,371,512,365
March.....	397,745,984	110,086,123	568,268,810	292,395,394	1,368,496,311
April.....	398,568,122	108,433,050	560,118,709	304,543,225	1,371,663,106
May.....	393,379,632	106,920,085	549,401,278	318,457,135	1,371,158,130
June.....	392,068,854	105,890,938	539,432,532	334,699,746	1,372,089,177
July.....	378,606,804	105,381,405	532,885,177	350,844,791	1,367,723,077
August.....	376,347,905	106,296,864	528,922,493	349,054,380	1,360,621,622
September.....	377,329,864	109,772,331	530,827,748	366,129,791	1,384,069,734
October.....	380,016,817	112,263,162	533,377,959	381,976,810	1,407,634,748
November.....	381,391,086	113,389,582	535,093,476	378,040,017	1,405,864,161
December.....	379,894,512	114,013,846	535,941,302	377,358,447	1,406,248,107
1889—January.....	389,116,365	110,814,980	530,232,113	390,239,630	1,408,092,488
February.....	379,497,911	109,376,655	522,275,518	392,759,670	1,403,947,764
March.....	378,072,340	108,197,451	521,154,139	394,540,198	1,405,964,105
April.....	377,407,398	107,269,882	523,150,462	406,133,962	1,413,961,644
May.....	376,962,858	106,164,862	519,324,279	400,732,472	1,397,184,471
June.....	376,055,482	105,894,801	507,394,293	390,630,204	1,379,964,770
July.....	378,438,435	105,741,404	506,102,804	395,673,534	1,379,914,177
August.....	375,811,209	106,779,085	498,982,791	408,519,145	1,390,082,240
September.....	375,947,715	110,305,452	509,919,839	408,570,064	1,404,743,070
October.....	375,685,071	113,779,361	513,581,925	410,767,173	1,413,813,530
November.....	374,709,489	115,090,423	517,016,658	410,417,505	1,417,294,075
December.....	375,705,022	116,035,904	523,594,121	414,934,962	1,430,270,906
1890—January.....	374,937,316	113,508,777	515,718,251	431,618,940	1,435,784,284
February.....	373,502,493	112,322,742	514,518,290	425,011,066	1,425,350,801
March.....	373,624,488	111,832,628	518,438,765	433,203,641	1,437,099,523
April.....	374,310,922	110,790,016	515,968,969	430,361,187	1,437,470,094
May.....	375,246,561	110,264,043	510,005,445	435,299,482	1,430,815,836
June.....	374,343,381	110,236,069	504,443,649	440,420,082	1,429,068,191
July.....	375,114,196	111,265,631	502,195,113	443,013,662	1,431,578,608
August.....	379,053,187	113,455,560	508,734,731	436,672,749	1,435,917,227
September.....	386,930,723	118,444,300	518,004,630	474,415,916	1,497,804,569

	Gold.	Si. ver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Total.
1890—October.....	\$400,378,130	\$123,351,222	\$521,832,890	\$153,240,156	\$1,498,852,407
November.....	405,106,897	126,521,324	527,707,019	144,162,918	1,504,497,238
December.....	411,080,597	126,198,177	532,310,752	150,146,742	1,520,736,268
1891—January.....	410,441,335	122,552,578	522,410,612	147,043,535	1,525,458,060
February.....	408,752,674	120,046,191	525,328,516	143,211,583	1,515,138,969
March.....	408,468,850	120,175,012	531,071,968	145,094,604	1,524,810,464
April.....	408,982,781	119,961,325	535,376,758	145,824,239	1,529,125,103
May.....	408,661,890	117,721,936	529,462,375	150,416,717	1,506,861,888
June.....	408,073,806	115,973,965	524,090,477	149,579,547	1,497,726,795
July.....	407,630,012	115,927,343	525,818,054	151,271,543	1,494,647,442
August.....	406,745,335	117,113,265	527,756,443	154,316,400	1,515,931,943
September.....	406,333,304	119,858,621	551,026,495	153,313,056	1,530,531,476
October.....	406,770,367	124,240,597	565,473,236	148,907,961	1,584,492,161
November.....	405,931,492	125,542,641	572,469,448	173,288,579	1,577,292,070
December.....	407,069,180	125,103,021	577,440,841	178,188,697	1,588,781,729
1892—January.....	407,833,022	122,632,011	573,312,250	190,077,266	1,603,855,128
February.....	407,813,501	121,573,237	545,079,680	154,492,465	1,609,558,892
March.....	407,614,418	121,019,397	570,155,317	150,855,378	1,608,641,520
April.....	407,615,949	120,337,980	574,354,721	151,213,585	1,613,512,244
May.....	408,911,657	119,833,259	572,943,939	151,315,374	1,620,010,239
June.....	408,767,740	119,186,013	577,153,454	147,916,142	1,603,073,358
July.....	410,447,390	120,378,799	580,214,514	149,018,652	1,601,949,325
August.....	411,154,411	121,520,025	587,095,624	148,896,524	1,599,256,584
September.....	411,524,329	123,485,312	594,080,116	145,354,296	1,596,049,983
October.....	411,252,197	127,657,963	611,871,794	155,357,991	1,606,131,735
November.....	410,367,863	129,101,941	621,439,820	154,883,642	1,614,791,266
December.....	412,970,990	130,150,203	621,594,561	146,228,150	1,610,683,814
1893—January.....	411,688,968	127,737,325	610,244,567	173,288,579	1,607,958,439
February.....	409,517,138	124,453,628	610,466,615	154,917,861	1,599,651,542
March.....	407,799,551	125,569,265	618,017,528	151,113,932	1,596,522,186
April.....	410,759,520	125,062,525	621,356,535	142,819,755	1,599,022,335
May.....	407,945,944	124,217,091	623,448,816	140,540,561	1,596,151,901
June.....	408,633,700	122,430,011	636,238,516	143,134,184	1,598,436,411
July.....	416,909,941	120,231,118	648,333,539	125,654,419	1,611,090,017
August.....	409,466,368	125,989,908	672,891,050	112,225,385	1,607,562,671
September.....	484,296,109	122,932,873	681,928,203	112,782,738	1,701,438,918
October.....	495,121,679	123,035,025	670,455,837	126,931,541	1,719,544,622
November.....	508,058,011	123,067,567	658,178,636	139,700,076	1,726,994,240
December.....	508,002,811	123,734,739	650,698,297	145,002,829	1,729,018,266
1894—January.....	527,357,916	118,844,420	643,469,448	152,111,227	1,739,783,511
February.....	496,530,583	114,496,458	629,498,335	149,859,976	1,690,385,152
March.....	496,101,956	113,113,582	629,025,967	152,474,173	1,690,714,818
April.....	497,894,733	111,780,423	624,552,396	157,590,429	1,691,791,980
May.....	496,799,152	109,896,941	610,388,800	158,584,508	1,675,680,401
June.....	497,873,990	109,424,721	604,388,731	152,373,790	1,664,061,232
July.....	499,103,577	109,210,942	597,126,333	152,138,967	1,657,574,239
August.....	497,407,596	109,959,333	590,352,596	148,951,046	1,646,671,481
September.....	500,126,248	112,521,011	591,325,565	151,066,158	1,655,018,982
October.....	500,181,389	116,686,669	605,765,003	149,440,370	1,672,083,422
November.....	465,789,187	119,056,832	604,002,449	148,377,933	1,637,212,151
December.....	485,501,376	120,501,178	594,061,377	131,444,693	1,620,508,622
1895—January.....	506,189,411	117,584,019	573,143,964	116,740,081	1,613,657,515
February.....	468,598,100	115,589,957	576,127,316	114,249,184	1,614,534,557
March.....	479,493,899	113,790,903	581,484,677	110,414,945	1,584,184,424
April.....	483,111,525	113,066,719	593,994,670	100,261,290	1,590,434,154
May.....	483,770,430	112,599,057	591,422,329	118,337,740	1,601,179,516
June.....	480,275,057	112,202,880	588,131,710	123,518,321	1,604,131,968
July.....	485,778,610	112,279,214	591,083,265	125,302,697	1,614,353,786
August.....	479,787,633	112,075,011	591,712,024	149,408,350	1,604,383,028
September.....	469,884,062	116,536,070	554,233,001	144,920,376	1,585,591,109
October.....	475,181,593	122,186,851	560,876,977	140,613,895	1,598,859,316
November.....	480,252,104	124,176,832	557,741,671	132,024,872	1,594,195,479
December.....	484,728,547	123,623,612	553,236,478	117,618,087	1,515,924,724
1896—January.....	493,267,680	121,016,811	559,053,922	110,387,188	1,589,720,607
February.....	445,293,591	119,260,002	555,084,502	109,110,932	1,529,742,037
March.....	445,912,256	117,703,065	551,292,477	114,731,675	1,529,629,163
April.....	454,225,636	116,091,889	554,872,585	114,610,972	1,540,007,032
May.....	451,876,439	114,074,014	538,028,811	112,704,989	1,521,584,293
June.....	446,128,483	112,175,403	536,000,646	105,420,268	1,509,725,201
July.....	445,293,944	111,063,358	545,455,690	112,490,150	1,514,919,142
August.....	463,916,369	113,145,948	530,025,784	123,002,533	1,539,109,634
September.....	474,771,490	116,741,476	559,316,210	127,473,113	1,582,302,289
October.....	516,840,979	119,362,538	562,912,666	128,439,481	1,627,055,614
November.....	516,729,882	119,727,191	577,188,803	132,798,870	1,646,444,746
December.....	515,473,229	120,693,806	566,923,127	144,873,239	1,650,223,400
1897—January.....	515,468,129	117,250,506	568,965,891	144,273,162	1,665,977,688
February.....	516,315,096	116,098,357	565,511,590	177,779,320	1,675,094,363
March.....	517,125,757	114,753,812	571,178,633	175,942,492	1,690,000,694
April.....	517,321,506	113,964,152	564,208,697	171,080,968	1,669,590,363
May.....	520,221,923	113,314,083	560,256,252	165,941,637	1,656,733,895
June.....	519,146,675	111,229,742	558,899,542	150,752,287	1,640,028,246
July.....	519,074,302	110,787,004	559,109,504	157,500,529	1,646,471,139
August.....	521,848,563	112,021,966	563,653,453	148,156,126	1,665,680,059
September.....	528,048,753	118,322,185	568,075,742	144,343,858	1,678,840,538

**STOCKS OF GOLD COIN AND BULLION AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION AT THE  
END OF EACH MONTH.**

	GOLD			SILVER		
	Month.	Coin.	Bullion.	Standard Dollars.	Fractional Coin.	Total.
1879	June.....	\$240,425,461	\$5,316,376	\$245,741,837	\$5,092,566	\$76,249,985
	December..	274,540,357	61,999,892	336,540,249	4,492,421	77,556,127
1880	June.....	308,362,240	43,484,906	351,847,146	5,124,536	78,622,270
	December..	340,910,289	95,260,651	436,170,940	6,183,224	79,474,665
1881	June.....	389,466,222	89,017,716	478,484,538	3,309,949	80,087,061
	December..	433,849,165	87,977,003	521,826,768	3,907,930	80,567,220
1882	June.....	450,215,829	56,541,886	506,757,715	3,530,908	80,428,580
	December..	472,649,330	51,931,432	524,670,762	4,468,193	80,694,440
1883	June.....	486,477,591	56,254,072	542,732,063	4,482,216	80,965,300
	December..	499,701,339	66,406,846	566,108,185	4,534,373	78,110,914
1884	June.....	500,961,189	44,539,060	545,500,797	4,055,498	75,211,528
	December..	512,695,853	63,422,647	576,118,500	4,716,055	75,100,674
1885	June.....	521,621,301	67,075,735	588,697,036	4,038,886	74,989,820
	December..	540,423,527	72,557,429	612,980,956	3,797,041	75,000,379
1886	June.....	547,465,941	43,308,520	590,774,461	3,002,198	75,080,937
	December..	559,486,956	80,931,422	640,418,278	4,739,377	75,105,862
1887	January....	560,851,498	85,018,400	645,869,898	4,877,039	75,113,319
	February...	563,394,917	83,485,920	646,880,837	4,700,183	75,120,837
	March.....	565,762,514	83,431,810	649,194,324	8,639,452	75,128,321
	April.....	568,715,195	83,983,571	650,778,766	10,134,961	75,343,251
	May.....	570,256,490	85,166,756	655,423,246	9,869,639	75,569,244
	June.....	568,748,145	85,737,190	654,520,335	10,917,435	75,547,799
	July.....	569,547,394	89,009,877	658,546,711	12,278,674	75,638,938
	August....	570,737,738	92,820,544	663,558,790	12,177,624	75,312,773
	September..	573,415,740	106,377,780	680,793,520	12,005,909	75,308,925
	October....	574,927,873	120,202,602	695,130,375	11,683,032	75,708,586
	November..	578,334,011	120,777,423	699,111,494	10,331,675	75,909,136
	December..	581,900,107	122,723,228	704,703,330	9,961,866	76,235,886
1888	January....	584,568,497	121,902,581	706,471,081	10,219,546	76,345,966
	February...	588,025,817	121,822,527	709,848,344	10,305,153	76,327,799
	March.....	587,330,358	121,167,828	708,518,186	10,024,976	76,339,887
	April.....	589,236,410	122,182,909	711,369,449	9,937,442	76,290,882
	May.....	592,220,051	114,050,440	706,262,491	9,357,041	76,349,137
	June.....	593,703,638	110,116,633	705,820,471	10,619,751	76,406,376
	July.....	597,145,663	108,012,533	705,158,196	11,066,054	76,510,482
	August....	599,655,095	107,826,240	707,481,335	10,973,204	76,582,235
	September..	601,591,876	108,289,291	709,881,170	10,645,333	76,765,671
	October....	603,225,837	108,479,213	711,705,050	10,559,114	76,660,481
	November..	605,567,837	104,426,611	709,994,418	10,734,583	76,715,873
	December..	607,686,735	96,919,454	704,606,179	10,865,237	76,869,983
1889	January....	609,167,900	96,590,521	705,758,421	10,606,677	76,889,916
	February...	609,283,810	96,670,798	705,954,608	10,762,953	76,908,972
	March.....	609,978,122	94,795,197	704,773,319	10,801,689	76,628,116
	April.....	610,994,423	94,612,786	705,607,209	10,755,082	76,567,877
	May.....	613,018,370	95,241,965	708,260,335	10,291,861	76,585,840
	June.....	613,973,117	85,586,684	699,559,801	10,603,682	76,600,567
	July.....	613,540,272	82,017,736	695,558,008	11,064,283	76,534,026
	August....	615,807,252	84,052,146	699,859,398	11,343,140	76,626,764
	September..	617,484,831	84,334,651	701,819,482	11,236,823	76,796,193
	October....	619,640,450	84,551,236	704,191,686	10,918,171	76,628,781
	November..	621,106,953	84,642,327	705,749,280	10,322,870	76,627,216
	December..	622,107,873	87,416,990	709,524,863	10,729,078	76,697,311
1890	January....	624,900,483	86,080,87	710,981,360	11,557,760	76,704,644
	February...	625,967,229	86,133,726	712,100,955	11,156,952	76,708,892
	March.....	627,406,798	86,443,489	713,850,287	10,709,439	76,799,537
	April.....	627,923,705	87,265,628	715,189,333	9,432,627	76,793,513
	May.....	629,030,714	87,548,958	716,579,672	8,955,254	76,818,427
	June.....	630,012,331	85,996,474	716,008,805	10,649,450	76,874,909
	July.....	629,512,155	82,138,864	711,651,019	11,658,805	76,807,145
	August....	631,891,689	87,471,618	719,363,307	12,832,692	76,875,555
	September..	633,118,735	89,007,950	722,126,685	14,405,014	76,875,555
	October....	634,012,338	89,055,385	723,067,723	16,995,315	76,198,068
	November..	635,219,259	83,642,518	718,861,777	18,796,046	76,339,553
	December..	637,301,201	86,791,610	724,100,811	20,299,951	76,638,844
1891	January....	639,384,021	87,621,880	727,005,901	21,277,979	76,696,840
	February...	642,221,173	87,302,564	729,523,737	22,671,532	76,808,303
	March.....	641,218,653	89,685,416	730,904,069	25,870,383	76,740,096
	April.....	629,638,405	59,819,416	689,457,821	27,600,434	77,939,913
	May.....	600,591,691	61,401,772	661,993,463	29,172,111	77,917,108
	June.....	584,521,184	62,007,744	646,528,928	31,739,052	77,947,619
	July.....	581,721,468	62,736,957	644,458,425	36,583,124	77,131,066
	August....	582,227,608	65,282,257	647,509,865	40,815,208	76,965,390
	September..	586,064,320	66,343,775	652,408,095	43,973,513	76,511,066
	October....	586,308,272	74,158,938	660,467,210	47,509,682	77,301,515
	November..	589,344,091	78,430,504	667,774,595	50,316,696	77,225,022
	December..	604,633,241	82,212,689	686,845,930	53,939,468	76,566,155

	GOLD			SILVER		
	Month.	Coin.	Bullion.	Standard Dollars.	Fractional Coin.	Total.
1892	January	\$906,237,197	\$24,293,689	\$411,862,740	\$57,940,646	\$79,910,813
	February	906,664,364	23,275,529	412,184,740	61,401,457	77,066,549
	March	916,564,310	21,194,377	412,535,360	77,294,466	77,294,571
	April	901,527,227	29,712,183	413,055,360	88,912,657	77,434,950
	May	902,485,252	27,953,512	413,565,360	62,501,516	77,195,831
	June	589,509,061	74,836,385	413,988,735	76,669,151	76,611,232
	July	581,129,942	76,023,588	414,410,735	80,479,584	77,500,000
	August	577,737,991	75,960,115	414,960,735	83,483,551	77,472,912
	September	576,074,815	76,055,422	415,742,835	86,000,554	77,487,707
	October	577,387,444	78,126,222	416,412,835	89,372,154	77,494,967
	November	577,983,121	79,983,248	417,122,835	92,999,927	77,475,318
	December	569,633,412	81,667,350	417,876,085	96,743,988	77,898,748
1893	January	569,063,122	81,452,478	418,000,965	99,282,961	77,887,490
	February	547,655,038	79,835,048	418,906,965	102,973,771	74,993,714
	March	516,673,424	79,835,760	419,047,305	106,720,122	77,197,330
	April	532,513,105	80,529,174	419,195,305	110,315,196	77,370,715
	May	523,592,686	80,871,868	419,482,305	114,289,140	77,558,212
	June	513,743,223	78,315,510	419,332,450	118,173,820	77,256,212
	July	520,2,3,567	83,450,336	419,332,450	119,27,735	76,563,878
	August	547,516,035	98,373,505	419,332,450	122,200,760	77,090,067
	September	556,479,232	101,026,648	419,332,550	124,242,787	77,590,621
	October	564,739,518	96,657,273	419,332,550	126,261,553	76,977,062
	November	575,289,517	91,910,622	419,332,550	127,282,267	76,990,359
	December	582,227,095	84,679,495	419,332,777	127,207,874	77,494,207
1894	January	592,848,235	77,175,275	419,332,777	127,215,171	77,041,547
	February	603,860,188	70,432,962	419,332,777	127,216,857	76,516,800
	March	612,325,385	60,232,616	419,332,777	127,220,207	76,681,555
	April	614,370,723	53,716,468	419,332,029	127,228,437	76,627,432
	May	596,109,262	48,067,706	419,332,029	127,231,043	75,557,223
	June	584,479,113	44,612,311	419,333,208	127,267,847	76,122,875
	July	572,975,549	47,050,824	419,756,208	127,113,753	76,221,063
	August	574,832,118	43,941,337	420,504,208	126,454,475	76,167,704
	September	579,728,587	44,063,417	421,176,408	128,104,475	76,054,481
	October	581,597,544	44,197,435	421,776,408	125,261,863	76,067,112
	November	583,834,549	46,313,655	422,176,408	125,351,523	76,331,359
	December	577,389,396	47,727,334	422,626,749	125,014,161	77,155,722
1895	January	557,532,011	46,010,646	422,026,749	124,852,679	77,192,015
	February	562,633,658	44,527,722	422,826,749	124,551,374	77,071,742
	March	567,592,416	51,367,979	422,977,039	124,673,187	76,650,557
	April	573,165,965	50,044,014	423,127,039	124,583,686	76,169,549
	May	578,036,041	53,425,367	423,277,219	124,528,559	76,375,930
	June	579,422,971	54,746,018	423,289,219	124,479,849	77,772,563
	July	580,481,167	60,651,549	423,289,219	124,670,701	77,075,444
	August	568,990,037	60,285,542	423,289,219	124,687,226	76,145,901
	September	556,110,818	57,340,757	423,289,349	124,652,406	76,291,880
	October	564,172,940	54,499,512	423,289,309	124,721,501	77,259,180
	November	564,229,183	45,590,866	423,289,309	124,603,759	78,448,506
	December	568,106,939	29,820,315	423,289,629	124,612,532	77,182,006
1896	January	583,488,105	15,467,938	423,289,629	124,575,129	78,573,872
	February	586,168,106	26,821,484	424,789,629	123,171,283	78,564,547
	March	588,743,303	29,154,863	426,289,916	124,187,246	78,216,677
	April	589,820,494	32,851,621	427,789,916	120,939,560	77,948,510
	May	574,520,722	32,662,860	429,289,916	119,989,914	76,994,051
	June	567,931,823	32,217,024	430,790,041	119,053,695	76,700,781
	July	564,665,228	30,640,941	431,892,041	118,753,758	75,667,706
	August	570,557,063	28,294,086	434,502,041	116,681,740	75,096,298
	September	600,544,227	40,998,574	437,202,141	114,820,399	75,354,781
	October	624,047,484	47,617,328	439,552,141	118,064,557	75,804,582
	November	634,287,157	51,909,827	441,466,141	112,137,954	75,806,546
	December	638,381,827	54,565,385	443,166,291	110,815,247	76,317,752
1897	January	645,598,492	52,286,759	444,978,291	109,704,519	76,303,945
	February	655,672,099	46,849,625	446,818,291	108,914,614	76,514,618
	March	669,114,266	37,254,294	447,718,641	107,882,462	76,220,921
	April	675,298,428	32,786,057	449,118,641	106,990,150	76,341,471
	May	675,399,055	26,539,659	450,518,641	106,042,492	76,517,906
	June	671,676,250	25,547,082	451,963,742	104,591,089	75,438,894
	July	668,189,128	28,929,752	451,963,742	105,109,460	75,417,942
	August	671,852,373	31,230,355	451,963,742	105,125,123	74,271,577
	September	682,437,123	30,223,294	452,093,732	105,078,550	74,631,590
	October					
	November					
	December					



## GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE STOCK OF MONEY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH.

	Month.	Belonging to Treasury.	On Deposit in Treasury.	Total in Treasury.	In Circulation.	Aggregate.
1879	June.....	\$215,009,068	\$49,685,650	\$263,694,748	\$323,519,370	\$1,087,214,127
	December.....	214,725,246	81,565,010	246,290,256	912,452,459	1,188,742,715
1880	June.....	212,168,100	84,973,870	247,141,970	977,968,579	1,225,108,549
	December.....	206,233,450	56,246,010	265,479,460	1,083,552,382	1,349,081,842
1881	June.....	235,254,254	68,874,450	304,128,704	1,119,298,130	1,423,426,834
	December.....	228,405,927	83,453,390	309,859,317	1,193,205,965	1,503,065,282
1882	June.....	235,107,471	84,453,830	319,561,301	1,178,688,082	1,498,249,383
	December.....	213,964,241	147,053,500	361,017,741	1,237,388,040	1,598,405,781
1883	June.....	242,188,649	184,370,471	426,559,120	1,236,995,051	1,662,554,173
	December.....	244,039,831	215,490,531	459,530,362	1,262,769,127	1,722,299,489
1884	June.....	213,323,870	290,589,351	473,913,221	1,242,223,410	1,716,133,631
	December.....	229,345,366	292,719,441	512,024,807	1,291,265,205	1,803,290,012
1885	June.....	244,864,936	310,009,786	554,874,722	1,290,243,284	1,845,108,006
	December.....	235,412,973	278,108,856	563,521,829	1,267,818,453	1,831,340,312
1886	June.....	308,830,703	265,651,820	574,482,523	1,249,012,086	1,823,494,709
	December.....	298,753,955	255,986,511	554,750,466	1,314,386,297	1,869,136,763
1887	January.....	304,213,998	258,381,841	562,595,839	1,313,613,688	1,876,209,527
	February.....	312,056,685	259,241,697	571,298,382	1,305,644,632	1,876,943,014
1888	March.....	310,641,220	269,491,963	580,133,183	1,314,426,834	1,894,559,817
	April.....	309,682,388	274,597,655	584,280,043	1,319,372,344	1,903,652,387
1889	May.....	319,206,006	276,894,827	596,100,833	1,314,784,563	1,910,885,396
	June.....	316,512,933	276,109,967	592,622,900	1,317,000,842	1,907,623,742
1890	July.....	315,414,705	270,274,447	585,689,152	1,321,559,057	1,907,248,209
	August.....	321,448,677	273,196,675	594,645,352	1,320,691,472	1,915,336,824
1891	September.....	306,945,850	282,086,638	601,044,488	1,353,045,207	1,954,089,695
	October.....	311,891,621	304,083,382	615,975,003	1,366,092,408	1,982,077,406
1892	November.....	314,053,438	310,473,311	624,526,749	1,368,314,388	1,992,841,147
	December.....	305,303,500	318,064,444	623,367,944	1,363,842,809	1,987,200,758
1893	January.....	306,569,702	330,696,751	639,266,453	1,382,675,898	2,021,964,351
	February.....	320,047,997	340,834,209	661,582,106	1,371,512,365	2,033,094,471
1894	March.....	324,414,748	342,067,283	666,482,031	1,368,496,311	2,034,978,343
	April.....	325,086,934	343,812,684	668,900,768	1,371,663,106	2,040,564,874
1895	May.....	320,110,618	372,959,668	693,070,286	1,371,158,180	2,064,228,416
	June.....	319,067,278	386,179,622	705,246,900	1,372,089,070	2,077,336,270
1896	July.....	321,855,456	404,540,765	726,396,221	1,367,723,177	2,094,119,398
	August.....	339,763,985	401,264,478	741,028,463	1,360,621,622	2,062,650,085
1897	September.....	309,979,848	402,046,072	712,025,924	1,364,059,784	2,066,085,658
	October.....	286,900,020	415,634,926	702,534,946	1,407,634,748	2,110,469,694
1898	November.....	287,019,321	424,466,434	711,485,755	1,405,884,161	2,117,370,116
	December.....	281,536,980	417,914,716	699,451,696	1,406,248,107	2,105,699,513
1899	January.....	279,071,156	420,064,661	699,135,817	1,406,462,488	2,107,598,306
	February.....	281,343,675	423,560,381	704,904,056	1,403,969,754	2,108,818,810
1900	March.....	277,725,080	426,866,357	704,591,437	1,405,064,166	2,110,655,818
	April.....	271,164,328	430,447,255	701,611,583	1,413,961,644	2,115,573,227
1901	May.....	278,196,639	434,537,701	712,734,340	1,397,194,471	2,111,851,890
	June.....	276,913,498	436,033,298	712,946,796	1,379,964,770	2,091,794,707
1902	July.....	267,684,069	454,677,948	722,362,017	1,379,316,167	2,089,254,480
	August.....	255,765,906	455,291,919	711,057,825	1,380,092,246	2,113,451,367
1903	September.....	249,962,850	448,371,369	698,334,219	1,404,743,070	2,125,817,895
	October.....	248,330,945	444,114,714	692,445,659	1,413,613,530	2,127,147,840
1904	November.....	240,250,788	449,074,028	689,324,816	1,430,270,909	2,119,595,702
	December.....	237,127,128	455,415,928	692,543,054	1,463,784,284	2,156,327,338
1905	January.....	249,236,688	457,547,278	706,784,246	1,425,350,301	2,132,143,547
	February.....	241,099,620	462,215,742	703,315,362	1,437,090,523	2,140,414,884
1906	March.....	243,315,561	465,081,992	708,397,553	1,437,470,094	2,145,867,647
	April.....	251,016,789	468,048,625	719,065,414	1,430,815,826	2,150,790,720
1907	May.....	255,892,905	471,362,730	727,255,635	1,429,498,191	2,156,753,826
	June.....	251,010,626	474,073,040	725,083,666	1,431,678,602	2,156,662,268
1908	July.....	247,389,963	478,650,340	726,040,302	1,433,917,227	2,161,957,519
	August.....	192,494,361	500,578,090	693,070,451	1,497,844,569	2,191,875,050
1909	September.....	197,483,822	506,185,043	703,668,867	1,498,832,407	2,202,517,074
	October.....	199,942,004	511,473,893	711,415,897	1,504,497,238	2,215,912,133
1910	November.....	185,053,533	516,198,247	701,251,780	1,523,736,268	2,229,938,048
	December.....	194,066,210	523,098,373	717,164,583	1,525,428,080	2,242,632,643
1911	January.....	202,460,738	525,124,073	727,584,811	1,518,198,969	2,245,783,780
	February.....	190,525,491	530,525,511	721,051,002	1,520,810,464	2,250,861,466
1912	March.....	183,008,054	538,444,056	721,452,110	1,520,125,103	2,250,667,213
	April.....	183,505,707	538,190,649	721,696,356	1,503,891,888	2,225,678,244
1913	May.....	176,459,302	540,190,081	716,649,383	1,499,736,705	2,216,376,128
	June.....	180,008,886	547,648,703	727,657,589	1,499,647,492	2,227,305,081
1914	July.....	194,330,593	559,678,603	753,009,196	1,506,931,943	2,249,841,130
	August.....	170,262,728	549,806,748	720,069,476	1,580,531,476	2,250,600,952
1915	September.....	159,276,086	560,379,410	719,655,496	1,564,492,161	2,284,147,657
	October.....	158,628,130	569,221,709	727,849,839	1,577,262,070	2,305,111,909
1916	November.....	159,003,165	577,143,259	736,146,424	1,588,781,729	2,325,928,153
	December.....	153,339,469	605,423,412	758,762,881	1,603,855,128	2,362,618,009
1917	January.....	150,363,688	621,248,974	771,612,612	1,609,558,862	2,381,171,504
	February.....	153,878,031	628,068,049	781,946,080	1,608,641,520	2,390,617,600
1918	March.....	146,226,719	629,922,571	776,149,290	1,613,572,244	2,389,721,534
	April.....	142,871,632	634,081,717	776,953,369	1,620,010,220	2,396,963,586
1919	May.....	147,906,062	630,247,304	778,153,366	1,603,073,838	2,381,224,724
	June.....	147,400,813	619,675,803	767,055,116	1,601,949,825	2,369,004,441

Month.	Belonging to Treasury.	On Deposit in Treasury.	Total in Treasury.	In Circulation.	Aggregate.
1892—August.....	149,702,165	615,455,530	765,157,695	1,599,256,584	2,364,414,279
September.....	154,759,126	608,709,628	763,468,754	1,596,049,985	2,357,578,737
October.....	151,757,069	598,008,876	749,765,945	1,606,139,735	2,355,905,680
November.....	151,070,029	598,399,656	749,469,685	1,614,790,286	2,364,259,951
December.....	154,252,049	599,467,016	753,719,065	1,616,383,874	2,369,402,939
1893—January.....	149,406,836	607,498,582	756,905,418	1,607,958,439	2,364,883,857
February.....	146,812,418	601,828,346	748,640,764	1,599,655,542	2,348,296,306
March.....	149,885,695	597,428,091	747,313,786	1,602,520,806	2,349,834,592
April.....	144,432,990	596,016,621	740,449,011	1,599,028,335	2,339,477,346
May.....	143,337,580	594,531,017	737,868,597	1,596,151,901	2,334,020,498
June.....	138,520,062	584,553,920	723,074,012	1,593,726,411	2,316,800,423
July.....	138,235,112	577,362,591	715,597,703	1,611,099,017	2,326,696,720
August.....	129,557,530	565,614,881	695,172,411	1,680,562,671	2,375,735,082
September.....	132,109,515	570,225,363	702,334,878	1,701,939,918	2,404,274,796
October.....	121,415,283	587,609,861	709,025,144	1,718,544,682	2,427,569,826
November.....	118,370,140	590,229,302	717,599,442	1,726,994,290	2,444,593,732
December.....	117,143,042	604,317,424	721,460,466	1,729,018,266	2,450,478,732
1894—January.....	108,372,617	612,059,181	720,431,798	1,739,783,511	2,460,215,309
February.....	160,845,098	600,909,907	770,755,005	1,690,675,152	2,461,430,157
March.....	156,614,695	614,627,040	771,241,735	1,690,714,808	2,464,956,543
April.....	153,996,147	613,965,912	777,962,059	1,691,793,990	2,465,779,932
May.....	145,215,497	621,123,445	766,338,942	1,675,689,401	2,442,013,313
June.....	141,787,882	615,355,820	757,143,702	1,664,061,232	2,421,204,934
July.....	139,763,290	616,972,329	756,735,609	1,657,574,239	2,414,309,848
August.....	149,021,888	615,350,572	764,372,460	1,646,671,481	2,411,043,941
September.....	145,333,860	612,436,470	757,770,330	1,655,038,982	2,412,809,312
October.....	130,653,343	607,486,421	738,139,764	1,672,093,422	2,410,233,186
November.....	170,130,847	606,270,843	776,401,690	1,637,226,451	2,413,637,141
December.....	176,422,466	590,134,104	766,556,570	1,726,568,622	2,493,125,192
1895—January.....	166,535,702	578,777,914	745,313,616	1,613,657,515	2,358,971,131
February.....	208,001,355	572,755,530	780,756,885	1,574,534,557	2,359,091,442
March.....	213,048,981	587,944,442	801,013,423	1,584,184,442	2,385,197,847
April.....	203,956,684	566,688,624	770,645,308	1,569,434,154	2,370,079,462
May.....	207,624,292	573,366,743	780,990,035	1,606,179,566	2,387,169,591
June.....	214,950,708	579,207,963	794,158,596	1,604,131,968	2,398,290,534
July.....	209,677,315	581,799,693	791,477,008	1,614,533,786	2,406,010,794
August.....	208,758,113	602,384,693	811,142,806	1,603,583,028	2,414,725,834
September.....	211,614,611	600,227,693	811,842,304	1,585,593,509	2,397,435,813
October.....	205,521,752	591,102,673	796,624,425	1,598,859,316	2,395,483,741
November.....	202,607,758	582,987,673	785,595,431	1,594,185,479	2,379,780,910
December.....	204,202,696	598,023,673	772,226,359	1,579,206,724	2,351,433,083
1896—January.....	195,851,629	592,542,773	788,394,402	1,589,720,007	2,348,115,009
February.....	274,635,928	558,551,273	833,187,201	1,528,742,057	2,361,929,258
March.....	283,859,245	562,069,253	846,928,498	1,528,620,463	2,375,548,961
April.....	280,213,372	560,594,253	840,807,625	1,540,007,082	2,380,814,707
May.....	283,842,131	555,646,913	839,489,044	1,521,584,283	2,351,073,367
June.....	288,679,527	547,110,973	835,790,700	1,519,726,200	2,345,515,900
July.....	279,387,590	555,212,973	834,600,563	1,514,903,142	2,349,503,745
August.....	267,739,496	563,636,173	831,375,669	1,519,169,634	2,370,546,103
September.....	266,947,206	564,524,323	831,471,529	1,582,302,889	2,413,774,318
October.....	254,696,968	564,840,923	819,537,891	1,627,055,611	2,446,592,477
November.....	251,299,785	567,523,923	818,823,708	1,646,444,746	2,465,268,454
December.....	255,367,536	580,809,573	836,176,909	1,650,223,400	2,486,400,309
1897—January.....	244,640,096	595,975,573	840,615,669	1,665,977,688	2,506,593,357
February.....	239,491,737	606,977,573	846,469,310	1,675,694,953	2,522,164,263
March.....	249,646,047	607,702,473	857,348,520	1,669,000,694	2,526,349,214
April.....	253,543,864	605,107,473	858,651,337	1,666,560,383	2,525,211,220
May.....	253,881,317	595,535,953	849,367,270	1,659,733,895	2,509,101,165
June.....	261,341,453	590,878,953	852,220,406	1,646,028,246	2,498,248,652
July.....	260,694,157	588,513,953	849,208,110	1,646,471,139	2,495,679,249
August.....	246,067,762	593,961,953	840,029,715	1,665,680,098	2,505,709,813
September.....	242,589,797	589,070,953	831,654,750	1,678,840,538	2,510,495,288

UNITED STATES NOTES AND TREASURY NOTES REDEEMED IN GOLD, AND IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, SINCE JUNE, 1899.

Month.	United States Treasury Notes.	Total.	Imports of Gold.	Exports of Gold.
1899—July.....	\$79,936	\$79,936	\$850,362	\$6,281,746
August.....	16,475	16,475	497,327	429,176
September.....	12,124	12,124	2,409,691	289,580
October.....	370,028	370,028	756,988	2,233,463
November.....	18,698	18,698	1,773,767	575,742
December.....	41,809	41,809	1,304,850	312,620
1900—January.....	111,295	111,295	1,059,837	460,969
February.....	10,813	10,813	1,476,433	1,170,690
March.....	9,513	9,513	1,622,432	1,456,824
April.....	19,444	19,444	478,353	1,062,355
May.....	30,164	30,164	290,902	289,020
June.....	11,987	11,987	385,830	3,731,366

	Month.	United States Treasury Notes.	Total.	Imports of Gold.	Exports of Gold.
1890	July	\$45,220	\$45,220	\$1,185,064	\$11,860,023
	August	19,740	19,740	1,724,665	2,185,853
	September	12,650	12,650	1,425,638	281,627
	October	11,520	11,520	2,621,639	426,225
	November	24,873	24,873	1,921,401	567,153
	December	31,954	31,954	6,036,013	632,354
1891	January	47,229	47,229	1,397,918	728,246
	February	41,493	41,493	565,304	4,010,145
	March	66,399	66,399	614,170	5,155,736
	April	41,055	41,055	233,318	14,163,116
	May	2,298,479	2,298,479	212,643	30,580,760
	June	3,355,458	3,355,458	2,82,908	15,822,400
	July	1,835,912	1,835,912	1,029,148	6,062,674
	August	297,633	297,633	1,394,755	172,168
	September	242,830	242,830	7,451,428	845,230
	October	481,249	\$281,810	763,059	809,195
	November	191,254	214,840	406,094	881,949
	December	127,746	190,220	317,966	254,501
1892	January	162,093	159,960	552,014	246,466
	February	205,830	270,370	476,200	6,547,180
	March	476,401	256,330	732,731	6,319,956
	April	438,156	258,570	696,726	7,521,822
	May	334,823	237,300	622,123	8,844,228
	June	568,316	1,854,200	2,422,526	17,129,536
	July	4,086,065	5,148,650	9,234,705	10,752,133
	August	1,049,414	5,091,490	6,140,874	6,049,361
	September	2,264,089	1,823,710	4,067,799	3,627,063
	October	282,665	316,240	598,865	484,250
	November	406,206	291,940	698,146	1,138,647
	December	5,699,755	4,538,057	10,237,812	12,579,717
1893	January	6,359,126	5,137,491	11,496,617	12,584,886
	February	5,811,299	8,017,365	13,828,694	14,245,617
	March	1,641,923	3,284,580	4,929,453	8,113,422
	April	12,568,565	7,483,355	20,061,910	19,148,964
	May	12,076,984	4,470,915	16,547,849	16,914,314
	June	3,073,104	1,177,547	4,250,651	2,711,226
	July	771,935	264,080	1,036,015	174,213
	August	1,189,757	1,153,465	2,848,222	949,503
	September	13,682	197,135	840,27	1,436,062
	October	262,512	432,880	696,592	511,018
	November	399,252	217,120	516,372	381,743
	December	295,523	221,895	517,418	2,664,437
1894	January	118,841	237,515	356,366	1,279,437
	February	10,932,624	8,210,730	19,193,954	3,909,177
	March	2,296,436	1,194,766	3,491,192	4,081,733
	April	6,072,042	1,694,085	7,666,127	11,724,771
	May	25,181,412	1,409,670	26,541,083	27,406,401
	June	20,708,492	1,461,401	22,169,893	23,230,220
	July	13,367,864	565,511	13,923,375	14,230,001
	August	4,249,853	531,560	4,741,413	5,118,051
	September	636,031	800,487	936,518	237,417
	October	2,542,719	505,171	3,047,890	1,062,514
	November	7,085,133	714,614	7,799,747	426,213
	December	30,819,622	1,087,599	31,907,221	9,822,699
1895	January	43,415,233	1,702,455	45,117,738	25,929,828
	February	4,784,907	776,445	5,560,952	1,565,194
	March	809,496	279,590	1,089,085	3,126,164
	April	733,525	284,046	1,017,571	2,668,610
	May	734,747	431,745	1,166,492	1,565,071
	June	644,621	401,575	1,046,196	131,641
	July	3,122,630	704,175	3,826,795	3,867,518
	August	16,218,815	345,252	16,564,067	16,667,261
	September	17,119,814	257,070	17,377,484	17,421,035
	October	1,819,018	317,865	2,136,883	1,873,897
	November	15,616,190	418,400	16,034,590	14,059,467
	December	19,787,861	424,744	20,212,605	15,461,347
1896	January	15,686,024	762,458	16,448,508	10,566,523
	February	21,080,561	656,325	21,736,876	2,183,700
	March	6,381,296	475,250	6,856,546	3,782,296
	April	6,754,718	375,900	7,130,618	6,629,405
	May	21,720,400	312,947	22,033,347	9,467,211
	June	7,953,944	297,353	8,251,347	7,625,978
	July	16,275,408	1,009,672	17,285,078	5,460,119
	August	11,388,008	989,919	12,369,725	1,968,568
	September	3,432,733	1,224,713	4,661,445	1,070,104
	October	9,006,832	2,167,008	12,073,835	843,168
	November	3,137,149	925,261	4,062,410	423,309
	December	858,444	273,402	1,131,846	1405,856
1897	January	594,412	351,656	946,068	371,944
	February	521,355	402,769	924,124	336,697
	March	679,332	569,947	1,249,329	572,068
	April	6,934,375	567,433	7,502,008	6,629,405
	May	8,044,965	837,635	8,882,600	9,467,211
	June	6,594,864	518,581	7,113,445	7,625,978
	July	5,072,206	202,935	5,275,143	5,460,119
	August	2,875,006	240,670	3,115,776	1,968,568
	September	2,598,140	144,063	2,742,173	142,923

**UNITED STATES NOTES AND TREASURY NOTES REDEEMED IN GOLD, AND IMPORTS  
AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, DURING EACH FISCAL YEAR, FROM JANUARY 1, 1879.**

Fiscal Year.	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.	Imports of Gold.	Exports of Gold.
1879 (6 months).....	\$7,976,698	.....	\$7,976,698	\$1,100,060	\$2,755,967
1880.....	3,780,638	.....	3,780,638	81,758,396	3,630,025
1881.....	271,750	.....	271,750	100,081,250	2,565,183
1882.....	40,000	.....	40,000	34,377,064	22,587,889
1883.....	75,000	.....	75,000	17,734,149	11,800,888
1884.....	590,000	.....	590,000	22,831,317	41,081,957
1885.....	2,222,000	.....	2,222,000	26,691,696	8,477,892
1886.....	6,863,699	.....	6,863,699	20,743,349	42,952,191
1887.....	4,224,073	.....	4,224,073	42,910,601	9,701,187
1888.....	692,596	.....	692,596	43,934,317	18,376,234
1889.....	730,143	.....	730,143	10,284,858	59,962,295
1890.....	732,386	.....	732,386	12,943,342	17,374,491
1891.....	5,968,070	.....	5,968,070	18,232,567	86,362,654
1892.....	5,352,243	\$3,773,600	9,125,843	49,690,454	50,195,227
1893.....	55,319,125	46,781,220	102,100,345	21,174,381	108,689,844
1894.....	68,242,408	16,599,742	84,842,150	72,449,119	76,978,061
1895.....	109,783,800	7,570,398	117,354,198	35,146,734	66,131,188
1896.....	153,807,691	5,348,865	159,156,556	31,720,487	112,399,186
1897.....	68,372,923	9,323,991	78,201,914	81,411,533	40,114,722
1898 (3 months).....	10,545,954	587,638	11,133,592	9,255,795	7,586,639
Total.....	\$505,109,097	\$90,489,954	\$595,599,051	\$738,420,458	\$799,322,685

**GOLD COIN AND BULLION IN THE TREASURY, AND GOLD CERTIFICATES IN THE  
TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JANU-  
ARY, 1890.**

Month.	Total Gold in Treasury.	Certificates in Treasury.	Certificates in Circulation.	Net Gold in Treasury.
1890-January.....	\$316,043,454	\$20,452,870	\$138,657,169	\$177,366,265
February.....	38,563,752	28,222,635	130,674,804	187,968,948
March.....	320,225,794	24,614,210	134,938,079	185,287,715
April.....	320,878,411	24,142,200	134,642,839	186,235,572
May.....	321,333,283	27,473,120	130,788,399	190,544,854
June.....	321,612,424	26,162,960	131,380,019	190,232,406
July.....	316,546,823	27,577,120	132,444,749	184,062,074
August.....	310,220,120	33,105,730	124,382,539	185,837,581
September.....	306,089,471	16,058,780	158,104,739	147,981,738
October.....	294,189,603	86,482,690	134,173,979	158,315,624
November.....	293,755,880	43,755,570	131,316,490	162,439,381
December.....	298,020,214	31,384,690	144,947,279	148,972,935
1891-January.....	297,675,546	19,892,050	155,839,449	141,728,097
February.....	296,851,953	25,155,770	147,119,129	149,732,824
March.....	292,435,219	24,050,480	144,317,069	148,118,150
April.....	280,633,040	27,309,200	139,690,799	141,742,241
May.....	255,331,508	36,777,810	122,124,339	133,207,164
June.....	238,518,122	31,606,030	120,850,399	117,667,723
July.....	236,828,413	34,004,820	115,715,390	121,113,024
August.....	240,714,488	37,721,280	108,273,079	132,471,409
September.....	241,974,791	28,332,420	112,451,569	132,253,222
October.....	263,774,741	26,790,490	136,100,319	127,674,422
November.....	271,943,193	19,322,170	142,649,969	129,193,224
December.....	278,816,750	17,472,720	148,106,119	130,740,631
1892-January.....	282,753,864	17,486,810	163,178,959	119,574,905
February.....	282,123,392	14,150,140	160,001,279	122,122,113
March.....	280,144,269	23,673,770	154,329,229	125,815,040
April.....	273,623,456	21,931,180	153,713,699	119,909,757
May.....	271,527,062	14,470,520	157,295,200	114,231,863
June.....	255,577,706	15,363,590	141,235,339	114,342,367
July.....	247,306,220	17,738,500	136,841,829	110,444,391
August.....	242,543,685	23,847,210	128,387,379	114,156,316
September.....	240,601,908	25,345,590	121,210,399	119,391,509
October.....	244,261,469	23,181,960	120,255,319	124,006,120
November.....	247,596,466	19,522,830	123,188,809	124,407,657
December.....	238,379,402	24,254,750	117,093,139	121,286,263
1893-January.....	228,827,532	15,729,779	120,645,819	108,181,713
February.....	217,672,948	7,782,260	114,388,729	103,284,219
March.....	218,378,233	5,135,430	111,489,009	106,889,224
April.....	207,281,359	8,888,310	105,272,029	97,011,330
May.....	196,518,619	3,324,670	101,469,969	95,048,641
June.....	198,475,433	1,071,170	92,970,019	95,495,414
July.....	186,813,961	93,710	87,811,029	99,002,933
August.....	176,423,173	568,370	80,414,049	96,009,123
September.....	173,097,771	129,220	79,637,599	93,552,172
October.....	163,771,173	115,860	78,889,309	84,881,863
November.....	161,122,128	149,060	78,163,079	82,959,049
December.....	158,303,779	75,590	77,412,179	80,891,600

Month.	Total Gold in Treasury.	Certificates in Treasury.	Certificates in Circulation.	Net Gold in Treasury.
1894—January.....	\$142,565,994	\$78,350	\$77,015,419	\$65,650,175
February.....	177,482,797	106,490	70,935,729	106,527,068
March.....	176,456,045	137,310	70,306,340	106,149,136
April.....	170,192,458	102,770	64,990,449	105,202,039
May.....	148,967,876	41,650	69,374,549	79,593,277
June.....	131,217,434	43,490	66,344,406	64,873,025
July.....	120,122,836	103,470	65,947,220	54,975,607
August.....	120,885,869	34,730	65,664,969	55,216,900
September.....	124,065,750	55,269	64,790,439	59,275,317
October.....	125,013,896	56,290	64,252,109	61,361,827
November.....	164,340,468	751,370	58,925,899	105,424,569
December.....	139,006,354	58,960	53,311,906	85,244,445
1895—January.....	97,374,776	337,090	52,647,809	44,705,967
February.....	138,583,290	80,100	51,507,700	87,095,511
March.....	139,486,496	84,660	48,843,189	90,643,307
April.....	139,958,154	63,640	48,751,009	91,247,145
May.....	147,630,978	102,890	48,530,599	99,151,409
June.....	155,893,932	88,390	48,381,569	107,512,363
July.....	155,354,066	219,330	48,117,579	107,236,457
August.....	149,410,926	209,820	49,081,089	100,329,837
September.....	143,557,513	103,370	50,645,539	92,911,974
October.....	143,300,839	168,230	50,417,659	92,943,180
November.....	129,567,945	107,910	50,253,979	79,353,966
December.....	118,198,707	163,450	49,936,439	68,262,268
1896—January.....	99,663,357	131,140	49,847,849	49,845,508
February.....	167,685,999	651,470	43,733,019	123,962,990
March.....	171,885,710	583,220	43,239,249	128,646,461
April.....	168,446,459	764,910	43,052,559	125,393,900
May.....	151,307,143	687,290	42,961,949	108,345,234
June.....	144,020,364	497,430	42,330,759	101,690,605
July.....	150,012,225	1,393,710	39,293,479	110,718,746
August.....	139,825,200	1,618,530	38,867,639	100,957,661
September.....	162,771,311	1,591,900	38,736,659	124,034,672
October.....	155,823,893	1,390,890	38,197,309	117,126,524
November.....	169,527,102	1,416,390	38,016,749	131,510,353
December.....	175,203,963	1,362,350	37,887,439	137,316,544
1897—January.....	182,387,122	1,460,160	37,596,629	144,800,493
February.....	186,206,028	1,501,970	37,544,819	148,661,209
March.....	189,242,803	1,483,350	37,456,339	151,786,464
April.....	190,762,899	1,517,690	37,421,999	153,340,900
May.....	181,707,361	1,455,340	37,387,829	144,319,532
June.....	178,076,657	1,496,250	37,285,919	140,790,768
July.....	178,044,578	1,473,230	37,226,879	140,817,699
August.....	181,234,165	1,509,890	37,017,790	144,216,376
September.....	184,561,664	1,535,610	36,998,559	147,663,106

ESTIMATED STOCK OF GOLD COIN AND BULLION IN THE UNITED STATES AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, FROM JANUARY, 1896.

Month.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
1896—January.....	\$542,160,412	\$71,968,567	\$614,128,979
February.....	544,998,565	66,486,344	611,484,909
March.....	545,173,610	59,254,731	604,428,341
April.....	546,745,363	55,245,328	601,990,691
May.....	517,582,293	49,285,795	591,868,058
June.....	547,465,941	43,308,520	590,774,461
July.....	549,075,600	43,650,307	592,725,907
August.....	554,582,815	45,515,589	600,098,404
September.....	554,066,615	53,232,743	607,299,358
October.....	555,359,407	59,663,639	615,023,046
November.....	557,802,487	68,720,676	626,523,113
December.....	559,489,366	80,931,422	640,418,778
1897—January.....	590,854,468	85,018,430	645,899,818
February.....	563,394,917	83,485,920	646,880,837
March.....	565,762,514	83,431,810	649,194,324
April.....	566,715,195	83,463,571	650,578,766
May.....	570,256,490	85,166,756	655,423,246
June.....	568,788,145	85,732,190	654,520,335
July.....	569,547,334	89,099,377	658,646,711
August.....	570,737,736	92,852,054	663,589,790
September.....	573,415,740	108,377,780	681,793,520
October.....	574,927,873	120,202,502	695,130,375
November.....	578,334,011	120,777,463	699,111,494
December.....	581,980,107	122,723,223	704,703,330

Month.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
1888-January.....	\$581,368,497	\$121,902,584	\$708,471,081
February.....	580,025,417	121,822,527	707,848,344
March.....	587,350,358	121,167,828	708,518,186
April.....	589,236,416	122,132,999	711,369,409
May.....	592,220,061	114,050,440	706,272,431
June.....	595,708,838	110,116,633	705,829,471
July.....	597,145,663	108,012,533	705,158,196
August.....	599,455,065	107,826,240	707,481,335
September.....	601,591,876	108,239,294	709,881,170
October.....	603,225,837	108,479,213	711,705,050
November.....	605,567,837	104,426,611	709,994,448
December.....	607,688,725	96,919,454	704,608,179
1889-January.....	609,187,900	96,590,321	705,758,221
February.....	609,283,810	96,670,798	705,954,608
March.....	609,978,122	94,795,197	704,773,319
April.....	610,998,423	94,612,786	705,611,209
May.....	613,018,370	85,241,863	698,260,235
June.....	613,973,117	65,586,684	679,559,801
July.....	613,540,272	62,017,736	675,558,008
August.....	615,807,252	64,052,146	679,859,398
September.....	617,484,831	64,334,656	681,819,487
October.....	619,610,450	64,554,238	684,194,688
November.....	621,106,953	64,642,327	685,749,280
December.....	622,107,873	67,416,990	689,524,863
1890-January.....	624,900,483	66,080,287	690,980,770
February.....	625,967,229	66,133,726	692,100,955
March.....	627,406,793	66,443,489	693,850,282
April.....	627,923,705	67,265,628	695,189,333
May.....	629,030,714	67,548,995	696,579,609
June.....	630,012,331	65,996,474	696,008,805
July.....	629,512,155	62,138,864	691,651,019
August.....	631,801,699	57,471,618	689,273,317
September.....	633,118,735	56,907,459	690,026,194
October.....	634,012,336	60,855,395	694,867,733
November.....	635,219,259	63,642,518	698,861,777
December.....	637,301,201	66,799,610	704,100,811
1891-January.....	639,384,021	67,624,860	707,008,881
February.....	642,222,173	63,362,654	705,584,827
March.....	641,218,653	59,635,416	700,904,069
April.....	629,636,405	59,859,416	689,495,821
May.....	600,591,691	61,401,672	661,993,363
June.....	584,524,184	62,067,744	646,591,928
July.....	581,721,468	62,736,957	644,458,425
August.....	582,227,566	65,232,257	647,469,823
September.....	586,964,320	66,343,775	653,308,095
October.....	596,884,272	74,158,896	670,545,168
November.....	599,344,091	78,430,504	677,774,595
December.....	604,633,241	82,212,689	686,845,930
1892-January.....	606,267,197	84,299,689	690,566,886
February.....	606,661,364	83,275,529	689,936,893
March.....	606,543,310	81,194,377	687,738,687
April.....	601,527,222	79,712,188	681,239,405
May.....	602,485,237	77,953,512	680,438,749
June.....	589,509,061	74,836,385	664,345,446
July.....	581,129,982	76,623,598	657,753,580
August.....	577,737,991	75,990,115	653,688,106
September.....	576,074,815	76,055,422	652,130,237
October.....	577,387,444	78,124,223	655,513,666
November.....	577,463,121	79,993,208	657,456,329
December.....	569,633,412	81,697,360	651,330,762
1893-January.....	559,063,122	81,452,478	640,515,600
February.....	547,655,038	79,835,048	627,490,086
March.....	546,673,424	79,503,760	626,177,184
April.....	532,513,105	80,529,774	613,042,879
May.....	523,592,686	80,871,868	604,464,554
June.....	513,743,623	78,345,510	592,089,133
July.....	520,273,567	83,450,336	603,723,903
August.....	547,516,035	98,373,505	645,889,540
September.....	556,479,232	101,026,648	657,505,880
October.....	564,738,578	96,657,273	661,395,851
November.....	575,269,517	90,910,622	666,180,139
December.....	582,227,055	84,679,495	666,906,550
1894-January.....	592,848,235	77,175,275	670,023,510
February.....	603,440,188	70,432,992	674,293,180
March.....	612,327,395	60,232,616	672,558,011
April.....	614,370,723	53,716,468	668,087,191
May.....	599,799,262	48,067,708	647,866,968
June.....	584,479,113	44,612,311	629,091,424
July.....	572,975,589	47,050,824	620,026,413
August.....	574,852,118	43,941,337	618,793,455
September.....	579,728,587	44,063,417	623,792,004
October.....	581,597,841	44,197,435	625,795,276
November.....	583,834,589	46,305,066	630,139,655
December.....	577,390,396	47,727,334	625,117,730
1895-January.....	577,532,641	46,010,546	603,543,187
February.....	562,633,658	44,527,722	607,161,380
March.....	567,692,416	51,397,979	619,090,395
April.....	573,065,667	50,044,014	623,109,679

Month.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
1865—May.....	\$578,636,041	\$53,425,367	\$631,461,408
June.....	579,422,971	56,746,018	636,168,989
July.....	580,481,167	60,651,509	641,132,676
August.....	588,990,047	60,308,542	649,298,579
September.....	556,100,818	57,340,757	613,441,575
October.....	564,132,920	54,409,512	618,542,432
November.....	564,229,183	45,501,866	609,731,049
December.....	568,106,839	29,820,315	597,927,154
1866—January.....	583,488,105	15,467,938	598,956,043
February.....	586,168,106	26,21,484	612,389,590
March.....	588,743,303	29,054,683	617,797,986
April.....	589,821,494	32,851,621	622,672,115
May.....	574,520,722	32,662,860	607,183,582
June.....	567,931,823	32,217,024	600,148,847
July.....	564,665,228	30,640,941	595,306,169
August.....	570,557,083	33,264,086	603,821,169
September.....	600,541,227	40,948,574	641,542,801
October.....	624,047,484	47,617,328	671,664,812
November.....	634,267,157	51,969,827	686,236,984
December.....	638,381,827	54,565,385	692,947,212
1867—January.....	645,568,492	52,286,759	697,855,251
February.....	655,672,069	46,849,625	702,521,724
March.....	669,114,266	37,254,294	706,368,560
April.....	675,298,428	32,786,057	708,084,485
May.....	675,389,655	26,539,659	701,929,314
June.....	671,676,250	25,547,082	697,223,332
July.....	668,189,128	28,929,752	697,118,880
August.....	671,852,373	31,220,355	703,072,728
September.....	682,437,123	30,222,294	712,660,417

## MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1860 TO 1897.

[Prepared in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury.]

On July 1—	Amount of Money in United States.	Amount in Circulation.	Population June 1.	Money Per Capita.	Circulation Per Capita.
1860.....	\$442,102,477	\$435,407,252	31,443,321	\$14.06	\$13.85
1861.....	452,005,767	448,445,767	32,084,000	14.09	13.96
1862.....	348,432,079	331,697,744	32,794,000	10.96	10.28
1863.....	674,805,233	565,394,638	33,363,000	20.23	17.94
1864.....	705,588,067	669,641,478	34,046,000	20.72	19.67
1865.....	770,129,755	714,702,905	34,748,000	22.16	20.57
1866.....	754,327,254	673,488,244	35,469,000	21.27	18.99
1867.....	728,200,812	661,662,060	36,211,000	20.11	18.28
1868.....	716,563,578	680,103,681	36,973,000	19.88	18.89
1869.....	715,35,180	664,452,891	37,756,000	18.95	17.60
1870.....	722,364,481	675,212,794	38,588,371	18.73	17.50
1871.....	741,812,174	715,889,006	39,555,000	18.75	18.10
1872.....	762,721,565	738,369,549	40,596,000	18.79	18.19
1873.....	774,445,610	751,881,809	41,677,000	18.58	18.04
1874.....	806,424,781	776,083,031	42,796,000	18.83	18.13
1875.....	798,273,509	754,101,947	43,951,000	18.16	17.16
1876.....	790,683,284	727,090,388	45,137,000	17.52	16.12
1877.....	763,053,847	722,314,883	46,353,000	16.46	15.58
1878.....	791,253,576	729,132,634	47,598,000	16.69	15.23
1879.....	1,051,521,541	918,631,793	48,896,000	21.52	16.75
1880.....	1,205,929,197	973,382,228	50,155,783	24.04	19.41
1881.....	1,406,541,823	1,114,238,119	51,316,000	27.41	21.71
1882.....	1,480,531,719	1,174,290,419	52,495,000	28.20	22.37
1883.....	1,643,489,816	1,230,305,696	53,693,000	30.61	22.91
1884.....	1,705,454,189	1,243,925,969	54,911,000	31.06	22.65
1885.....	1,817,658,336	1,292,568,615	56,148,000	32.37	23.02
1886.....	1,808,559,604	1,252,700,525	57,404,000	31.51	21.62
1887.....	1,900,442,672	1,317,539,143	58,680,000	32.39	22.45
1888.....	2,062,955,949	1,372,170,870	59,974,000	34.40	22.83
1889.....	2,075,350,711	1,380,361,649	61,296,000	33.86	22.52
1890.....	2,144,226,159	1,429,251,270	62,622,250	34.24	22.82
1891.....	2,195,224,075	1,497,440,707	63,975,000	34.31	23.41
1892.....	2,372,599,501	1,601,347,187	65,403,000	36.21	24.44
1893.....	2,323,402,392	1,596,701,245	66,826,000	34.75	23.87
1894.....	2,429,434,731	1,660,808,708	68,275,000	35.44	24.33
1895.....	2,398,607,420	1,601,968,473	69,878,000	34.33	23.93
1896.....	2,347,300,008	1,506,434,966	71,390,000	32.88	21.10
1897.....	2,498,065,000	1,640,808,946	72,937,000	34.25	22.49

NOTE.—The difference between the amount of money in the country and the amount in circulation represents the money in the Treasury.

Currency certificates, Act of June 8, 1872, are included in the amount of United States notes in circulation in the tables for the years 1873 to 1891 inclusive; since 1891 they are reported separately.

## NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From Report of Comptroller of Currency.)

NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED, IN LIQUIDATION, AND IN OPERATION, WITH THEIR CAPITAL, BONDS ON DEPOSIT, AND CIRCULATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING ON OCTOBER 31, 1897.

States and Territories.	Banks			Capital Stock Paid.	United States Bonds on Deposit.	Circulation		
	Organized.	In Liquidation.	In Operation.			Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
Maine.....	99	16	83	\$11,171,000	\$5,952,700	\$47,491,180	\$41,645,753	\$5,845,427
New Hampshire.....	61	10	51	5,805,000	3,853,750	32,347,145	28,581,573	3,765,572
Vermont.....	68	19	49	8,985,000	4,275,500	41,084,200	37,169,129	3,915,071
Massachusetts.....	288	21	267	94,327,500	30,170,900	379,248,865	347,122,982	32,125,883
Rhode Island.....	64	7	57	19,337,050	7,819,000	82,854,775	75,103,892	7,750,883
Connecticut.....	98	17	81	21,641,070	9,021,000	106,490,890	96,952,561	9,538,329
Total.....	678	90	588	\$159,266,620	\$61,192,850	\$688,472,145	\$526,575,270	\$161,896,875
New York.....	473	147	326	83,664,940	37,531,000	371,694,685	332,513,146	39,181,539
New Jersey.....	117	14	103	14,445,000	5,677,250	64,456,590	58,962,747	5,493,843
Pennsylvania.....	493	66	427	75,345,240	32,821,050	256,548,545	224,661,466	31,887,079
Delaware.....	18	....	18	2,083,985	795,000	8,806,985	8,116,494	690,491
Maryland.....	72	3	69	17,079,960	4,850,760	47,772,030	42,641,480	5,130,550
Dist. Columbia..	19	6	13	3,127,000	1,179,150	7,699,030	6,491,488	1,207,542
Total.....	1,192	236	956	\$195,746,125	\$82,854,200	\$756,977,895	\$673,386,821	\$83,591,044
Virginia.....	54	19	35	4,646,300	2,252,250	16,569,430	14,485,279	2,114,150
West Virginia.....	41	8	33	3,451,000	1,422,650	10,069,320	8,713,740	1,355,581
North Carolina.....	37	10	27	2,801,000	748,500	8,415,660	7,541,904	874,356
South Carolina.....	21	5	16	1,890,100	637,250	6,774,435	6,240,637	533,798
Georgia.....	44	14	30	4,016,000	1,211,000	10,902,960	9,674,440	1,228,520
Florida.....	25	10	15	1,485,000	442,500	1,471,580	1,196,727	334,853
Alabama.....	39	13	26	3,455,000	1,203,500	7,393,840	6,735,763	1,201,077
Mississippi.....	15	5	10	755,000	243,150	1,207,820	984,013	223,807
Louisiana.....	27	8	19	3,360,000	1,187,000	12,669,060	11,310,651	1,358,409
Texas.....	266	64	202	20,106,200	4,993,700	18,901,650	14,000,546	4,901,104
Arkansas.....	14	5	9	1,220,000	251,500	2,032,940	1,771,435	261,505
Kentucky.....	109	34	75	11,664,900	4,991,750	44,264,775	38,579,852	5,684,923
Tennessee.....	78	29	49	8,760,000	1,785,250	14,627,590	13,010,418	1,617,172
Total.....	770	224	546	\$67,610,500	\$21,270,000	\$155,904,060	\$134,184,805	\$21,719,255
Missouri.....	124	61	63	15,065,000	3,672,050	23,900,535	20,092,210	3,708,325
Ohio.....	354	105	249	45,630,100	18,890,100	134,771,910	116,362,375	18,409,535
Indiana.....	186	71	115	14,237,000	5,290,050	62,356,985	56,664,312	5,692,673
Illinois.....	305	85	220	37,326,000	7,611,500	66,189,385	58,539,211	7,650,174
Michigan.....	168	84	84	12,235,000	4,112,000	38,364,940	33,962,975	4,401,965
Wisconsin.....	123	44	79	10,310,000	3,107,750	18,966,950	15,862,195	3,113,815
Iowa.....	238	73	165	13,500,000	4,170,450	30,625,160	26,766,218	4,058,942
Minnesota.....	110	39	71	13,865,000	1,873,500	16,564,570	14,542,958	2,021,612
North Dakota.....	43	16	27	1,985,000	555,000	2,428,550	1,900,090	528,460
South Dakota.....	53	26	27	1,745,000	523,750	2,407,780	2,266,725	514,055
Kansas.....	217	114	103	8,717,100	2,445,250	14,896,780	12,252,572	2,584,001
Nebraska.....	166	62	104	10,775,000	2,318,400	13,169,440	10,820,781	2,348,659
Total.....	2,087	780	1,307	\$185,450,200	\$54,569,800	\$425,111,085	\$370,079,739	\$55,031,346
Nevada.....	3	2	1	82,000	33,500	368,150	339,428	28,722
Oregon.....	42	12	30	3,070,000	1,051,050	3,884,960	2,870,216	1,014,744
Colorado.....	65	24	41	5,232,000	1,274,000	8,562,170	7,208,567	1,353,603
Idaho.....	14	4	10	675,000	206,250	917,090	743,811	173,279
Montana.....	44	23	21	3,855,000	739,350	8,016,020	3,153,974	762,046
Wyoming.....	15	4	11	860,000	215,000	1,212,350	1,027,878	184,472
Washington.....	77	42	35	4,738,000	1,004,800	5,153,960	3,894,085	1,199,865
California.....	49	17	32	7,900,000	1,788,250	7,531,920	6,538,157	1,073,763
Utah.....	17	6	11	1,750,000	612,500	2,945,090	2,172,861	772,229
New Mexico.....	15	9	6	600,000	340,000	2,291,980	1,948,976	343,004
Arizona.....	8	3	5	400,000	150,000	391,180	234,042	157,138
Oklahoma.....	8	2	6	300,000	103,000	193,780	133,870	46,910
Indian Territory	11	....	11	620,000	138,000	278,400	120,360	158,040
Total.....	393	148	220	\$29,542,000	\$7,855,700	\$37,614,070	\$29,806,225	\$7,807,845
Total currency banks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,064,079,225	1,834,032,860	230,046,365
Add gold banks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,465,240	3,380,600	84,640
United States.....	5,095	41,478	3,617	\$637,615,445	\$227,742,550	\$2,067,544,465	\$1,837,413,460	\$230,131,005

\* Including \$26,205,325 for which lawful money has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to retire an equal amount of circulation which has not been presented for redemption.  
 † Exclusive of 15 banks formerly in the hands of receivers, which have been restored to solvency.



**NUMBER AND AUTHORIZED CAPITAL OF NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED AND THE NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF BANKS CLOSED IN EACH YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM, WITH THE YEARLY INCREASE OR DECREASE.**

Year.	Organized.		Closed		Net Yearly Increase.		Net Yearly Decrease.	
	No.	Capital.	In Voluntary Liquidation. No.	Insolvent. Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
1863.	134	\$16,378,700	...	...	134	\$18,378,700	...	...
1864.	453	79,366,950	3	...	450	79,366,950	...	...
1865.	1,014	242,542,982	6	\$330,000	1,007	242,182,982	...	...
1866.	62	8,515,150	4	650,000	56	7,865,150	...	...
1867.	10	4,230,300	12	2,160,000	6	1,170,300	...	...
1868.	12	1,210,000	18	2,445,500	4	410,000	10	\$1,645,500
1869.	9	1,500,000	17	3,372,710	1	50,000	9	1,922,710
1870.	22	2,796,000	14	2,550,000	1	250,000	...	64,000
1871.	170	19,519,000	11	1,450,000	...	...	...	...
1872.	175	19,988,000	11	2,180,500	6	1,806,100	158	15,001,400
1873.	68	7,002,700	21	3,324,700	11	3,825,000	36	...
1874.	71	6,145,500	20	2,785,000	3	251,000	48	3,700,500
1875.	107	12,104,000	38	3,820,200	5	1,000,000	64	7,283,800
1876.	36	3,189,000	32	2,565,000	9	965,000	...	...
1877.	29	2,589,000	26	2,530,500	10	3,344,000	...	...
1878.	28	2,775,000	41	4,297,500	14	2,612,500	27	4,075,000
1879.	38	3,585,000	33	3,750,000	3	1,220,000	3	1,365,000
1880.	57	6,374,170	9	570,000	8	700,000	...	...
1881.	96	9,651,050	26	1,020,000	...	...	45	5,104,170
1882.	227	30,038,300	78	16,120,000	3	1,561,300	60	7,731,050
1883.	262	28,654,350	40	7,730,000	2	250,000	146	12,357,000
1884.	191	16,042,230	30	3,647,250	11	1,285,000	220	20,608,330
1885.	145	16,808,000	35	17,800,580	4	600,000	150	11,109,980
1886.	174	21,358,000	25	1,651,100	8	850,000	50	1,518,580
1887.	225	30,546,000	27	2,537,450	8	1,550,000	141	18,079,900
1888.	132	12,053,000	34	4,171,000	8	1,900,000	102	26,438,550
1889.	211	21,240,000	41	4,318,000	2	250,000	90	5,882,000
1890.	307	36,250,000	50	5,050,000	9	750,000	168	16,674,000
1891.	193	20,700,000	41	4,435,000	25	3,622,000	248	30,450,000
1892.	166	15,285,000	53	6,157,500	17	2,450,000	127	12,593,000
1893.	119	11,230,000	46	6,035,000	17	2,450,000	93	6,677,500
1894.	50	5,285,000	79	10,475,000	65	10,935,000	8	...
1895.	48	4,890,000	51	6,093,100	21	2,770,000	...	5,740,000
1896.	26	3,245,000	37	3,745,000	24	5,235,020	50	7,950,000
1897.	44	4,420,000	71	9,659,000	37	3,905,500	42	6,438,120
					38	5,851,500	36	4,305,000
							*64	11,090,500
Agregate.....	5,095	\$727,818,182	1,126	\$150,595,600	368	\$61,627,420	3,863	\$565,374,282
Deduct decrease.....							261	49,779,120
Net increase.....							3,602	\$515,595,162
Add for banks restored to solvency.....							15	\$2,575,000
Total net increase.....							3,617	\$518,170,162+

**NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1897.**

States and Territories.	Number of Banks.	Capital.	States and Territories.	Number of Banks.	Capital.
Pennsylvania.....	9	\$310,000	New Hampshire.....	1	\$50,000
Illinois.....	5	450,000	New Jersey.....	1	50,000
New York.....	3	150,000	Minnesota.....	1	50,000
Texas.....	3	270,000	Missouri.....	1	100,000
Indiana.....	3	800,000	North Carolina.....	1	125,000
Ohio.....	3	750,000	North Dakota.....	1	50,000
Iowa.....	3	165,000	Oklahoma.....	1	50,000
Indian Territory.....	3	150,000	South Carolina.....	1	50,000
California.....	1	50,000	Tennessee.....	1	1,000,000
Maryland.....	1	50,000			
Massachusetts.....	1	50,000	Total.....	44	\$4,420,000

\* Exclusive of one bank heretofore in voluntary liquidation, now in the hands of receiver.

+ The total authorized capital stock on October 31 was \$83,015,295; the paid-in capital, \$37,615,445, including the capital stock of liquidating and insolvent banks which have not deposited lawful money for the retirement of their circulating notes.

## CAPITAL, BONDS, AND CIRCULATION.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL BANKS ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY AND JULY, 1874 TO 1897, UNITED STATES BONDS ON DEPOSIT TO SECURE CIRCULATION, CIRCULATION SECURED BY THE BONDS ON DEPOSIT, THE AMOUNT OF LAWFUL MONEY ON DEPOSIT TO REDEEM CIRCULATION, AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING, INCLUDING NOTES OF NATIONAL GOLD BANKS.

Date.	Authorized Capital Stock.	U. S. Bonds on Deposit to Secure Circulation.	Circulation Secured by U. S. Bonds.	Lawful Money on Deposit to Redeem Circulation.	Total Nat'l Bank Notes Outstanding.
1874-January.....	\$499,403.401	\$393,000.900	\$348,624.963	\$2,223,233	\$350,845,396
July.....	498,777.401	391,171.200	347,162.820	4,798.212	351,981,032
1875-January.....	503,347.901	385,128.250	342,333.637	11,794.413	354,128,250
July.....	509,386.223	376,314.500	334,696.241	19,700.667	354,408,068
1876-January.....	511,155.965	363,601.662	324,484.539	21,995.217	346,479,756
July.....	506,008.371	341,394.750	316,417.013	27,581.323	332,908,336
1877-January.....	501,362.171	338,191.300	302,020.242	19,575.361	321,595,606*
July.....	497,968.771	338,713.600	303,108.350	18,940.522	317,048,872
1878-January.....	485,557.771	346,187.550	310,890.415	11,772.090	321,672,505
July.....	479,627.996	349,546.400	313,020.832	11,493.452	324,514,284
1879-January.....	471,609.396	349,068.000	318,218.189	10,573.485	323,791,674
July.....	462,843.515	354,254.600	317,915.679	12,376.018	329,691,697
1880-January.....	461,557.515	367,021.000	328,773.659	13,613.667	342,387,336
July.....	465,216.185	361,652.050	324,242.730	20,282.667	344,505,427
1881-January.....	467,169.064	359,823.550	322,832.101	21,523.102	344,335,213
July.....	469,282.665	360,488.400	321,148.399	33,894.276	355,042,675
1882-January.....	470,018.135	371,692.100	332,308.922	30,023.066	362,421,988
July.....	466,511.335	361,212.700	320,312.832	28,439.202	358,742,464
1883-January.....	492,074.635	360,531.650	322,336.130	40,265.049	362,651,169
July.....	507,208.135	356,596.500	319,249.806	37,765.704	356,815,510
1884-January.....	518,031.135	347,538.200	310,953.321	39,529.507	350,482,828
July.....	528,784.165	334,147.850	296,369.370	40,130.513	359,499,833
1885-January.....	529,910.165	318,655.050	285,496.055	43,662.568	329,158,623
July.....	531,540.465	312,145.200	279,528.175	39,541.757	319,069,932
1886-January.....	534,378.225	306,008.750	274,466.748	42,973.706	317,443,454
July.....	545,246.565	275,974.800	247,087.961	61,922.490	309,010,460
1887-January.....	555,965.165	229,438.350	216,316.106	61,455.375	296,771,981
July.....	574,793.665	191,996.700	171,629.341	107,558.447	279,217,788
1888-January.....	584,729.915	184,444.950	165,315.724	103,193.154	268,398,878
July.....	592,952.915	178,312.650	159,642.657	92,719.664	252,392,321
1889-January.....	598,239.065	163,480.900	148,372.588	87,287.439	233,600,127
July.....	606,870.365	148,121.450	132,244.437	79,134.536	211,378,963
1890-January.....	623,791.365	142,849.900	127,742.440	69,487.965	185,970,775
July.....	646,937.965	145,228.300	129,767.150	56,208.625	177,287,846
1891-January.....	665,267.965	140,510.650	125,660.361	51,627.485	167,927,574
July.....	678,247.965	142,508.900	127,221.361	40,706.183	173,078,585
1892-January.....	685,762.265	137,205.950	140,084.203	38,994.382	172,683,850
July.....	692,123.665	163,190.050	145,683.023	27,000.827	174,404,424
1893-January.....	695,148.665	168,247.000	150,526.651	23,877.773	208,538,844
July.....	698,824.665	176,588.250	151,900.919	20,812.773	207,353,244
1894-January.....	693,353.165	205,961.600	185,194.522	23,944,322	204,905,710
July.....	678,023.165	201,691.750	180,662.521	26,680,723	211,691,035
1895-January.....	670,906.265	196,707.700	176,667.467	29,696,243	212,842,663
July.....	666,363.265	207,680.800	168,032.098	25,628,937	226,090,547
1896-January.....	664,076.915	212,495.100	190,741.850	23,100,818	235,673,116
July.....	659,136.915	228,915,950	206,538,929	20,491,918	231,441,687
1897-January.....	655,334.915	240,236.150	215,860.397	19,812,810	
July.....	643,474.517	230,471.550	206,090,339	24,751,847	

## PROFIT ON NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION, BASED ON A DEPOSIT OF \$100,000 BONDS, ON OCTOBER 31, 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897.

1894.

Class.	Bonds— Market Value.	Maximum Circula- tion Ob- tainable.	Receipts—		Deductions—			Interest on Cost of Bonds at 6 Per Cent.		Profit on Cir- culation.	
			Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.	Agents' Fees.	Plates.	Sinking Fund.	Net Receipts.	Amount.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.

1895.

2s.	\$96,9215	\$87,229.35	\$5,233.76	\$2,000	\$7,233.76	\$72.29	\$7.00	\$684.79	\$6,298.97	\$5,815.29	\$463.68
4s.	111,4357	90,000.00	5,400.00	4,000	9,400.00	900.00	7.00	1,649.10	7,750.90	6,638.02	1,061.88
4s.	121,7527	90,000.00	5,400.00	4,000	9,400.00	900.00	7.00	1,239.63	8,160.37	7,303.16	855.21
5s.	114,7354	90,000.00	5,400.00	5,000	10,400.00	900.00	7.00	2,354.83	8,045.17	6,885.20	1,159.97
5s.	105,9945	90,000.00	5,400.00	6,000	11,400.00	900.00	7.00	3,067.30	8,382.70	6,350.67	1,973.03

1896.

2s.	\$92,6712	\$83,404.08	\$5,004.24	\$2,000	\$7,004.24	\$83.04	\$7.00	\$868.54	\$6,107.70	\$5,540.27	\$547.43
4s.	107,6712	90,000.00	5,400.00	4,000	9,400.00	900.00	7.00	1,481.12	7,918.88	6,480.27	1,355
4s.	116,7327	90,000.00	5,400.00	4,000	9,400.00	900.00	7.00	1,192.07	8,217.93	7,005.16	1,212.77
5s.	110,1284	90,000.00	5,400.00	5,000	10,400.00	900.00	7.00	2,057.92	8,312.08	6,907.70	1,704.38
5s.	100,9945	90,000.00	5,400.00	6,000	11,400.00	900.00	7.00	1,538.79	9,861.21	6,069.67	3,801.54

1897.

2s.	\$99,0000	\$90,000.00	\$5,400.00	\$2,000	\$7,400.00	\$900.00	\$7.00	\$929.50	\$6,427.50	\$5,940.00	\$487.50
4s.	114,0000	90,000.00	5,400.00	4,000	9,400.00	900.00	7.00	1,941.69	7,368.31	6,840.00	518.31
4s.	128,5750	90,000.00	5,400.00	4,000	9,400.00	900.00	7.00	2,041.99	7,418.99	7,025.50	393.49
5s.	116,0000	90,000.00	5,400.00	5,000	10,400.00	900.00	7.00	3,061.36	7,308.64	6,900.00	308.64
5s.	102,5750	90,000.00	5,400.00	6,000	11,400.00	900.00	7.00	4,516.50	6,863.80	6,132.50	731.30

\* Issue of 1907.

+ Issue of 1925.

\* This profit is somewhat greater than shown, but is indeterminate, owing to uncertainty of date of maturity.

‡ Maturing July 1, 1907.

‡ Maturing February 1, 1925.

\*\* Maturing July 1, 1898.

## TAXES ASSESSED AS SEMI-ANNUAL DUTY ON CIRCULATING NOTES, COST OF REDEMPTION, COST OF PLATES, AND EXAMINERS' FEES FOR THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS.

Year.	Semi-Annual Duty on Circulation.	Cost of Re- demption of Notes by the United States Treasurer.	Assessment for Cost of Plates. New Banks.	Assessment for Cost of Plates, Extended Banks.	Assessment for Exami- ners' Fees (Sec. 5240, R. S.).	Total.
1888	\$3,132,006.73	\$147,592.27	\$25,980.00	\$34,120.00	\$94,606.16	\$3,434,305.16
1884	3,024,668.24	160,806.65	18,845.00	1,950.00	99,642.05	3,306,901.94
1885	2,794,584.01	181,857.16	13,150.00	97,800.00	107,781.73	3,195,172.90
1886	2,592,021.33	168,243.35	14,810.00	24,825.00	107,272.83	2,907,172.51
1887	2,044,922.75	138,967.00	18,650.00	1,750.00	110,219.88	2,314,709.63
1888	1,616,127.53	141,141.48	14,100.00	8,900.00	121,777.86	1,897,046.87
1889	1,410,331.84	131,190.67	12,200.00	575.00	130,725.79	1,683,023.30
1890	1,254,839.65	107,843.39	24,175.00	725.00	136,772.71	1,524,355.75
1891	1,216,104.72	99,366.52	18,575.00	7,200.00	138,969.39	1,480,215.63
1892	1,331,287.26	100,598.70	15,700.00	8,100.00	161,983.68	1,617,684.64
1893	1,443,489.69	108,082.96	14,225.00	5,200.00	162,444.59	1,728,392.24
1894	1,721,095.18	107,445.14	4,050.00	4,375.00	251,968.79	2,088,932.11
1895	1,704,007.69	100,352.79	4,950.00	6,875.00	238,252.27	2,054,437.75
1896	1,851,676.03	114,085.63	5,450.00	8,750.00	237,903.51	2,212,765.17
1897	2,020,703.65	125,061.73	3,050.00	1,700.00	222,858.92	2,373,374.30
Total.....	\$29,157,866.30	\$1,927,670.44	\$208,110.00	\$202,845.00	\$2,306,336.31	\$33,902,828.05

## SPECIE AND BANK NOTES.

## SPECIE AND BANK NOTE CIRCULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS SPECIFIED FROM 1800 TO 1896.

(Prepared by Loans and Currency Division, Treasury Department.)

Year.	Number of Banks and Branches.	Estimated Bank Notes Out- standing.	Estimated Specie in United States.	Total Money in United States.	Specie in Treasury.	Money in Circulation.	Popu- lation.	Per Cap- ita.
1800.....	.....	\$10,500,000	\$17,500,000	\$28,000,000	*\$1,500,000	\$26,500,000	5,398,483	\$4.99
1810.....	.....	28,000,000	30,000,000	58,000,000	*3,000,000	55,000,000	7,239,881	7.60
1821.....	.....	44,800,000	24,300,000	69,100,000	*2,000,000	67,100,000	9,633,822	6.96
1831.....	.....	61,000,000	33,100,000	93,100,000	5,755,705	87,344,295	12,896,020	6.69
1831.....	.....	77,000,000	32,100,000	109,100,000	6,014,540	93,085,460	13,221,000	7.04
1832.....	.....	91,500,000	30,400,000	121,900,000	4,502,914	117,397,085	13,590,000	8.64
1833.....	.....	91,500,000	30,650,000	122,150,000	2,011,778	120,138,222	13,974,000	8.60
1833.....	506	94,839,570	41,000,000	135,839,570	11,702,905	124,136,665	14,373,000	8.64
1833.....	704	103,692,495	51,000,000	154,692,495	8,892,858	145,799,637	14,786,000	9.86
1833.....	713	140,301,038	65,000,000	205,301,038	*5,000,000	200,301,038	15,213,000	13.17
1837.....	788	149,187,890	73,000,000	222,185,890	*5,000,000	217,185,890	15,655,000	13.87
1837.....	823	116,138,910	87,500,000	203,638,910	*5,000,000	198,638,910	16,112,000	12.31
1839.....	840	135,170,995	87,000,000	222,170,995	2,496,902	219,704,093	16,584,000	13.21
1841.....	901	106,998,572	83,000,000	189,998,572	3,683,084	186,305,488	17,069,433	10.91
1841.....	784	107,29,214	80,000,000	187,290,214	987,315	186,302,899	17,591,000	10.50
1842.....	692	83,734,011	80,000,000	163,734,011	230,484	163,503,527	18,131,000	9.02
1843.....	691	58,563,608	90,000,000	148,563,608	1,449,472	147,114,136	18,694,000	7.87
1844.....	696	75,167,646	100,000,000	175,167,646	7,857,380	167,310,266	19,276,000	8.63
1845.....	707	89,608,711	96,000,000	185,608,711	7,658,306	177,950,405	19,878,000	8.95
1845.....	707	105,552,427	97,000,000	202,552,427	9,126,439	193,425,988	20,501,000	9.43
1847.....	715	105,519,766	120,000,000	225,519,766	1,701,251	223,818,515	21,143,000	10.50
1848.....	751	128,506,091	112,000,000	240,506,091	8,101,353	232,404,738	21,805,000	10.86
1849.....	782	114,743,415	120,000,000	234,743,415	2,184,984	232,558,431	22,489,000	10.34
1850.....	824	131,396,526	154,000,000	285,396,526	6,604,544	278,791,982	23,191,876	12.02
1851.....	879	155,165,251	186,000,000	341,165,251	10,911,646	330,253,605	23,995,000	13.76
1852.....	.....	171,673,000	204,000,000	375,673,000	14,632,136	361,040,864	24,802,000	14.63
1853.....	.....	188,181,000	236,000,000	424,181,000	21,942,893	402,238,107	27,615,000	15.80
1854.....	1,206	204,689,207	241,000,000	445,689,207	20,137,967	425,551,240	26,433,000	16.10
1855.....	1,307	186,952,223	250,000,000	436,952,223	18,931,978	418,020,245	27,256,000	15.31
1856.....	1,398	195,747,950	250,000,000	445,747,950	19,901,325	425,846,625	28,083,000	15.16
1857.....	1,416	214,778,822	260,000,000	474,778,822	17,710,114	457,068,708	28,916,000	15.81
1858.....	1,422	155,208,344	260,000,000	415,208,344	6,398,316	408,810,028	29,753,000	13.79
1859.....	1,476	193,306,818	250,000,000	443,306,818	4,339,276	438,967,542	30,596,000	14.35

\* Specie in Treasury estimated.

## COIN AND PAPER CIRCULATION OF THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 30, FROM 1880 TO 1897, INCLUSIVE.

(Prepared by Loans and Currency Division, Treasury Department.)

Year.	Coin in United States, Including Bullion in Treasury.	Paper Money in United States.	Total Money.	Coin, Bullion, and Paper Money in Treasury.	Circulation.	Population.	Money in United States Per Capita.	Circulation Per Capita.
1880.....	\$235,000,000	\$207,102,477	\$442,102,477	\$6,685,225	\$435,407,252	31,443,321	\$14.06	\$13.85
1881.....	250,000,000	202,005,767	452,005,767	3,600,000	448,405,767	32,064,000	14.09	13.98
1882.....	25,000,000	333,452,079	358,452,079	23,754,335	334,697,744	32,704,000	10.96	10.23
1883.....	25,000,000	649,867,283	674,867,283	79,473,245	595,394,038	33,385,000	20.23	17.84
1884.....	25,000,000	680,568,067	705,568,067	35,946,589	669,641,478	34,046,000	20.72	19.67
1885.....	25,000,000	745,129,755	770,129,755	55,426,760	714,702,995	34,748,000	22.16	20.57
1886.....	25,000,000	729,327,254	754,327,254	80,889,010	673,438,244	35,469,000	21.27	18.99
1887.....	25,000,000	703,200,612	728,200,612	66,206,543	661,992,069	36,211,000	20.11	18.28
1888.....	25,000,000	691,553,578	716,553,578	36,449,917	680,103,661	36,973,000	19.38	18.39
1889.....	25,000,000	690,351,180	715,351,180	50,898,289	664,452,891	37,756,000	18.95	17.60
1890.....	25,000,000	697,868,461	722,868,461	47,855,667	675,212,794	38,586,371	18.73	17.50
1891.....	25,000,000	716,812,174	741,812,174	25,923,169	715,889,005	39,555,000	18.75	18.10
1892.....	25,000,000	787,721,565	782,721,565	24,412,016	738,309,549	40,596,000	18.70	18.19
1893.....	25,000,000	749,445,610	774,445,610	22,563,801	751,881,809	41,677,000	18.58	18.04
1894.....	25,000,000	781,024,781	806,024,781	29,941,750	776,083,031	42,798,000	18.83	18.13
1895.....	25,000,000	773,273,509	798,273,509	44,171,562	754,101,947	43,951,000	18.16	17.16
1896.....	52,418,734	738,264,550	790,683,284	63,073,896	727,609,388	45,137,000	17.52	16.12
1897.....	65,837,506	697,210,241	763,053,947	40,738,964	722,314,883	46,353,000	16.46	15.58
1898.....	102,017,907	689,205,669	791,253,576	62,120,942	729,132,634	47,596,000	16.62	15.32
1899.....	357,268,178	694,253,363	1,051,521,541	232,899,746	818,631,796	48,966,000	21.52	16.75
1880.....	494,363,884	711,565,313	1,205,929,197	232,546,969	973,382,228	50,155,783	24.04	19.41
1881.....	647,868,682	758,673,141	1,406,541,823	292,303,704	1,114,238,119	51,316,000	27.41	21.71
1882.....	708,974,839	776,556,880	1,485,531,719	306,241,300	1,179,290,419	52,495,000	28.20	22.37
1883.....	789,740,048	873,749,768	1,663,489,816	413,184,120	1,250,305,696	53,693,000	30.60	24.91
1884.....	801,068,939	904,385,250	1,705,454,189	461,528,220	1,243,925,969	54,911,000	31.06	24.63
1885.....	872,175,823	945,482,513	1,817,658,336	525,089,721	1,292,568,615	56,148,000	32.37	23.02
1886.....	903,027,304	905,532,390	1,808,559,694	555,859,169	1,252,700,525	57,404,000	31.50	21.82
1887.....	1,007,513,901	892,928,771	1,900,442,672	582,903,529	1,317,539,143	58,680,000	32.39	22.45
1888.....	1,082,391,660	970,561,259	2,062,955,949	690,785,079	1,372,170,870	59,974,000	34.39	22.88
1889.....	1,100,612,434	974,738,277	2,075,350,711	694,969,062	1,380,381,649	61,289,000	33.96	22.52
1890.....	1,152,471,638	991,754,521	2,144,226,159	714,974,889	1,429,251,270	62,622,250	34.24	22.82
1891.....	1,163,185,054	1,032,039,021	2,195,224,075	697,783,368	1,497,440,707	63,975,000	34.31	23.41
1892.....	1,232,854,331	1,139,745,170	2,372,599,501	771,252,314	1,601,347,187	65,520,000	36.21	24.44
1893.....	1,213,413,584	1,109,969,308	2,323,402,892	726,701,147	1,596,701,245	66,946,000	34.70	23.85
1894.....	1,251,543,158	1,168,891,623	2,420,434,781	759,226,073	1,660,808,708	68,397,000	36.39	24.28
1895.....	1,260,987,506	1,137,619,914	2,398,607,420	796,688,947	1,601,968,473	69,878,000	34.33	22.93
1896.....	1,227,293,470	1,120,012,536	2,347,306,006	840,871,040	1,506,434,966	71,390,000	32.88	21.10
1897.....	1,329,216,997	1,168,819,003	2,498,065,000	857,256,054	1,640,809,946	72,937,000	34.25	22.49

NOTE 1.—Specie payments were suspended from January 1, 1862, to January 1, 1879. During the greater part of that period gold and silver coins were not in circulation except on the Pacific coast, where, it is estimated, the specie circulation was generally about \$25,000,000. This estimated amount is the only coin included in the above statement from 1862 to 1875, inclusive.

NOTE 2.—In 1876 subsidiary silver again came into use, and is included in this statement, beginning with that year.

NOTE 3.—The coinage of standard silver dollars began in 1878 under the Act of February 23, 1878.

NOTE 4.—Specie payments were resumed January 1, 1879, and all gold and silver coins, as well as gold and silver bullion in the Treasury, are included in this statement from and after that date.

**UNITED STATES BONDS HELD TO SECURE CIRCULATING NOTES OF NATIONAL BANKS FOR THE YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, FROM 1882 TO 1897, INCLUSIVE, AND THE CHANGES WHICH OCCURRED IN THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF BONDS.**

Year.	Number of Banks.	—United States Bonds Held as Security for Circulation—				Total.	United States Bonds Held for Other Purposes at Nearest Date.	Grand Total.
		4% Per Cent. Bonds.	Per Cent. Bonds.	3 Per Cent. Bonds.	5 Per Cent. Bonds.			
1882.....	2,301	\$33,754,50	\$104,827,500	\$40,621,950 179,675,530	\$3,526,000	\$392,505,650	\$37,563,750	\$400,069,400
1883.....	2,522	41,319,700	106,164,850	201,327,700 402,000	3,463,000	352,877,300	30,674,050	383,551,350
1884.....	2,671	49,537,450	116,705,450	155,604,400	3,409,000	325,316,300	30,419,600	355,735,900
1885.....	2,727	49,547,250	116,391,650	138,920,650	3,505,000	308,364,550	31,780,100	340,144,650
1886.....	2,868	57,436,850	115,333,150	69,038,030	3,546,000	245,444,050	32,431,400	277,875,450
1887.....	3,061	69,696,100	115,731,400	144,500	3,236,000	188,828,000	34,671,350	223,499,350
1888.....	3,151	66,121,750	100,413,600	.....	3,498,000	170,003,350	60,715,050	230,718,400
1889.....	3,319	41,006,150	100,049,000	.....	4,553,000	145,668,150	48,501,200	194,169,350
1890.....	3,567	28,116,700 199,400	105,402,200	.....	6,672,000	140,190,900	30,684,000	170,874,900
1891.....	3,664	C'tin'd at 2 p. c., 21,648,100	120,858,870	.....	10,244,000	152,950,350	24,871,950	177,822,500
1892.....	3,788	21,897,850	131,133,150	.....	11,832,000	164,883,000	20,164,250	185,047,250
1893.....	3,796	22,020,550	142,141,700	.....	12,426,000	176,568,250	17,576,950	194,165,200
1894.....	3,756	22,749,900	155,632,450	Loan of 1894, 5 per cents. 6,980,850	14,043,000	199,706,200	25,988,200	225,594,400
1895.....	3,715	22,506,100	149,342,350 Loan of 1895, 13,856,500 Consols of 1907, 155,473,000 Loan of 1895, 36,531,650	14,016,850	11,997,000	211,717,800	26,118,350	237,836,150
1896.....	3,679	22,673,850	155,473,000 Loan of 1895, 36,531,650	16,088,850	10,398,000	241,103,350	25,135,500	266,238,850
1897.....	3,617	22,030,650	180,762,250	15,910,650	9,080,000	227,742,550	32,490,650	260,233,200

**RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.**

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL BANKS FROM 1884 TO 1897, INCLUSIVE.**

	Oct. 3, 1881.	Oct. 2, 1885.	Oct. 1, 1886.	Oct. 7, 1887.	Oct. 5, 1888.	Oct. 9, 1889.	Oct. 8, 1890.	Oct. 2, 1891.
<i>Resources.</i>	Banks. Millions.	Banks. Millions.	Banks. Millions.	Banks. Millions.	Banks. Millions.	Banks. Millions.	Banks. Millions.	Banks. Millions.
Loans.....	\$93.2	\$487.2	\$603.3	\$609.7	\$657.7	\$682.9	\$715.9	\$681.6
Bonds for circulation.....	.....	.....	331.8	338.6	340.5	336.5	340.9	364.5
Other United States bonds.....	106.1	427.7	95.0	80.3	74.1	44.6	37.7	45.8
Stocks, bonds, etc.....	.....	.....	15.9	21.5	20.7	22.2	23.6	21.5
Due from banks.....	34.0	107.3	122.9	103.6	110.1	100.8	109.4	143.2
Real estate.....	2.2	14.7	17.1	20.6	22.7	25.2	27.5	30.1
Specie.....	44.8	18.1	9.2	12.8	13.1	23.0	18.5	13.2
Legal tender notes.....	.....	190.0	202.3	157.4	156.1	129.6	122.7	107.0
National bank notes.....	4.7	16.2	17.4	11.8	11.8	10.8	12.5	14.3
Clearing House exchanges.....	.....	72.3	103.7	134.6	143.2	106.3	79.1	115.2
U. S. certificates of deposit.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other resources.....	10.1	26.3	7.9	8.6	9.6	9.8	22.0	41.3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$297.1</b>	<b>\$1,359.8</b>	<b>\$1,527.0</b>	<b>\$1,499.5</b>	<b>\$1,559.6</b>	<b>\$1,497.2</b>	<b>\$1,510.7</b>	<b>\$1,730.6</b>
<i>Liabilities.</i>								
Capital stock.....	\$86.8	\$393.2	\$415.5	\$429.1	\$420.6	\$426.4	\$430.4	\$458.3
Surplus fund.....	2.0	38.7	53.3	66.7	78.0	86.2	94.1	101.1
Undivided profits.....	6.0	32.4	32.6	38.8	36.1	40.7	38.6	42.0
Circulation outstanding.....	45.2	171.3	290.0	297.9	293.7	296.0	298.9	317.4
Due to depositors.....	122.2	519.1	596.0	568.2	608.1	623.0	612.8	631.4
Due to banks.....	34.9	174.2	137.5	112.8	123.1	118.9	130.0	171.9
Other liabilities.....	.....	.9	.1	.....	.....	6.0	10.9	8.5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$297.1</b>	<b>\$1,359.8</b>	<b>\$1,527.0</b>	<b>\$1,499.5</b>	<b>\$1,559.6</b>	<b>\$1,497.2</b>	<b>\$1,510.7</b>	<b>\$1,730.6</b>

\* Three and one-half per cents.

## RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES—Continued.

	Oct 3, 1872.	Sept 12, 1873.	Oct 2, 1874.	Oct. 1, 1875.	Oct 2, 1876.	Oct 1, 1877.	Oct. 1, 1878.	Oct. 2, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>								
Loans.....	1,919 Banks Millions.	1,976 Banks Millions.	2,004 Banks Millions.	2,087 Banks Millions.	2,089 Banks Millions.	2,080 Banks Millions.	2,053 Banks Millions.	2,048 Banks Mill'ns.
Bonds for circulation.....	\$877.2	\$944.2	\$854.4	\$984.7	\$931.3	\$891.9	\$854.0	\$878.5
Other United States bonds.....	382.0	288.3	383.3	370.3	337.2	336.8	347.6	357.8
Stocks, bonds, etc.....	27.6	23.6	28.0	28.1	47.8	45.0	94.7	71.2
Due from banks.....	23.5	23.7	27.8	33.5	34.4	31.5	36.9	39.7
Real estate.....	128.2	149.5	134.8	144.7	146.9	129.9	138.9	167.3
Specie.....	32.3	34.7	39.1	42.4	43.1	45.2	46.7	47.8
Legal tender notes.....	10.2	19.9	21.2	8.1	21.4	22.7	30.7	42.2
National bank notes.....	102.1	92.4	80.0	76.5	84.2	66.9	64.4	69.2
Clearing House exchanges.....	15.8	16.1	18.5	18.5	15.9	15.6	16.9	16.7
U. S. certificates of deposit.....	125.0	100.3	109.7	87.9	100.0	74.5	82.4	113.0
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	6.7	20.6	42.8	48.8	29.2	33.4	32.7	26.8
Other resources.....	25.2	17.3	18.3	19.1	19.1	28.7	24.9	22.1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,755.3</b>	<b>\$1,830.6</b>	<b>\$1,877.2</b>	<b>\$1,882.2</b>	<b>\$1,827.2</b>	<b>\$1,741.1</b>	<b>\$1,707.3</b>	<b>\$1,868.8</b>

<i>Liabilities.</i>								
Capital stock.....	\$479.6	\$491.0	\$493.8	\$504.8	\$499.8	\$479.5	\$466.2	\$454.1
Surplus fund.....	110.3	120.3	129.0	134.4	132.2	122.8	116.9	114.8
Undivided profits.....	46.6	54.5	51.5	58.0	46.4	44.5	40.9	40.3
Circulation outstanding.....	335.1	340.3	334.2	319.1	292.2	291.9	301.9	313.8
Due to depositors.....	628.9	640.0	683.8	679.4	666.2	630.4	638.4	736.9
Due to banks.....	143.8	173.0	175.8	179.7	179.8	161.6	165.1	201.2
Other liabilities.....	11.5	11.5	9.1	11.8	10.6	10.4	7.9	6.7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,755.3</b>	<b>\$1,830.6</b>	<b>\$1,877.2</b>	<b>\$1,882.2</b>	<b>\$1,827.2</b>	<b>\$1,741.1</b>	<b>\$1,707.3</b>	<b>\$1,868.8</b>

	Oct. 1, 1880.	Oct. 1, 1881.	Oct. 3, 1882.	Oct. 2, 1883.	Sept. 30, 1884.	Oct. 1, 1885.	Oct. 7, 1886.	Oct. 5, 1887.
<i>Resources.</i>								
Loans.....	2,090 Banks Millions.	2,132 Banks Millions.	2,269 Banks Millions.	2,501 Banks Millions.	2,664 Banks Millions.	2,714 Banks Millions.	2,852 Banks Millions.	3,049 Banks Mill'ns.
Bonds for circulation.....	\$1,041.0	\$1,173.8	\$1,243.2	\$1,308.2	\$1,245.3	\$1,306.1	\$1,451.0	\$1,587.5
Other United States bonds.....	357.8	363.3	357.6	351.4	327.4	307.7	258.5	189.1
Stocks, bonds, etc.....	43.6	56.5	37.4	71.1	30.4	31.8	32.4	34.7
Due from banks.....	48.9	61.9	66.2	70.7	71.4	77.5	81.8	88.8
Real estate.....	213.5	230.8	198.9	208.9	194.2	235.3	241.4	256.3
Specie.....	48.0	47.3	46.5	48.3	49.9	51.3	54.1	58.0
Legal tender notes.....	109.3	114.3	102.9	107.8	128.6	174.9	156.4	165.1
National bank notes.....	56.6	63.2	63.2	70.7	77.0	69.7	62.8	73.7
Clearing House exchanges.....	18.2	17.7	20.7	22.7	23.3	23.1	22.7	21.9
U. S. certificates of deposit.....	121.1	189.2	208.4	96.4	66.3	84.9	95.9	88.8
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	7.7	6.7	8.7	10.0	14.2	18.8	5.9	6.2
Other resources.....	17.1	17.5	17.2	16.6	17.7	14.9	14.0	9.3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$2,105.8</b>	<b>\$2,368.4</b>	<b>\$2,399.8</b>	<b>\$2,372.7</b>	<b>\$2,279.5</b>	<b>\$2,432.9</b>	<b>\$2,513.9</b>	<b>\$2,620.2</b>

<i>Liabilities.</i>								
Capital stock.....	\$457.6	\$463.8	\$483.1	\$509.7	\$524.3	\$527.5	\$548.5	\$578.5
Surplus fund.....	120.5	128.1	132.0	142.0	147.0	146.6	157.3	173.9
Undivided profits.....	46.1	56.4	61.2	61.6	63.2	59.3	66.5	71.5
Circulation outstanding.....	317.3	327.2	315.0	310.5	289.8	269.0	228.8	167.3
Due to depositors.....	887.9	1,083.1	1,134.9	1,063.6	993.0	1,116.7	1,186.5	1,274.7
Due to banks.....	267.9	294.9	259.9	270.4	246.4	299.7	306.6	329.6
Other liabilities.....	8.5	11.9	13.7	14.9	15.8	14.1	14.9	24.7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$2,105.8</b>	<b>\$2,358.4</b>	<b>\$2,399.8</b>	<b>\$2,372.7</b>	<b>\$2,279.5</b>	<b>\$2,432.9</b>	<b>\$2,518.9</b>	<b>\$2,620.2</b>

## RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES—Continued.

	Sept. 30, 1889.	Oct. 2, 1890.	Sept. 25, 1891.	Sept. 31, 1892.	Oct. 3, 1893.	Oct. 2, 1894.	Sept. 28, 1895.	Oct. 6, 1896.	Oct. 5, 1897.
<i>Resources.</i>	3,200 Banks. Millions.	3,540 Banks. Millions.	3,677 Banks. Millions.	3,773 Banks. Millions.	3,781 Banks. Millions.	3,755 Banks. Millions.	3,712 Banks. Millions.	3,676 Banks. Millions.	3,610 Banks. Millions.
Loans.....	\$1,817.3	\$1,980.1	\$2,005.5	\$2,171.0	\$1,843.6	\$2,007.1	\$2,041.8	\$1,893.3	\$2,006.8
Bonds for circulation.....	146.5	140.0	150.0	163.3	206.4	199.6	208.7	257.3	227.5
Other U. S. bonds.....	48.5	30.7	24.9	20.2	17.6	25.9	26.1	25.1	32.5
Stocks, bonds, etc.....	106.3	113.5	125.2	154.5	148.6	163.3	195.0	189.0	208.8
Due from banks.....	333.4	536.2	338.7	409.5	277.5	399.3	376.7	331.5	494.4
Real estate.....	69.4	76.8	83.3	87.9	89.2	97.9	163.8	106.4	108.4
Specie.....	164.3	195.9	183.5	289.1	224.7	237.3	193.2	200.8	239.4
Legal-tender notes.....	86.8	81.6	97.6	104.3	114.7	120.5	93.9	110.5	107.2
Nat'l bank notes.....	20.9	18.5	20.0	19.6	22.4	18.6	15.5	18.0	20.6
Clearing House exs.....	136.8	106.8	122.0	105.5	106.2	88.5	57.5	76.8	102.3
U. S. cert. deposit.....	12.9	6.2	15.7	14.0	7.0	45.1	49.9	31.8	42.3
Due from U. S. Treas.....	7.4	6.9	8.0	8.2	10.2	9.6	1.3	11.6	11.2
Other resources.....	42.8	41.3	38.7	43.0	41.4	31.2	57.1	32.5	33.7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$2,998.3</b>	<b>\$3,141.5</b>	<b>\$3,213.1</b>	<b>\$3,510.1</b>	<b>\$3,109.5</b>	<b>\$3,473.9</b>	<b>\$3,423.6</b>	<b>\$3,268.6</b>	<b>\$3,705.1</b>
<i>Liabilities.</i>									
Capital stock.....	\$612.6	\$650.4	\$677.4	\$686.6	\$678.5	\$668.9	\$657.1	\$648.5	\$631.5
Surplus fund.....	197.4	213.6	227.6	23.9	246.8	245.2	246.4	247.7	246.3
Undivided profits.....	84.9	17.0	103.3	101.6	103.5	88.9	90.4	88.6	88.4
Circulation.....	128.5	123.0	131.3	143.4	189.0	172.3	182.5	209.9	198.9
Due to depositors.....	1,22.0	1,504.2	1,608.6	1,779.3	1,465.4	1,742.1	1,715.2	1,613.1	1,860.5
Due to banks.....	423.3	425.4	430.6	533.7	349.3	526.9	409.4	415.1	645.7
Other liabilities.....	27.6	31.9	34.3	29.6	83.0	29.6	37.1	40.7	24.8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$2,998.3</b>	<b>\$3,141.5</b>	<b>\$3,213.1</b>	<b>\$3,510.1</b>	<b>\$3,109.5</b>	<b>\$3,473.9</b>	<b>\$3,423.6</b>	<b>\$3,268.6</b>	<b>\$3,705.1</b>

ABSTRACT OF THE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS  
OCTOBER 5, 1897; THE CONDITION OF BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY, IN THE THREE CENTRAL  
RESERVE CITIES, IN OTHER RESERVE CITIES, AND OF THE COUNTRY BANKS.

## —Central Reserve Cities—

	New York City. 48 Banks.	New York, Chicago, and St. Louis. 73 Banks.	Other Reserve Cities. 201 Banks.	Country Banks. 3,276 Banks.	Aggregate. 3,610 Banks.
<i>Resources.</i>					
Loans and discounts.....	\$408,335,475.15	\$527,228,697.02	\$536,832,108.37	\$896,948,632.78	\$2,051,009,438.17
Overdrafts.....	128,242.15	519,416.85	1,601,747.31	13,645,511.57	15,706,655.73
Bonds for circulation.....	18,939,000.00	22,306,000.00	40,738,100.00	164,379,850.00	227,483,950.00
Bonds for deposits.....	1,360,000.00	2,450,000.00	5,182,000.00	9,371,000.00	17,003,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.....	4,593,900.00	5,292,900.00	3,164,000.00	7,090,850.00	15,487,750.00
Premiums.....	2,049,417.85	2,328,292.77	4,371,847.79	10,561,079.69	17,261,220.25
Stocks, securities, etc.....	40,701,485.16	48,545,017.28	40,311,950.00	119,024,896.03	208,531,563.40
Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures.....	13,962,704.56	15,722,519.08	18,718,869.27	44,672,536.03	79,113,954.38
Other real estate and mort- gages owned.....	1,942,488.84	2,857,053.28	4,065,505.16	22,380,973.99	29,303,532.43
Due from national banks, not reserve agents.....	28,944,448.29	62,978,492.14	48,215,417.70	44,796,537.74	155,980,447.58
Due from State banks and bankers.....	4,955,480.50	12,602,453.67	12,042,390.04	16,765,527.56	41,410,311.27
Due from reserve agents.....			104,509,063.50	192,508,712.14	297,017,805.64
Checks and cash items.....	2,662,685.73	2,858,422.05	3,302,196.55	9,374,800.33	15,535,418.93
Exchanges for Clearing- house.....	66,438,644.56	73,840,072.63	33,498,965.44	4,966,467.53	112,305,535.60
Bills of other national banks	783,569.00	3,361,716.00	4,189,249.00	13,024,455.00	20,575,420.00
Fractional currency, nick- els, and cents.....	65,736.14	82,943.84	203,291.83	676,589.05	962,824.72
Specie.....	82,388,877.65	106,461,256.30	56,555,617.30	76,370,828.45	239,387,702.05
Legal-tender notes.....	27,672,648.00	45,327,481.00	26,798,890.00	35,063,558.00	107,219,929.00
U. S. certificates of deposit.....	26,445,010.00	30,853,000.00	11,160,000.00	280,000.00	42,275,000.00
Redemption fund.....	843,022.50	964,940.00	1,818,290.75	7,208,458.33	10,127,689.08
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	388,847.36	530,106.62	557,936.03	312,496.83	1,180,539.48
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$733,611,682.44</b>	<b>\$967,252,780.53</b>	<b>\$957,617,166.13</b>	<b>\$1,780,263,761.05</b>	<b>\$3,705,133,707.71</b>
<i>Liabilities.</i>					
Capital stock.....	\$48,600,000.00	\$76,700,000.00	\$153,485,200.00	\$401,302,835.00	\$681,488,065.00
Surplus fund.....	42,862,000.00	52,862,000.00	\$306,187.53	130,475,962.80	246,345,020.33
Undivided profits.....	17,541,993.47	20,233,719.89	16,392,837.08	51,780,423.53	88,406,980.50
National bank notes.....	16,183,457.50	18,652,022.50	35,479,135.00	144,740,512.50	198,320,670.00
State bank notes.....	16,556.00	16,556.00	6,451.00	37,373.50	60,380.50
Due to national banks.....	183,962,831.77	245,557,861.31	132,376,009.66	40,710,410.60	418,644,281.57
Due to State banks and bankers.....	80,878,290.01	116,227,471.06	73,519,749.96	37,316,464.28	227,063,685.28
Dividends unpaid.....	172,586.12	197,762.37	500,288.56	1,085,000.45	1,783,051.38
Individual deposits.....	341,886,866.23	434,253,908.88	471,984,505.05	947,109,253.97	1,853,349,128.50
United States deposits.....	768,273.50	1,825,602.17	3,582,662.74	6,672,982.78	12,081,247.69
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	330,838.81	352,137.38	1,467,068.26	2,241,728.32	4,060,933.96
Notes and bills rediscounted			330,827.08	6,875,218.19	7,206,046.17
Bills payable.....	300,000.00	300,000.00	3,462,534.05	8,847,175.32	12,549,510.47
Other liabilities.....	57,978.97	71,378.97	2,063,847.76	1,019,449.63	3,174,676.36
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$733,611,682.44</b>	<b>\$967,252,780.53</b>	<b>\$957,617,166.13</b>	<b>\$1,780,263,761.05</b>	<b>\$3,705,133,707.71</b>



## LOANS.

CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS MADE BY THE NATIONAL BANKS IN THE CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES (NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND ST. LOUIS) AND OTHER RESERVE CITIES, IN GROUPS, TOGETHER WITH COUNTRY BANKS, ON APPROXIMATE DATES FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS.

September 30, 1892.

	No. of Banks.	On Demand Paper with One or More Individual or Firm Names.	On Demand, Secured by Stocks, Bonds, and Other Personal Securities.	On Time, Paper, with Two or More Individual or Firm Names.	On Time, Single-Name Paper (One Person or Firm) Without Other Security.	On Time, Secured by Stocks, Bonds, and Other Personal Securities, or on Mortgages or Other Real Estate Security.	Total.
New York.....	48	\$4,931,784	\$117,751,227	\$117,796,025	\$38,147,906	\$65,573,000	\$344,199,941
Chicago.....	23	7,853,323	16,617,397	40,307,355	18,128,149	21,006,801	103,913,025
St. Louis.....	9	1,079,406	4,722,783	16,137,981	2,744,363	8,192,840	32,577,372
Group—							
No. 1, 5 cities*....	133	11,998,687	52,893,245	144,780,329	53,328,579	54,982,554	317,983,394
No. 2, 4 cities*....	54	2,072,198	10,740,223	30,656,759	8,910,933	14,915,457	67,325,570
No. 3, 7 cities*....	50	8,028,468	12,131,680	55,564,357	20,377,874	18,879,881	100,984,266
No. 4, 5 cities*....	26	5,751,077	2,698,736	14,326,995	7,390,208	11,288,439	41,445,456
Country.....	3,430	54,205,372	56,770,992	677,626,891	171,266,156	176,901,395	1,135,769,806
Total.....	3,773	\$95,920,315	\$273,328,289	\$1,097,196,692	\$320,238,166	\$366,770,867	\$2,153,498,829

October 3, 1893.

New York.....	49	\$6,216,350	\$93,897,446	\$110,225,762	\$36,961,953	\$43,836,150	\$281,010,663
Chicago.....	21	5,519,670	13,815,614	24,522,359	13,515,691	15,568,954	72,922,230
St. Louis.....	9	1,626,168	3,350,523	9,424,821	1,863,841	6,691,944	22,957,369
Group—							
No. 1, 5 cities*....	136	10,442,401	47,358,410	131,164,892	39,637,015	51,575,820	280,178,570
No. 2, 4 cities*....	53	1,565,493	9,436,808	27,400,578	6,985,533	13,418,670	58,827,084
No. 3, 7 cities*....	52	7,767,904	10,060,849	43,579,125	14,390,116	17,390,193	99,278,450
No. 4, 5 cities*....	27	5,382,436	3,058,638	11,840,155	5,114,318	8,068,175	33,523,722
Country.....	3,434	52,576,784	75,118,992	562,082,330	136,125,133	164,935,738	990,838,968
Total.....	3,781	\$91,067,210	\$256,117,281	\$920,230,115	\$244,687,123	\$318,495,617	\$1,890,967,949

\* Group No. 1, Boston, Albany, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg. Group No. 2, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, and Louisville. Group No. 3, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Des Moines, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Group No. 4, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Lincoln, Omaha, and San Francisco.

October 6, 1896.

New York.....	49	\$7,876,684	\$102,448,172	\$103,319,706	\$40,598,639	\$59,913,432	\$314,156,683
Chicago.....	21	6,122,491	17,375,023	26,025,906	13,081,889	19,749,661	82,335,000
St. Louis.....	8	1,978,667	3,418,419	10,315,627	2,408,478	8,081,487	26,197,678
Group—							
No. 1, 5 cities*....	137	12,199,317	51,062,178	127,983,812	43,234,045	54,949,208	290,448,540
No. 2, 6 cities*....	55	2,549,924	11,335,687	24,352,839	8,364,667	15,153,463	61,796,540
No. 3, 7 cities*....	53	9,979,047	11,741,712	48,961,665	14,980,551	17,822,907	101,446,892
No. 4, 5 cities*....	24	6,088,661	4,112,252	8,377,978	3,513,942	8,367,207	30,430,040
Country.....							
Total.....	269	\$30,856,949	\$78,271,829	\$207,676,294	\$70,093,206	\$96,282,785	\$483,181,062

October 5, 1897.

New York.....	48	\$5,420,573	\$145,012,501	\$110,002,621	\$67,275,594	\$80,624,186	\$408,335,475
Chicago.....	19	4,763,902	16,111,013	29,187,170	14,007,069	22,743,662	86,882,906
St. Louis.....	6	2,412,011	5,399,791	12,686,324	2,507,418	9,054,772	32,060,316
Group—							
No. 1, 5 cities*....	136	12,890,671	69,434,609	133,740,194	56,624,935	60,943,249	333,645,658
No. 2, 6 cities*....	54	3,563,017	12,525,233	23,821,232	9,220,678	15,069,618	64,199,778
No. 3, 7 cities*....	51	10,090,285	14,042,638	44,999,362	15,970,095	17,842,783	102,945,523
No. 4, 5 cities*....	20	6,892,499	4,591,365	10,173,966	5,248,362	9,134,647	30,040,849
Country.....	3,276	57,778,711	50,390,692	531,482,271	146,665,761	191,960,962	986,948,686
Total.....	3,610	\$103,837,578	\$326,447,852	\$896,099,397	\$317,520,501	\$407,104,110	\$2,051,009,438

\* Group No. 1, Boston, Albany, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg. Group No. 2, Baltimore, Washington, Savannah, New Orleans, Houston, and Louisville. Group No. 3, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Des Moines, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Group No. 4, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Lincoln, Omaha, and San Francisco.

## DEPOSITS AND RESERVES.

DEPOSITS AND RESERVES OF NATIONAL BANKS ON OR ABOUT OCTOBER 1ST OF EACH YEAR, FROM 1874 TO 1897, IN EACH CENTRAL RESERVE CITY, IN ALL OTHER RESERVE CITIES, IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES, AND A SIMILAR STATEMENT WITH RESPECT TO ALL NATIONAL BANKS.

## NEW YORK CITY.

Date.	No. of Banks.	Net Deposits. Millions.	Reserve Required	Reserve Held—		Classification of Reserve—			Re- dempt'n Fund. Mill'ns.
			(25 Per Cent).*	Amount	Ratio to Deposits. Per Ct.	Specie. Millions.	Other Lawful Money. Millions.	Due From Agents. Millions.	
Oct. 2, 1874.....	45	\$204.6	\$51.2	\$68.3	33.4	\$14.4	\$52.4	.....	\$1.5
Oct. 1, 1875.....	45	202.3	50.7	60.5	29.9	5.0	54.4	.....	1.1
Oct. 2, 1876.....	47	197.9	49.5	60.7	30.7	14.6	45.3	.....	0.8
Oct. 1, 1877.....	47	174.9	43.7	48.1	27.5	18.0	34.8	.....	0.8
Oct. 1, 1878.....	47	186.8	46.4	50.9	26.8	18.2	35.5	.....	1.1
Oct. 2, 1879.....	47	210.2	52.6	53.1	25.3	19.4	35.6	.....	1.1
Oct. 1, 1880.....	47	268.1	67.0	70.6	26.3	58.7	11.0	.....	0.9
Oct. 1, 1881.....	45	268.8	67.2	62.5	23.3	50.6	10.9	.....	1.0
Oct. 3, 1882.....	50	264.0	66.5	64.4	24.4	44.5	18.9	.....	1.0
Oct. 2, 1883.....	48	266.9	66.7	70.8	26.5	50.8	19.7	.....	0.9
Sept. 30, 1884.....	44	255.0	63.7	90.8	35.6	68.1	27.0	.....	0.7
Oct. 1, 1885.....	44	312.9	78.2	115.7	37.0	91.5	23.7	.....	0.5
Oct. 7, 1886.....	45	282.8	70.7	77.0	27.2	64.1	12.5	.....	0.4
Oct. 5, 1887.....	47	284.3	71.1	80.1	28.2	63.6	16.1	.....	0.4
Oct. 4, 1888.....	46	342.2	85.5	96.4	28.2	73.9	22.1	.....	0.3
Sept. 30, 1889.....	45	338.2	84.5	84.9	25.1	59.1	25.6	.....	0.2
Oct. 2, 1890.....	47	332.6	83.2	92.5	27.8	78.4	13.9	.....	0.2
Sept. 25, 1891.....	49	327.8	81.9	86.1	26.3	58.8	32.0	.....	0.3
Sept. 30, 1892.....	48	301.9	77.9	103.4	34.4	62.6	40.5	.....	0.3
Oct. 3, 1893.....	49	309.9	77.5	109.0	35.1	75.7	32.5	.....	0.3
Oct. 2, 1894.....	49	489.7	122.4	172.4	35.2	82.8	88.9	.....	0.7
Sept. 25, 1895.....	50	441.6	110.4	125.5	28.4	50.7	74.1	.....	0.7
Oct. 6, 1896.....	49	372.8	93.2	100.2	26.9	49.6	58.6	.....	.....
Oct. 5, 1897.....	48	505.8	126.7	137.3	27.1	82.4	54.1	.....	0.8

## CHICAGO.

Oct. 5, 1887.....	18	\$64.6	\$16.2	\$19.7	30.5	\$12.9	\$6.7	.....	\$0.05
Oct. 5, 1888.....	19	69.3	17.3	21.0	30.3	18.1	7.8	.....	0.05
Sept. 30, 1889.....	20	78.7	19.7	25.0	31.7	15.8	9.6	.....	0.05
Oct. 2, 1890.....	19	82.9	20.7	24.8	30.0	17.0	7.8	.....	0.05
Sept. 25, 1891.....	21	92.9	23.2	31.2	33.6	20.1	11.0	.....	0.05
Sept. 30, 1892.....	23	106.5	26.6	30.5	28.6	22.4	8.1	.....	0.05
Oct. 3, 1893.....	21	85.8	21.4	39.0	45.4	28.8	16.2	.....	0.05
Oct. 2, 1894.....	21	101.4	25.4	34.0	33.5	24.9	9.1	.....	0.07
Sept. 25, 1895.....	21	97.2	24.5	29.2	30.1	20.1	9.0	.....	0.07
Oct. 6, 1896.....	21	83.7	20.9	26.7	31.9	17.0	9.6	.....	0.06
Oct. 5, 1897.....	19	105.7	26.4	38.1	36.0	21.7	16.3	.....	0.06

## ST. LOUIS.

Oct. 5, 1887.....	5	\$10.8	\$2.6	\$2.7	28.4	\$1.8	\$1.8	.....	\$0.06
Oct. 4, 1888.....	4	7.9	2.0	2.1	27.0	1.0	1.1	.....	0.02
Sept. 30, 1889.....	5	12.0	3.0	3.2	26.7	1.6	1.6	.....	0.01
Oct. 2, 1890.....	8	20.2	5.5	5.6	21.3	3.1	2.5	.....	0.02
Sept. 25, 1891.....	9	24.2	6.1	5.8	23.8	3.8	2.0	.....	0.02
Sept. 30, 1892.....	9	22.3	7.3	6.1	21.1	4.6	1.5	.....	0.02
Oct. 3, 1893.....	9	17.9	4.5	5.7	31.9	3.7	2.0	.....	0.02
Oct. 2, 1894.....	9	25.0	6.5	6.8	24.5	3.1	3.2	.....	0.02
Sept. 25, 1895.....	8	26.9	6.7	6.0	22.3	2.7	3.8	.....	0.01
Oct. 6, 1896.....	8	23.6	5.9	6.1	29.5	3.0	3.0	.....	0.06
Oct. 5, 1897.....	8	33.0	8.2	8.1	24.7	2.3	5.7	.....	0.09

## RESERVE CITIES.\*

Oct. 2, 1874.....	183	\$231.4	\$55.3	\$76.0	34.3	\$4.5	\$36.7	\$31.1	\$3.7
Oct. 1, 1875.....	183	223.9	56.0	74.5	33.8	1.5	37.1	32.3	3.6
Oct. 2, 1876.....	189	217.0	54.2	76.1	35.1	4.0	37.1	32.0	3.0
Oct. 1, 1877.....	188	204.1	51.0	67.8	33.0	5.6	34.8	24.4	3.0
Oct. 1, 1878.....	184	199.9	50.0	71.1	35.6	9.4	29.4	29.1	3.2
Oct. 2, 1879.....	181	288.8	67.2	83.5	36.5	11.8	33.0	35.7	3.5
Oct. 1, 1880.....	184	280.4	72.4	105.2	36.2	23.2	25.0	42.2	3.7
Oct. 1, 1881.....	189	336.4	83.9	100.8	30.0	34.6	21.9	40.6	3.7
Oct. 3, 1882.....	193	318.8	79.7	89.1	28.0	25.8	24.1	33.2	3.5
Oct. 2, 1883.....	200	323.9	81.0	100.6	31.1	26.3	30.1	40.8	3.4
Sept. 30, 1884.....	203	307.9	77.0	99.0	32.2	30.3	33.3	32.3	3.1
Oct. 1, 1885.....	203	364.5	91.1	122.2	33.5	42.0	34.9	42.4	2.9
Oct. 7, 1886.....	217	381.5	95.4	114.0	29.9	44.5	26.0	41.3	2.2
Oct. 5, 1887.....	223	338.5	84.6	100.7	29.7	36.3	23.2	40.0	1.2
Oct. 4, 1888.....	224	384.9	96.2	118.9	30.4	40.0	24.5	51.5	0.9
Sept. 30, 1889.....	223	419.0	104.3	121.9	29.1	37.8	26.7	56.7	0.6
Oct. 2, 1890.....	239	457.8	114.4	129.8	28.3	43.1	24.9	61.0	0.7
Sept. 25, 1891.....	235	451.9	113.0	138.8	30.7	45.5	31.5	61.0	0.8
Sept. 30, 1892.....	233	519.3	129.5	156.1	30.1	53.1	29.0	73.0	1.0
Oct. 3, 1893.....	233	562.6	140.6	129.6	35.1	46.6	29.8	51.5	1.6
Oct. 2, 1894.....	235	625.4	156.3	172.8	32.9	54.2	29.9	87.2	1.6
Sept. 25, 1895.....	233	512.1	128.3	154.1	30.0	50.6	27.3	74.6	1.5
Oct. 6, 1896.....	239	465.5	116.1	105.3	32.2	51.4	31.9	65.1	1.9
Oct. 5, 1897.....	291	599.4	149.6	200.8	34.2	56.8	38.0	104.5	1.8

\* All lawful money.

† Includes Chicago and St. Louis up to October 5, 1897.

## DEPOSITS AND RESERVES—Continued.

## STATES AND TERRITORIES.\*

Date.	No. of Banks.	Net De- posits. Millions.	Reserve Required. Millions.	—Reserve Held— Ratio to De- posits.		—Classification of Reserve—			
				Amount. Millions.	Per Ct.	Specie. Millions.	Other Lawful Money. Millions.	Due From de- positors. Millions.	Re- demut'n Fund. Mil'ns.
Oct. 2, 1874.....	1,774	\$283.4	\$44.0	\$100.6	34.3	\$3.4	\$83.7	\$52.7	\$11.9
Oct. 1, 1875.....	1,851	307.9	46.3	100.1	32.5	1.6	83.7	53.3	11.6
Oct. 2, 1876.....	1,853	291.7	43.8	99.9	34.3	2.7	81.0	55.4	10.8
Oct. 1, 1877.....	1,845	290.1	43.6	95.4	32.9	4.3	81.6	48.9	10.7
Oct. 1, 1878.....	1,822	289.1	43.4	106.1	36.7	8.0	81.1	56.0	11.0
Oct. 2, 1879.....	1,820	329.9	49.5	124.3	37.7	11.5	80.3	71.3	11.2
Oct. 1, 1880.....	1,859	410.5	61.6	147.2	35.8	21.2	23.8	86.4	11.3
Oct. 1, 1881.....	1,895	507.2	76.1	158.3	31.2	27.5	27.1	92.4	11.4
Oct. 3, 1882.....	2,028	545.8	81.9	150.4	27.5	30.0	30.0	80.1	11.8
Oct. 2, 1883.....	2,253	577.9	86.7	157.5	27.2	31.2	30.8	84.1	11.3
Sept. 30, 1884.....	2,417	585.8	80.4	156.3	29.2	35.2	30.9	79.7	10.5
Oct. 1, 1885.....	2,467	570.8	85.6	177.5	31.1	41.5	29.9	95.9	10.2
Oct. 7, 1886.....	2,590	637.6	95.6	186.2	29.2	47.8	30.1	99.5	8.7
Oct. 5, 1887.....	2,756	690.6	103.6	190.9	27.6	50.8	32.6	100.9	6.6
Oct. 4, 1888.....	2,847	739.2	110.9	209.8	28.4	50.2	34.5	119.0	6.2
Sept. 30, 1889.....	2,992	807.6	121.1	224.6	27.8	50.5	36.2	132.4	5.5
Oct. 2, 1890.....	3,207	859.2	123.9	225.5	26.2	54.3	37.7	123.5	5.2
Sept. 25, 1891.....	3,333	861.8	129.3	235.5	27.3	60.3	36.8	133.0	5.4
Sept. 30, 1892.....	3,430	975.5	146.3	274.8	28.2	66.6	38.9	163.5	5.8
Oct. 3, 1893.....	3,431	767.5	115.1	230.6	30.0	75.9	41.2	106.9	6.6
Oct. 2, 1894.....	3,411	876.7	131.5	274.9	31.4	72.3	34.5	161.6	6.5
Sept. 28, 1895.....	3,365	910.5	136.6	256.6	28.2	72.1	30.2	147.7	6.6
Oct. 6, 1896.....	3,329	853.1	124.0	251.3	29.4	79.8	39.2	125.0	7.2
Oct. 5, 1897.....	3,276	903.5	144.5	311.4	32.3	76.4	35.3	192.5	7.2

## SUMMARY OF ALL BANKS.

Oct. 2, 1874.....	2,004	\$719.5	\$150.1	\$244.9	34.0	\$21.3	\$123.8	\$88.8	\$17.7
Oct. 1, 1875.....	2,087	734.1	152.2	235.1	32.0	8.1	135.2	85.6	16.1
Oct. 2, 1876.....	2,089	706.6	147.5	236.7	33.5	21.3	113.4	87.4	14.3
Oct. 1, 1877.....	2,080	669.1	138.3	210.8	31.5	22.8	100.3	73.3	14.6
Oct. 1, 1878.....	2,053	678.8	140.8	228.1	33.6	30.7	97.0	85.1	15.5
Oct. 2, 1879.....	2,048	768.9	159.3	260.9	33.9	42.2	96.9	107.0	15.3
Oct. 1, 1880.....	2,090	968.0	201.0	323.0	33.4	108.2	64.3	194.6	15.3
Oct. 1, 1881.....	2,132	1,111.6	227.2	321.6	28.9	112.7	59.9	133.0	16.9
Oct. 3, 1882.....	2,269	1,118.6	225.1	303.9	27.2	102.8	72.0	113.3	15.1
Oct. 2, 1883.....	2,501	1,168.7	234.4	328.9	28.1	107.8	80.6	124.9	15.3
Sept. 30, 1884.....	2,664	1,098.7	221.1	346.1	31.6	123.6	91.2	112.0	14.6
Oct. 1, 1885.....	2,714	1,248.2	254.9	415.4	33.3	175.0	88.5	138.3	13.2
Oct. 7, 1886.....	2,852	1,301.8	261.7	377.2	29.0	156.4	68.7	140.8	11.6
Oct. 5, 1887.....	3,049	1,388.4	278.0	394.2	28.4	165.1	79.9	140.9	8.4
Oct. 4, 1888.....	3,140	1,543.6	311.9	446.2	28.9	178.1	90.1	170.5	7.3
Sept. 30, 1889.....	3,290	1,655.5	333.1	459.6	27.8	164.3	99.7	189.1	6.6
Oct. 2, 1890.....	3,540	1,758.7	363.7	478.2	27.2	195.9	86.8	189.5	6.4
Sept. 25, 1891.....	3,677	1,758.6	353.5	497.4	28.3	183.5	112.3	194.0	6.1
Sept. 30, 1892.....	3,773	2,022.5	408.1	570.9	28.2	209.1	118.8	236.4	7.6
Oct. 3, 1893.....	3,781	1,573.7	316.6	513.9	32.6	224.7	121.7	158.5	9.1
Oct. 2, 1894.....	3,755	2,019.2	417.1	600.4	32.7	237.3	165.6	243.8	8.0
Sept. 23, 1895.....	3,712	1,989.3	406.3	571.4	28.7	196.2	143.9	222.3	9.0
Oct. 6, 1896.....	3,676	1,798.7	364.4	543.6	30.2	200.8	142.3	190.1	10.4
Oct. 5, 1897.....	3,610	2,195.6	452.5	605.9	31.7	239.4	149.5	297.0	10.0

\* Reserve 15 per cent., two-fifths in lawful money.

## PROFITS OF BANKS.

NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THEIR CAPITAL, SURPLUS, DIVIDENDS, NET EARNINGS, AND RATIOS,  
YEARLY, 1870 TO 1897.

Year Ending March 1.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Dividends.	Net Earn- ings.	Dividends to Capital.	Ratios Dividends to Capital and Surplus.	Net Earnings to Capital and surplus.)
						Per Cent.		
1870.....	1,526	\$409,008,896	\$84,112,020	\$43,246,936	\$58,218,118	10.5	8.8	11.8
1871.....	1,642	427,008,134	93,151,510	43,285,493	54,067,047	10.1	8.3	10.4
1872.....	1,721	448,346,485	98,858,917	44,985,105	54,817,850	10.0	8.2	10.2
1873.....	1,882	473,197,353	109,719,615	48,653,350	62,499,369	10.3	8.4	10.7
1874.....	1,961	488,805,637	120,791,853	48,353,026	62,666,120	9.9	7.9	10.3
1875.....	1,989	491,753,557	120,962,338	49,680,122	59,172,818	10.1	7.9	9.5
1876.....	2,061	501,037,162	134,295,621	49,129,366	51,898,138	9.8	7.8	8.1
1877.....	2,090	498,566,925	131,561,621	44,347,798	40,133,194	8.9	7.0	6.3
1878.....	2,073	490,967,305	123,361,407	41,069,506	32,220,724	8.6	6.8	5.3
1879.....	2,045	467,322,946	117,715,634	35,500,277	28,337,553	7.6	6.1	4.8
1880.....	2,045	454,606,073	116,187,926	35,523,140	38,025,984	7.8	6.2	6.7
1881.....	2,079	455,529,903	121,313,718	37,167,717	48,485,271	8.2	6.4	8.4
1882.....	2,118	450,644,485	129,265,141	39,415,343	56,254,141	8.6	6.7	9.5
1883.....	2,232	478,519,528	135,570,518	41,181,655	62,070,569	8.6	6.7	8.6
1884.....	2,420	501,304,720	143,416,518	41,476,382	53,568,978	8.2	6.4	8.6
1885.....	2,616	520,752,720	148,246,298	40,609,317	45,969,221	7.8	6.1	6.9
1886.....	2,688	527,777,898	150,218,207	41,533,907	49,551,961	7.9	6.1	7.3
1887.....	2,819	542,959,709	160,398,339	43,295,729	59,611,513	7.9	6.1	8.5
1888.....	2,993	567,840,644	175,325,850	45,062,427	55,409,368	7.9	6.1	8.8
1889.....	3,120	588,391,497	188,462,245	46,734,024	67,869,081	7.9	6.0	8.7
1890.....	3,244	607,428,365	200,837,659	49,575,353	69,756,914	8.1	6.1	8.6
1891.....	3,477	643,690,165	215,649,940	50,677,992	76,952,998	7.9	5.9	8.9
1892.....	3,641	671,493,123	230,389,748	50,573,088	69,980,730	7.5	5.6	7.8
1893.....	3,730	682,975,512	241,738,151	51,328,070	68,386,632	7.5	5.5	7.4
1894.....	3,764	681,129,704	247,732,601	46,390,345	52,422,069	6.8	5.0	5.6
1895.....	3,735	664,712,365	245,606,255	46,252,545	45,560,309	6.9	5.0	5.0
1896.....	3,698	655,990,855	248,213,540	45,551,673	48,566,794	6.9	5.0	5.4
1897.....	3,659	647,402,875	249,236,838	43,215,188	48,612,927	6.7	4.8	5.4
Average, 28 yrs.	.....	\$537,072,306	\$160,404,644	\$44,425,549	\$54,417,014	8.3	6.3	7.8
Aggregate 28 yrs.	.....	.....	.....	1,243,915,394	1,523,676,391	...	...	...

## CLEARINGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	At New York.	At Other Cities.	At All Cities.	Year.	At New York.	At Other Cities.	At All Cities.
1897..	\$31,337,760,948	\$22,692,492,747	\$54,030,253,695	1887..	\$33,474,556,268	\$17,672,972,826	\$51,147,529,094
1896..	28,870,775,056	22,304,476,717	51,175,251,773	1886..	33,676,829,612	15,616,891,606	49,293,721,218
1895..	29,841,796,924	23,506,684,638	53,348,481,562	1885..	28,152,201,336	13,321,839,708	41,474,041,044
1894..	24,387,807,020	21,227,473,167	45,615,280,187	1884..	30,985,871,170	13,214,113,613	44,199,984,783
1893..	31,261,037,730	23,048,525,045	54,309,562,775	1883..	37,434,300,872	14,297,171,924	51,731,472,796
1892..	36,662,469,202	25,446,938,002	62,109,407,204	1882..	46,916,955,031	13,962,286,579	60,879,241,610
1891..	33,749,322,212	22,969,141,202	56,718,463,414	1881..	49,376,882,883	14,094,506,361	63,471,389,244
1890..	37,458,607,609	23,165,331,892	60,623,939,501	1880..	38,614,448,223	11,375,400,000	49,989,848,223
1889..	35,895,104,905	20,280,223,092	56,175,327,997	1879..	29,235,673,829	9,290,800,000	38,526,473,829
1888..	31,100,027,521	18,441,607,346	49,541,634,867				

**EXCHANGES OF THE CLEARING HOUSES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER  
30, 1897, AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.**

Clearing House at—	Exchanges for Year Ended Sept. 30—		Comparisons—	
	1897.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York.....	\$31,337,760,948	\$29,351,894,884	\$1,985,866,064	.....
Boston.....	4,952,927,911	4,553,616,109	399,311,802	.....
Chicago.....	4,318,121,413	4,538,505,883	.....	\$220,384,470
Philadelphia.....	3,106,510,779	3,383,903,876	.....	277,393,027
St. Louis.....	1,293,701,962	1,182,015,571	111,686,391	.....
San Francisco.....	717,181,089	692,806,487	24,374,602	.....
Baltimore.....	763,189,980	718,899,602	44,290,378	.....
Pittsburg.....	781,493,326	773,449,534	8,043,792	.....
Cincinnati.....	607,622,450	603,546,400	4,076,050	.....
Galveston.....	135,819,850	131,395,438	4,424,412	.....
Kansas City.....	531,321,555	509,330,339	21,991,216	.....
New Orleans.....	420,182,685	327,544,213	92,638,472	.....
Minneapolis.....	388,693,538	395,656,444	.....	7,052,906
Buffalo.....	205,742,922	226,904,000	.....	21,161,078
Milwaukee.....	176,268,302	174,830,050	1,438,252	.....
Detroit.....	292,865,813	310,508,887	.....	17,643,074
Louisville.....	310,805,180	291,878,148	18,927,032	.....
Houston.....	92,297,120	81,451,108	10,846,012	.....
Providence.....	262,022,500	270,078,200	.....	8,055,700
St. Paul.....	190,074,349	235,018,242	.....	44,943,893
Cleveland.....	300,715,084	311,326,215	.....	10,611,131
Denver.....	121,850,632	128,834,504	.....	6,983,872
Omaha.....	219,863,718	217,869,949	1,993,769	.....
Indianapolis.....	108,477,351	107,530,378	946,973	.....
Memphis.....	93,665,946	105,522,257	.....	11,856,311
Columbus.....	178,441,350	182,006,800	.....	3,565,450
Dallas.....	66,474,619	64,567,408	1,907,211	.....
Nashville.....	53,204,226	48,935,466	4,268,760	.....
Hartford.....	119,738,692	124,246,587	.....	4,507,895
Portland, Ore.....	67,359,017	57,501,306	9,857,711	.....
Fort Worth.....	33,625,807	33,667,197	.....	41,390
Peoria.....	79,689,078	91,428,556	.....	11,740,772
Washington, D. C.....	95,031,020	90,058,456	.....	4,972,436
St. Joseph.....	63,959,462	64,009,933	.....	50,471
New Haven.....	77,148,999	75,661,248	.....	1,842,249
Salt Lake.....	72,196,519	67,630,149	4,566,370	.....
Rochester.....	78,051,752	81,157,963	.....	3,106,191
Savannah.....	124,497,490	129,525,745	.....	5,028,255
Springfield, Mass.....	66,696,501	72,139,858	.....	5,473,357
Worcester.....	71,395,689	71,683,287	.....	287,698
Portland, Me.....	68,045,299	66,010,277	2,035,022	.....
Norfolk.....	47,539,235	50,951,074	.....	3,411,839
Tacoma.....	24,733,964	27,530,269	.....	2,796,305
Lowell.....	81,048,622	33,151,013	.....	1,502,391
Grand Rapids.....	37,409,117	40,914,070	.....	3,504,953
Sioux City.....	28,355,136	27,337,657	997,479	.....
Syracuse.....	48,888,959	52,631,480	.....	3,742,521
Seattle.....	28,802,570	28,351,616	490,954	.....
Los Angeles.....	59,132,590	61,356,143	.....	2,223,553
Wilmington.....	34,557,570	36,631,187	.....	2,073,617
Lincoln.....	16,021,862	16,927,080	.....	905,218
Des Moines.....	49,145,060	51,266,436	.....	2,121,376
Chattanooga.....	13,818,278	12,991,747	826,531	.....
Wichita.....	21,207,980	19,229,540	1,978,440	.....
New Bedford.....	25,321,365	24,133,134	1,188,231	.....
Lexington.....	15,793,163	16,369,958	.....	576,795
Topeka.....	22,249,150	21,267,594	.....	981,556
Waco.....	39,735,686	37,819,554	1,916,132	.....
Birmingham.....	20,387,711	21,193,368	.....	805,657
Binghamton.....	16,427,700	17,019,400	.....	591,700
Canton.....	8,653,599	9,005,736	.....	352,137
Springfield, Ohio.....	8,125,015	7,987,810	137,205	.....
Fremont.....	3,062,157	3,060,291	571,896	.....
Richmond.....	84,193,807	83,833,729	360,078	.....
Atlanta.....	70,160,640	70,173,444	.....	73,204
Bay City.....	10,118,410	12,284,356	.....	3,165,946
Akron.....	13,092,900	12,467,200	625,700	.....
Sioux Falls.....	2,890,647	4,251,395	.....	1,360,748
Jacksonville.....	8,188,515	10,919,042	.....	2,730,527
Rockford.....	9,559,978	10,885,521	.....	1,325,543
Kalamazoo.....	13,313,486	14,362,573	.....	1,049,087
Hastings.....	4,478,796	3,181,064	1,297,692	.....
Toledo.....	85,840,187	68,223,932	17,616,255	.....
Spokane.....	31,035,330	22,700,963	8,334,367	.....
Fargo.....	6,165,327	5,591,388	573,939	.....
Fall River.....	44,827,040	42,778,311	2,048,729	.....
Total.....	\$54,030,233,695	\$51,935,051,733	\$2,794,440,095	\$699,838,133
	51,935,051,733	.....	699,838,133	.....
Increase.....	\$2,094,001,962	.....	\$2,094,001,962	.....

## TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE, SHOWING AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF CLEARINGS, AGGREGATE BALANCES, AND THE KINDS AND AMOUNTS OF MONEY PASSING IN SETTLEMENT OF THESE BALANCES.

	-- Year Ended October 1 --		Increase or	Percentages to	
	1897.	1896.	Decrease.	Balances --	1897.
Clearings, Etc.					
Aggregate clearings.....	\$31,337,760,948	\$29,350,894,884	* \$1,986,866,064	..	.....
Aggregate balances.....	1,008,901,888	1,843,289,239	* 65,612,650	..	.....
United States gold and certificates....	13,917,000	410,000	* 13,507,000	1	0.01
United States Treasury notes.....	71,200,000	952,000	* 70,248,000	4	.....
Treasury certificates for legal tenders.	1,100,065,000	1,135,750,000	+ 35,685,000	57	99.99
Legal tenders and minor coin.....	723,650,898	706,177,000	* 17,473,898	38	.....

## TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE FOR FORTY-FOUR YEARS, AND FOR EACH YEAR, NUMBER OF BANKS, AGGREGATE CAPITAL, CLEARINGS, BALANCES, AVERAGE OF DAILY CLEARINGS AND BALANCES, AND THE PERCENTAGE OF BALANCES TO CLEARINGS.

Year.	No. of Banks.	Capital.†	Clearings.	Balances Paid in Money.	Average Daily Clearings.	Average Daily Balances Paid in Money.	Bal's to Clear's. Per Ct.
1854.....	50	\$47,044,900	\$5,750,455,987	\$297,411,494	\$19,104,505	\$888,078	5.2
1855.....	48	48,884,190	5,362,912,098	289,694,137	17,412,062	940,565	5.4
1856.....	50	52,883,700	6,906,213,328	334,714,489	22,278,108	1,079,724	4.8
1857.....	50	64,420,200	8,333,226,718	365,313,902	20,968,371	1,182,246	4.4
1858.....	46	67,146,018	4,756,664,386	314,238,911	15,363,736	1,016,954	6.7
1859.....	47	67,921,714	6,448,005,956	363,984,683	20,867,333	1,177,944	5.6
1860.....	50	69,907,435	7,231,143,057	380,636,438	23,401,757	1,232,018	5.3
1861.....	50	68,900,805	5,915,442,758	353,338,944	19,269,520	1,151,088	6.0
1862.....	50	68,375,820	6,871,443,591	415,530,331	22,237,682	1,244,758	6.0
1863.....	50	68,972,508	14,867,597,849	677,626,483	48,428,657	2,207,252	4.6
1864.....	49	68,586,763	24,067,196,656	885,719,205	77,964,455	2,806,465	3.7
1865.....	55	80,363,013	26,032,384,342	1,065,765,106	84,706,040	3,373,828	4.0
1866.....	58	82,370,200	28,717,146,914	1,066,135,106	93,541,195	3,472,753	3.7
1867.....	58	81,770,200	28,675,159,472	1,144,963,451	93,101,167	3,717,414	4.0
1868.....	59	82,270,200	28,484,288,637	1,125,455,237	92,182,164	3,642,250	4.0
1869.....	59	82,720,200	37,407,028,987	1,120,318,308	121,451,383	3,637,397	3.0
1870.....	61	83,620,200	27,804,539,406	1,036,484,822	90,274,479	3,365,210	3.7
1871.....	62	84,420,200	29,300,986,682	1,209,721,029	95,133,074	3,927,666	4.1
1872.....	61	84,420,200	33,844,369,568	1,428,582,707	100,884,317	4,638,266	4.2
1873.....	59	83,370,200	35,461,052,826	1,474,508,025	115,885,794	4,818,654	4.1
1874.....	59	81,635,200	22,855,927,636	1,286,753,176	74,060,574	4,205,076	5.6
1875.....	59	80,435,200	25,061,257,902	1,408,608,777	81,899,470	4,003,297	5.6
1876.....	59	81,731,200	21,597,374,247	1,295,042,029	70,349,428	4,218,378	6.0
1877.....	58	71,065,200	23,289,243,701	1,373,966,302	76,358,176	4,504,906	5.9
1878.....	57	63,611,500	22,508,438,442	1,307,843,857	73,785,747	4,274,008	5.8
1879.....	59	60,900,200	25,178,770,691	1,400,111,063	82,015,540	4,580,622	5.6
1880.....	59	60,475,200	37,182,128,621	1,516,538,631	121,510,224	4,856,009	4.1
1881.....	61	61,162,700	48,565,818,212	1,776,018,162	159,232,191	5,823,010	3.6
1882.....	62	60,962,700	46,552,846,161	1,595,000,245	151,637,935	5,195,440	3.4
1883.....	64	61,162,700	40,293,165,258	1,568,983,196	132,543,307	5,161,129	3.9
1884.....	62	60,412,700	34,092,067,338	1,524,990,994	111,048,982	4,967,202	4.5
1885.....	64	58,612,700	25,250,791,440	1,295,355,252	82,789,480	4,247,069	5.1
1886.....	64	59,312,700	33,374,682,216	1,519,565,385	109,067,589	4,965,900	4.6
1887.....	65	60,862,700	34,872,848,786	1,569,626,325	114,337,209	5,146,316	4.5
1888.....	64	60,762,700	30,863,686,609	1,570,198,528	101,192,415	5,148,192	5.1
1889.....	64	60,762,700	34,796,465,529	1,752,637,473	114,839,820	5,800,784	5.0
1890.....	65	60,812,700	37,660,686,572	1,753,040,145	123,074,139	5,728,889	4.7
1891.....	64	60,772,700	34,053,698,770	1,584,635,500	111,051,471	5,195,526	4.6
1892.....	65	60,422,700	36,279,905,236	1,861,500,575	118,561,782	6,083,335	5.1
1893.....	65	60,622,700	34,421,380,870	1,696,207,176	113,978,082	5,616,580	4.9
1894.....	66	61,622,700	24,230,145,368	1,585,241,634	79,704,426	5,214,611	6.5
1895.....	67	62,622,700	28,264,379,126	1,896,574,349	92,670,065	6,218,277	6.7
1896.....	66	62,622,700	29,350,894,884	1,843,289,239	96,232,442	6,043,571	6.3
1897.....	66	59,022,700	31,337,760,948	1,908,901,898	103,424,954	9,300,006	6.01
Total.....		\$ 667,467,400	\$1,134,201,773,780	\$ 53,215,844,719	\$ 84,127,116	\$ 3,947,177	4.96

## CLEARING-HOUSE TRANSACTIONS OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES AT NEW YORK FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 1, 1897.

Exchanges received from Clearing House.....	\$293,752,776
Balances received from Clearing House.....	4,089,035
Total.....	\$297,841,811
Exchanges delivered to Clearing House.....	130,048,138
Balances paid to Clearing House.....	\$ 167,793,673

\* Increase.

† Decrease.

‡ The capital is for various dates, the amounts at a uniform date in each year not being obtainable.

§ Yearly average for forty-four years.

|| Totals for forty-four years.

¶ Balances consisted of legal tenders, etc.

## INSOLVENCIES OF BANKS.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS, 1864 TO 1896, CLAIMS PROVED, DIVIDENDS PAID, TOTAL LOSSES, CAPITAL, AVERAGE CASH RESERVE AND AVERAGE TOTAL RESERVE HELD DURING YEAR PRIOR TO INSOLVENCY, CIRCULATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND AMOUNT OUTSTANDING OCTOBER 31, 1895.

Recapitulation and Averages.	Total Claims Proved.	Total Dividends Paid.	Total Losses.	Capital Stock.	Average Cash Reserve Held During Year Prior to Insol- vency.	Average Total Reserve Held During Year Prior to Insol- vency.	Circulation		
							Issued.	Re- deemed.	Out- stand- ing.
Banks, 44 in number, having capital stock of \$50,000 or under	\$3,294,984	\$2,144,789	\$1,060,185	\$2,180,000	\$417,389	\$997,352	\$1,284,105	\$1,241,213	\$12,892
Banks, 42 in number, having capital stock of over \$50,000 and not exceeding \$100,000.....	7,583,733	4,891,240	2,874,493	3,874,000	877,347	1,887,118	2,550,165	2,446,058	104,107
Banks, 29 in number, having capital stock of over \$100,000 and not exceeding \$200,000.....	7,615,576	6,305,716	1,339,860	5,063,600	1,384,552	2,078,922	2,815,950	2,731,853	84,067
Banks, 21 in number, having capital stock of over \$200,000 and not exceeding \$500,000.....	14,737,345	10,520,251	4,217,084	7,350,000	3,305,883	4,295,564	3,838,671	3,777,557	91,114
Banks, 6 in number, having capital stock of over \$500,000....	8,467,025	7,008,688	1,398,337	6,811,300	1,827,395	2,672,560	2,418,019	2,364,813	53,176
Total, 149 in number.....	\$41,583,693	\$30,933,694	\$10,959,969	\$25,210,900	\$7,892,566	\$11,631,516	\$12,696,910	\$12,561,624	\$375,385
Average for banks having capital stock of \$50,000 or under.	75,840	48,745	24,085	47,545	9,496	15,849	29,184	28,219	975
Average for banks having capital of over \$50,000 and not exceeding \$100,000.....	180,208	116,530	68,678	92,238	20,880	44,931	60,718	58,289	2,479
Average for banks having capital of over \$100,000 and not exceeding \$200,000.....	262,606	217,438	45,168	175,710	47,053	71,687	97,102	94,202	2,900
Average for banks having capital of over \$200,000 and not exceeding \$500,000.....	701,778	500,945	200,813	345,238	157,423	204,550	184,222	179,883	4,339
Average for banks having capital of over \$500,000.....	1,411,171	1,178,115	233,056	1,133,217	321,232	445,427	463,068	394,140	8,843
General average for foregoing banks, 149 in number..	\$222,913	\$217,843	\$75,070	\$177,542	\$53,581	\$81,912	\$91,105	\$83,401	\$2,641

# STATE BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, SAVINGS-BANKS, AND PRIVATE BANKS.

(From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

## STATE BANKS.

### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS FROM 1885 TO 1897.

Classification.	1885. 975 Banks. Millions.	1886. 849 Banks. Millions.	1887. 1,413 Banks. Millions.	1888. 1,443 Banks. Millions.	1889. 1,671 Banks. Millions.	1890. 2,101 Banks. Millions.
<b>Resources—</b>						
Loans on real estate.....					\$31.1	\$34.3
Loans on other collateral.....	\$347.9	\$331.2	\$435.9	\$432.0	97.6	77.8
Loans, other.....					376.6	469.4
Overdrafts.....	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.0	3.1	5.1
United States bonds.....	3.0	4.4	2.5	2.1	3.1	1.3
State, etc., bonds.....					1.0	2.4
Railroad bonds, etc.....					.3	.7
Bank stocks.....					.3	.5
Other bonds, etc.....					23.7	35.0
Due from banks.....	59.1	49.7	64.8	58.8	79.8	86.0
Real estate, etc.....	15.9	14.6	20.5	20.2	25.3	27.2
Expenses.....	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.6
Cash items.....	26.0	51.7				
Specie.....	23.9	24.7	110.8	105.3	133.2	120.8
Legal tenders.....	31.0	14.7				
Other resources.....	5.8	8.3	15.3	14.7	8.9	7.7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$553.6</b>	<b>\$528.7</b>	<b>\$684.8</b>	<b>\$671.7</b>	<b>\$796.0</b>	<b>\$870.8</b>
<b>Liabilities—</b>						
Capital stock.....	\$125.8	\$109.6	\$141.0	\$154.9	\$166.7	\$188.7
Surplus.....	30.7	27.8	38.5	41.4	48.0	51.9
Undivided profits.....	11.6	10.1	14.5	15.5	16.8	21.8
State bank notes.....	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1
Dividends unpaid.....	.5	.4	.7	1.0	.8	.8
Deposits.....	344.3	342.9	446.6	410.0	507.1	553.1
Due to banks.....	29.9	27.8	32.4	34.5	43.2	37.0
Other liabilities.....	11.2	10.0	10.9	14.3	18.3	17.4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$553.6</b>	<b>\$528.7</b>	<b>\$684.8</b>	<b>\$671.7</b>	<b>\$796.0</b>	<b>\$870.8</b>

Classification.	1891. 2,572 Banks. Millions.	1892. 3,191 Banks. Millions.	1893. 3,579 Banks. Millions.	1894. 3,586 Banks. Millions.	1895. 3,774 Banks. Millions.	1896. 3,708 Banks. Millions.	1897. 3,975 Banks. Millions.
<b>Resources—</b>							
Loans on real estate.....	\$37.2	\$45.0	\$43.2	\$42.4	\$44.3	\$42.6	\$50.5
Loans on other collateral.....	78.5	42.9	89.1	89.8	42.1	105.4	92.6
Loans, other.....	507.5	611.7	675.2	535.8	606.4	549.2	527.4
Overdrafts.....	4.1	4.8	5.5	5.4	4.9	5.3	6.1
United States bonds.....	1.1	.9	.4	.6	.9	.7	1.1
State, etc., bonds.....	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	3.3
Railroad bonds, etc.....	.6	.5	.3	.1	.1	.1	.5
Bank stocks.....	.4	.9	.1	.3	.4	.3	.2
Other bonds, etc.....	37.5	45.6	73.3	82.1	89.3	94.7	101.2
Due from banks.....	82.5	104.6	103.8	119.7	127.6	116.7	144.9
Real estate, etc.....	28.8	32.0	38.6	41.4	43.4	50.9	56.8
Expenses.....	2.9	3.3	4.2	4.1	3.4	3.9	2.7
Cash items.....							
Specie.....	107.5	129.7	137.0	144.5	143.1	*127.5	144.6
Legal tenders.....							
Other resources.....	15.2	16.5	7.5	11.6	40.3	8.5	6.2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$906.0</b>	<b>\$1,040.7</b>	<b>\$1,080.7</b>	<b>\$1,077.2</b>	<b>\$1,147.5</b>	<b>\$1,107.2</b>	<b>\$1,138.6</b>
<b>Liabilities—</b>							
Capital stock.....	\$308.6	\$233.8	\$250.8	\$244.4	\$250.3	\$240.1	\$228.8
Surplus.....	60.0	66.7	74.2	74.4	74.2	70.7	77.4
Undivided profits.....	21.1	23.6	28.9	28.0	26.9	25.1	24.9
State bank notes.....	.1	.1					
Dividends unpaid.....	.7	.8	.5	.5	.4	.7	.7
Deposits.....	556.6	648.5	706.9	658.1	712.4	686.7	723.6
Due to banks.....	38.3	48.6	48.3	54.1	63.1	57.8	64.5
Other liabilities.....	20.1	18.6	21.1	17.7	20.2	17.1	18.2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$906.0</b>	<b>\$1,040.7</b>	<b>\$1,130.7</b>	<b>\$1,077.2</b>	<b>\$1,147.5</b>	<b>\$1,107.2</b>	<b>\$1,138.6</b>

\* Checks and other cash items, \$23,500,000; specie and legal tenders, \$101,000,000.



## LOANS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES FROM 1892-93 TO 1896-97.

Classification.	1892-93. 228 Com- panies.	1893-94. 224 Com- panies.	1894-95. 242 Com- panies.	1895-96. 260 Com- panies.	1896-97. 251 Com- panies.
<b>Resources—</b>					
Loans on real estate.....	\$81,278,973	\$58,149,211	\$50,294,477	\$70,612,944	\$53,643,137
Loans on personal, etc., security.....	307,170,335	233,662,562	221,022,813	249,874,349	236,044,125
Other loans and discounts.....	74,270,229	82,609,940	162,069,171	141,513,656	145,942,463
Overdrafts.....	93,917	82,489	122,055	157,388	206,032
United States bonds.....	18,481,636	13,449,411	39,607,593	37,400,637	39,097,761
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	5,842,753	5,728,331	3,767,198	5,243,292	7,677,963
Railroad bonds and stocks.....	11,639,530	11,166,307	5,849,131	12,464,537	8,706,490
Bank stocks.....	668,470	678,972	493,042	7,7119	608,219
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages.....	92,187,712	111,201,130	127,369,591	145,348,966	145,037,677
Due from other banks and bankers.....	53,352,771	90,632,592	92,620,845	79,350,399	88,003,800
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....	26,245,518	28,654,778	28,871,535	33,163,488	32,572,077
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	284,177	883,835	119,004	380,954	162,414
Cash and cash items.....	22,216,539	34,377,700	35,861,668	2,156,967	944,823
Cash on hand.....				26,800,871	28,587,626
Other resources.....	32,217,736	33,909,776	38,914,900	50,100,566	45,876,227
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$726,664,506</b>	<b>\$705,186,944</b>	<b>\$807,063,041</b>	<b>\$855,232,163</b>	<b>\$643,713,745</b>
<b>Liabilities—</b>					
Capital stock.....	\$94,867,268	\$97,068,092	\$108,163,905	\$111,146,973	\$106,968,253
Surplus fund.....	50,403,421	57,663,569	64,179,611	62,444,558	68,025,967
Other undivided profits.....	20,368,066	17,639,767	21,622,067	21,869,059	20,190,900
Debenture bonds.....	18,489,542	6,164,226	3,990,072	1,762,598	.....
Dividends unpaid.....	67,385	52,514	78,453	414,184	99,146
Individual deposits.....	486,244,079	471,208,816	546,652,657	586,468,156	566,622,206
Due to other banks and bankers.....	2,690,476	6,757,077	7,104,064	6,149,336	9,676,735
Other liabilities.....	53,534,279	48,542,923	55,502,192	65,027,292	71,022,139
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$726,664,506</b>	<b>\$705,186,944</b>	<b>\$807,063,041</b>	<b>\$855,232,163</b>	<b>\$643,713,745</b>

## SAVINGS-BANKS.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF SAVINGS-BANKS FROM 1892-93 TO 1896-97.

Classification.	1892-93. 1,030 Banks.	1893-94. 1,025 Banks.	1894-95. 1,017 Banks.	1895-96. 988 Banks.	1896-97. 980 Banks.
<b>Resources—</b>					
Loans on real estate.....	\$763,579,885	\$779,045,102	\$792,492,458	\$800,193,199	\$822,012,228
Loans on personal, etc., security.....	74,179,877	66,225,339	50,504,440	50,525,163	48,413,410
Other loans and discounts.....	209,014,835	181,351,984	192,247,682	204,053,701	196,082,048
Overdrafts.....	495,781	315,383	352,552	415,006	390,272
United States bonds.....	129,610,783	108,950,804	123,196,914	148,525,375	163,186,928
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	398,606,298	398,756,936	431,168,031	453,491,563	468,137,050
Railroad bonds and stocks.....	121,519,071	121,732,130	130,830,808	134,559,472	121,864,076
Bank stocks.....	44,466,725	44,629,479	44,052,458	44,016,105	40,628,703
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages.....	105,160,599	104,518,517	112,559,488	124,608,472	143,444,714
Due from other banks and bankers.....	83,007,108	82,468,981	82,244,782	87,319,545	90,406,074
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	34,615,359	36,065,514	40,611,911	46,666,584	47,412,066
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	748,432	1,624,130	687,419	655,222	655,213
Cash and cash items.....	36,956,824	42,436,271	39,567,787	1,114,827	1,708,071
Cash on hand.....				36,201,528	42,507,816
Other resources.....	11,804,470	12,623,619	13,247,588	11,960,001	13,506,605
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$2,013,775,147</b>	<b>\$1,980,744,189</b>	<b>\$2,053,764,328</b>	<b>\$2,143,307,163</b>	<b>\$2,198,824,474</b>
<b>Liabilities—</b>					
Capital stock.....	\$3,429,188	\$30,579,558	\$29,463,573	\$27,240,505	\$26,199,430
Surplus fund.....	137,456,126	139,691,412	147,762,594	148,312,419	159,974,756
Other undivided profits.....	20,017,047	25,918,049	26,347,305	26,402,574	23,964,822
Dividends unpaid.....	160,297	59,162	99,742	.....	27,641
Individual deposits (savings).....	1,785,190,957	1,747,961,290	1,810,597,023	1,907,162,277	1,939,376,035
Individual deposits (not savings).....	23,649,305	29,971,962	33,790,775	28,310,191	44,037,529
Due to other banks and bankers.....	2,350,368	2,587,896	1,095,687	1,098,893	962,853
Other liabilities.....	5,561,859	3,974,960	4,435,629	4,786,304	4,281,406
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$2,013,775,147</b>	<b>\$1,980,744,189</b>	<b>\$2,053,764,328</b>	<b>\$2,143,307,163</b>	<b>\$2,198,824,474</b>

## PRIVATE BANKS.

## AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF SAVINGS-BANKS FROM 1892-93 TO 1896-97.

Classification.	1892-93. 1,030 Banks.	1893-94. 1,025 Banks.	1894-95. 1,017 Banks.	1895-96. 988 Banks.	1896-97. 980 Banks.
<b>Resources—</b>					
Loans on real estate.....	\$783,579,985	\$779,045,102	\$792,492,458	\$800,198,199	\$822,012,228
Loans on personal, etc., security.....	74,179,877	66,225,339	50,504,440	50,525,963	48,413,410
Other loans and discounts.....	204,014,835	181,351,984	192,247,692	204,053,701	196,082,048
Overdrafts.....	495,781	315,383	352,552	415,006	390,272
United States bonds.....	129,610,783	108,950,804	123,196,914	148,525,375	163,886,928
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	394,006,296	398,756,936	431,168,081	453,491,563	496,137,050
Railroad bonds and stocks.....	121,519,071	121,732,130	130,830,808	134,559,472	121,844,076
Bank stocks.....	44,496,725	44,629,479	44,032,458	44,016,805	40,928,808
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages.....	105,109,599	104,518,517	112,559,488	124,008,472	143,444,814
Due from other banks and bankers.....	83,007,108	82,468,981	82,244,732	87,319,545	90,403,074
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	34,015,339	30,695,514	40,611,911	46,696,584	47,412,066
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	748,432	1,634,190	687,419	655,222	635,213
Cash and cash items.....	30,956,824	42,436,271	39,567,787	1,114,827	1,203,071
Cash on hand.....				35,301,528	42,507,816
Other resources.....	11,804,470	12,023,619	13,247,588	11,960,001	13,503,905
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$2,013,775,147</b>	<b>\$1,980,744,189</b>	<b>\$2,053,764,328</b>	<b>\$2,143,307,163</b>	<b>\$2,196,824,474</b>
<b>Liabilities—</b>					
Capital stock.....	\$33,429,188	\$30,579,558	\$29,465,573	\$27,240,505	\$26,199,490
Surplus fund.....	137,456,126	139,691,412	147,762,594	148,312,419	159,954,756
Other undivided profits.....	26,017,047	25,918,049	26,247,305	26,402,574	23,984,822
Dividends unpaid.....	160,297	59,102	99,742		27,641
Individual deposits (savings).....	1,785,150,957	1,747,961,290	1,810,597,023	1,907,156,277	1,939,376,085
Individual deposits (not savings).....	23,649,305	29,971,982	33,760,775	28,310,191	44,077,529
Due to other banks and bankers.....	2,310,388	2,587,896	1,295,687	1,098,893	902,853
Other liabilities.....	5,561,859	3,974,960	4,435,629	4,786,304	4,281,408

## AGGREGATES OF ALL NON-NATIONAL BANKS.

## RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS, 1896-97.

Classification.	State Banks. 3,857 Banks.	Loan and Trust Com- panies. 251 Com- panies.	Savings- Banks. 980 Banks.	Private Banks. 759 Banks.	Total. 5,847 Banks.
<b>Resources—</b>					
Loans on real estate.....	\$50,077,294	\$63,643,187	\$322,012,228	\$8,652,626	\$944,385,285
Loans on collateral security other than real estate.....	92,694,108	236,044,125	48,413,410	9,527,800	386,679,443
Other loans and discounts.....	527,332,154	145,942,463	196,082,048	30,721,889	899,948,524
Overdrafts.....	6,190,810	206,032	390,272	853,623	7,410,742
United States bonds.....	1,135,609	29,097,761	163,898,928	379,898	205,000,196
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	3,379,250	7,677,933	466,137,050	533,499	477,727,702
Railroad bonds and stocks.....	925,812	8,706,430	121,864,076	308,223	131,404,541
Bank stocks.....	279,928	608,219	40,928,803	376,677	42,193,627
Other stocks and bonds.....	101,283,249	145,037,077	143,444,814	2,055,340	391,824,080
Due from other banks and bankers.....	144,975,214	88,006,800	90,403,074	11,803,951	335,794,059
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	56,810,921	32,572,077	47,412,066	5,475,986	142,271,030
Current expenses and taxes paid....	2,715,998	162,415	675,213	404,917	3,918,538
Checks and cash items.....	27,941,985	944,823	1,203,071	584,335	30,574,214
Cash on hand.....	116,949,749	28,597,636	42,507,816	5,148,838	193,098,029
Other resources.....	6,230,211	45,876,227	13,503,605	820,907	66,451,050
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,133,185,402</b>	<b>\$913,713,745</b>	<b>\$2,198,824,474</b>	<b>\$77,933,444</b>	<b>\$4,258,677,065</b>
<b>Liabilities—</b>					
Capital stock.....	\$23,677,098	\$109,984,273	\$21,190,430	\$18,249,007	\$380,000,778
Surplus fund.....	77,409,570	69,825,977	159,954,756	5,032,614	311,221,907
Other undivided profits.....	24,979,434	20,193,300	23,984,822	2,080,507	71,215,039
Dividends unpaid.....	719,025	93,146	27,641		842,812
Individual deposits.....	721,910,795	596,922,236	44,037,549	50,278,243	1,381,878,772
Savings deposits.....			1,939,376,035		1,939,376,035
Due to other banks and bankers.....	64,537,726	9,476,735	962,853	1,194,924	76,422,238
All other liabilities.....	18,201,744	71,022,189	4,281,408	1,121,149	94,629,440
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,133,185,402</b>	<b>\$913,713,745</b>	<b>\$2,198,824,474</b>	<b>\$77,933,444</b>	<b>\$4,258,677,065</b>

## SAVINGS-BANKS OF THE WORLD.

SAVINGS-BANKS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD—INTEREST ALLOWED, LIMIT OF DEPOSIT, AGGREGATE DEPOSITS, NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS, AVERAGE ACCOUNT, DEPOSIT ACCOUNT PER INHABITANT, MODE OF INVESTMENT OF FUNDS, ETC.

(Mr. H. W. Wolff in the "Journal of the Royal Statistical Society," June, 1887.)

Country.	Population.	Character of Banks.	Year of Return.	Number of Banks.	Interest Allowed, Per Cent.	Limit of Deposit—		Deposits In Year.	Withdrawals In Year.	Deposits at Close of Year.	Number of Accounts.
						Minimum.	Maximum.				
United Kingdom...	38,000,000	Trustee.	1885	245	2.5	£50 per an.	£250 per an.	£251,123,202	£255,008,206	£251,123,202	1,518,229
France .....	38,000,000	Post-office.	1885	11,318	2.5	1 fr.	1,500 frs.	34,783,810	32,500,640	35,818,407	6,453,597
Belgium .....	6,820,000	Autonomous	1885	7,301	2.5	1 fr.	3,000 frs.	16,125,208	14,404,808	30,138,340	2,488,075
Netherlands .....	4,250,000	Government	1884	282	+3 and 2	1 fr.	3,000 frs.	8,275,100	7,007,100	22,700,016	1,145,488
Prussia .....	32,000,000	Free.	1884	282	2.5 to 5	25c (Dutch)	1,534,880	1,364,400	1,364,400	5,012,180	338,978
Bavaria .....	6,000,000	Post-office.	1883	3,860	2.64	800 fls.	1,000 fls.	1,008,240	1,246,240	3,012,632	401,046
Denmark .....	2,200,000	Autonomous	1883	400	+1.5 to 9	Generally no limit.	45,140,865	40,006,175	40,006,175	187,951,511	6,255,507
Sweden .....	2,200,000	Private.	1884	400	3.3	None.	2,867,282	2,141,700	16,748,283	33,184,105	999,953
Norway .....	5,000,000	District.	1885	540	£1 to 4.5	Generally none.	17,519,328	16,748,283	18,020,832	1,063,321	1,063,321
Austria .....	2,000,000	Private	1884	374	3 to 6	Generally none.	4,117,732	3,815,114	3,815,114	1,063,321	1,063,321
Hungary .....	25,000,000	Post-office.	1885	2,182	12 to 5	None.	5,677,012	5,227,150	349,721	1,063,321	367,337
Switzerland .....	3,023,382	Free.	1884	373	Varies.	50 krs.	30,050,400	30,023,446	30,023,446	122,457,004	540,433
Italy .....	31,000,000	Post-office; S.V.'s dept.	1885	472	3	100 fls.	1,000 fls.	2,507,008	2,507,008	4,963,896	1,110,001
United States .....	63,000,000	Post-office; B'k'g dept.	1885	5,417	5 to 10	Generally none.	118,824,712	118,740,112	27,028,856	43,780,240	715,504
India .....	290,000,000	Free.	1884	505	3	Generally none.	27,256,112	27,028,856	27,028,856	888,658	276,565
Canada .....	5,270,000	Post-office; S.V.'s dept.	1885	3,982	2	100 fls.	26,068,240	26,068,240	26,068,240	591,456	3,788
Newfoundland .....	198,000	Independent	1885	557	3.5	None.	8,911,010	7,402,988	7,402,988	35,758,458	1,196,340
Cape Colony .....	1,600,000	Private.	1883	385	Varies.	4 annas.	18,294,676	16,550,976	16,550,976	50,322,100	1,475,000
Natal .....	550,000	Post-office.	1885-96	1,017	4+4	None.	10,006,656	9,312,420	9,312,420	15,143,920	2,062,008
		Special.	1885	6,343	3.125	Varies.	2,373,384	2,425,877	2,425,877	377,307,713	4,875,510
		Government.	1885	35	.....	None.	648,955	716,050	716,050	2,025,606	53,952
		Post-office.	1884	731	3.5	£1	1,504,383	1,402,058	1,402,058	3,328,901	120,628
		Trustee.	1885	2	3	.....	151,965	201,367	201,367	5,301,108	6,401
		Government.	1886	2	3.33	.....	78,758	53,974	53,974	163,130	6,480
		Post-office.	1885	2	.....	£800	840,700	830,385	830,385	1,235,054	43,672
		Government.	1885	2	4	100	108,462	91,558	91,558	1,72,204	6,963

\* Includes stock and special instruments.

+ Up to 3,000 francs, 3 per cent.; over 3,000, 2 per cent.

‡ Generally 4 to 5 per cent.

§ Generally 4.

† Generally 3½.

‡ Mostly 4 to 5.

\*\* Nearly all trustee; a few stock and private.

†† About the average.

SAVINGS-BANKS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD—INTEREST ALLOWED, LIMIT OF DEPOSIT, AGGREGATE DEPOSITS, NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS, AVERAGE ACCOUNT, DEPOSIT ACCOUNT PER INHABITANT, MODE OF INVESTMENT OF FUNDS, ETC.—Continued.

Country.	Population.	Character of Banks.	Year of Return.	Average Ac- count.	Man- age- ment Ex- penses.	Per Cent. of Man- agement to De- posits.	Per £100 s. d.	Re- serve Fund.	Deposit Account Per In- habitant. £. s. d.	Number of Accounts to 1,000 of Pop- ulation.	Mode of Investment.
Cape Colony.....	1,000,000	Trustee, Post-office.....	1885	25 2 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 25	4	Colonial securities.
Natal.....	550,000	Government.....	1885	24 15 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 10	4	Savings-bank certificates and securities of the colony.
New South Wales.....	1,277,870	Trustee, Post-office.....	1885	55 11 7	.....	.....	£238,268	.....	3 1 10	55.5	Securities of any colony or dependency of the United Kingdom.
Queensland.....	400,550	Post-office.....	1885	31 5 10	.....	.....	5,241	.....	3 4 6	103	Government and municipal securities, mortgages.
South Australia.....	357,405	Trustee.....	1885	40 10 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 10 4	122	Government securities.
Victoria.....	1,181,769	Commissioners' (Gov't), Post-office.....	1885	19 12 10	.....	.....	75,000	.....	7 10 7	242	Government debentures, fixed deposits, and current ac- counts.
Western Australia.....	101,235	Post-office.....	1885	24 16 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 13 0	106	Mortgages, public securities, and bank deposits.
Tasmania.....	100,834	Trustee.....	1885	28 10 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 11 0	158	Loans, stocks, mortgages.
New Zealand.....	698,708	Trustee, Post-office.....	1885	22 4 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 6 3	149	Government securities.
British Crown colonies (other).....	.....	Trustee, Post-office.....	1885	17 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 4	40	Government securities, mort- gages, and loans.
Total.....	576,159,751	.....	.....	27 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 9	36	Loans, mortgages, bills.
				28 5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 11 6	197	Direction of the governor.
				21 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....

\* Cost per transaction is stated in but five instances, viz.: United Kingdom, trustee banks, 8.3d.; post-office, 6.4d.; France, post-office, 8.3d.; Sweden, post-office, 3d.; Austria, post-office, 2d.

## BANKING OF ALL COUNTRIES.

RESOURCES OF FOREIGN BANKS, AS SHOWN BY REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE U. S. TREASURY, ON THE DATES INDICATED.

Countries.	Character of Banks.	Date of Reports.	Number of Banks.	Number of	Loans and Discounts.	Stocks, Bonds, etc.	Bank Promises, Real Estate.	Gold.	Silver.	Specie.	Other Currency.	All Other Resources.	Total Resources.
Austria-Hungary.	Government.	Jan. 1, 1896.	1	.....	\$107,894,394	\$58,066,526	\$1,984,122	\$101,873,114	\$51,400,818	.....	\$5,383,718	\$44,875,180	\$571,677,572
Austria.	Joint stock.	Jan. 1, 1896.	57	.....	141,224,814	805,759,818	10,050,124	.....	.....	.....	* 17,731,396	252,144,970	728,915,302
Hungary.	do	Jan. 1, 1896.	5	.....	87,647,822	119,961,740	4,007,390	.....	.....	.....	* 4,086,614	127,306,703	843,610,478
Belgium.	Joint stock and issue.	Dec. 31, 1896.	244	.....	90,227,226	14,530,339	.....	16,665,462	3,065,858	.....	.....	.....	124,530,015
Denmark.	do +	Mar. 31, 1896.	1	.....	35,296,720	18,688,274	.....	.....	.....	* \$13,751,150	5,482,134	53,770,279	127,228,557
France.	Issue.	July 31, 1896.	57	.....	4,067,131	5,476,688	102,940	9,004,736	5,441,338	.....	871,146	11,772,243	36,846,202
Germany.	do	July 1, 1896.	1	.....	235,433,112	44,202,965	3,225,570	408,246,475	251,400,359	.....	.....	8,285,174	951,383,655
Great Britain.	Government.	Dec. 31, 1896.	1	.....	243,670,430	.....	.....	182,854,945	68,296,050	.....	6,451,240	13,551,025	466,824,290
Italy.	Joint stock and private.	June 30, 1896	147	4,332	2,423,509,315	1,065,190,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 1,065,462,175	182,252,805	4,786,554,925
Netherlands.	Issue, etc.	Dec. 31, 1896.	3	.....	43,764,129	3,763,612	.....	27,426,285	2,401,814	* \$3,420,428	.....	181,105,927	274,368,454
Persia.	Issue.	July 1, 1896.	1	.....	7,895,800	742,610	253,672	12,708,722	33,562,651	.....	.....	450,877	64,584,767
Russia.	Joint stock.	Sept. 20, '96.	1	.....	158,500,000	18,965,000	56,550	.....	.....	.....	* 1,005,145	422,200,000	1,051,495,000
Spain.	Government.	June 16, 1896	1	.....	112,125,900	82,884,348	.....	44,865,735	54,980,367	* 451,710,000	.....	96,098,125	381,442,455
Turkey.	Issue, etc.	July 11, 1896.	1	.....	9,600,800	16,275,000	773,600	4,782,800	682,240	.....	.....	2,485,400	84,610,400
Sweden.	Government.	Dec. 31, 1896.	1	.....	18,618,114	14,270,056	.....	6,454,508	8,735,471	.....	.....	13,702,667	40,287,570
Switzerland.	Private.	June 30, '96.	27	.....	72,633,827	51,205,385	1,301,631	2,007,287	8,735,471	.....	.....	22,335	144,638,166
Japan.	Joint stock.	June 30, '96.	34	.....	36,108,367	35,846,422	855,638	33,161	2,313,129	.....	.....	20,180,000	295,825,794
Java.	Commercial.	Dec. 31, 1896.	1,019	564	60,975,708	145,729,376	.....	16,180,000	2,863,672	.....	1,907,393	3,988,649	312,701,621
Mauritius.	Commercial.	Dec. 31, 1896.	1	.....	20,967,203	56,243,816	.....	16,005,314	16,703,194	.....	17,073,445	.....	22,738,398
Straits Settlements.	Issue, etc.	July 1, '96.	1	.....	6,443,619	2,653,462	120,180	497,021	13,888,886	.....	.....	180,181	1,129,124
Africa (Algiers).	Commercial.	March, 1896	2	.....	2,390,170	183,420	84,453	634,170	.....	.....	.....	1,129,124	4,691,339
	do	Dec. 31, 1896	4	.....	58,497,226	13,414,863	1,253,736	.....	.....	.....	* 23,251,345	82,405,036	178,824,250
	do	July 1, 1896.	4	.....	33,703,887	22,967,932	1,072,135	.....	.....	.....	* 6,496,610	33,911,215	96,141,790

\* Not classified.

+ Includes the bank of issue, entered separately next below.

‡ Cash on hand, at call, and short notice.

§ And other currency.

## RESOURCES OF FOREIGN BANKS.—Continued.

Countries.	Character of Banks.	Date of Reports.	Number of Banks.	Number of Branches.	Loans and Discounts.	Stocks, Bonds, etc.	Bank Promises and Other Real Estate.	Gold.	Silver.	Specie.	Other Currency.	All Other Resources.	Total Resources.
S. A. Repub. Or. Joint stock, etc.	June 30, '96.		5		\$20,408,100	\$2,903,132	\$840,546				\$470,168	22,832,815	62,496,022
ange Free State, Natal, and Col. of C. of G. Hope.	Issue, etc.	July 1, 1896.	16	1,160	+ 525,198,755		847,815						
Australasia.	Commercial and	June 30, '96.	38		225,214,947	23,347,745	8,262,723						
Mexico.	Issue, etc.	July 1, 1896.	9		19,313,000		274,500						
Guatemala.	Mortgage.	July 1, 1896.	1		2,167,000		117,000		\$19,645,500				
	Commercial and	July 1, 1896.	6		10,185,305		220,432		2,708,719				
	Issue.					227,185							
Honduras.	do	July 1, 1896.	1		+ 294,345								
Nicaragua	do	Dec. 31, 1896.	1		1,713,190		68,545						
Argentina	Commercial	June & Dec., 1896.	4		56,177,896	783,650	1,196,622						
Bolivia.	Commercial and	July 1, 1896.	2	15	4,842,124	143,084	345,061						
	Issue.												
Dutch Guiana.	Mortg. and Issue.	July 1, 1896.	3	9	3,999,698	337,904	28,518						
Chili.	Issue, etc.	Dec. 31, 1896.	22	45	523,174	826,913	10,000						
	do	July 1, 1896.			48,818,119	2,234,931							
Colombia	Mortgage.	July 1, 1896.	3		54,676,745	2,832,668	460,541						
	Discount.	July 1, 1896.			8,023,634	82,120	534,191						
Ecuador.	Issue, etc.	May & June, 1896.	2		2,800,480	1,415,065	25,372						
Peru	Commercial.	April, 1897.	4		+ 5,127,317	113,115							
Uruguay	Government.	May, 1897.	1		7,845,220								
Bahamas (N. P. I.).	Commercial.	July 1, 1896.	1		68,457	36,532							
Bermuda	do	July 1, 1897.	1		90,151	24,286							
Cuba	Issue, etc.	June 30, '96.	1		1,773,387	4,281,300	222,465						
Haiti (Gundeloupe).	do	Dec. 31, 1896.	1		2,963,763	945,700	56,540						
Martinique.	Government.	Jan. 1, 1896.	1		1,940,000	55,130							
	Issue, etc.	July 31, 1896.	1		3,500,101	674,868	76,650						
Puerto Rico.	do	July 1, 1896.	1		2,137,332	41,870							
	Mortg. & loan.	July 1, 1896.	1		1,941,247	2,865,623	49,671						
	Issue.				400,000		15,000						
Santo Domingo.	Issue, etc.	July 1, 1896.	1		400,000								
Soc'y (I'ids (Tahiti). Agricultural.	Agricultural.	1896.	1		76,462	41,008	10,536						
Total.					1,700,6142	\$5,101,348,516	\$2,161,618,565	\$41,253,064	\$794,690,420	\$53,166,831	\$607,583,897	\$1,248,806,804	1,731,694,060
													12,853,411,246

\* Received too late to be incorporated in the total.

+ Includes stock, etc.

‡ Not classified.

\*\* Mortgages.

† At the close of the year the resources had increased to about \$41,000,000 by the collection of Government taxes, which duty is a function of the bank and its branches.

‡ And other currency.

§ Probably includes some of bank's own circulation.

¶ Notes of other banks.

‡ Cash on hand, at call, and short notice.

§ Of nine small banks.

## LIABILITIES, ETC., OF FOREIGN BANKS.

Countries.	Character of Banks.	Date of Reports.	Num-ber of Banks.	Num-ber of Branches.	Capital.	Surplus and Other Profits.	Circulation Outstanding.	Deposits.	All Other Liabilities.	Interest Charged on Loans and Discounts.	Interest Paid on Deposits.	Dividends Paid on Stock.
										P. Cent.	P. Cent.	P. Cent.
Austria-Hungary.....	Government.....	Jan. 1, 1886.	1	57	\$38,540,000	\$16,654,884	\$251,980,724	\$44,787,078	\$97,421,884	5	2	4
Austria.....	Joint stock.....	Jan. 1, 1886.	244	244	88,229,800	41,217,882	17,810,554	552,080,492	552,080,492	5 @ 7	2 @ 3	4 @ 5
Hungary.....	Joint stock & issue.....	Jan. 1, 1886.	57	57	87,222,223	24,238,852	17,485,419	206,232,249	206,232,249	5 @ 6	2 @ 3	4 @ 5
Belgium.....	Joint stock & issue.....	Dec. 31, 1886.	17	17	10,000,000	3,282,574	95,078,623	1,935,083	1,935,083	4	2.5	5 @ 10
Denmark.....	Issue.....	Mar. 31, 1885.	1	1	25,072,256	1,491,102	22,444,000	69,345,200	6,504,527	4	2.5	5 @ 10
France.....	Government.....	July 31, 1886.	4	4	7,236,000	8,503,101	22,790,400	3,340,428	1,908,704	1 @ 3	2.5	6.3
Germany.....	Government.....	Dec. 31, 1886.	1	1	38,500,000	11,033,220	723,185,682	104,649,386	18,555,196	1 @ 3	2.5	12
Great Britain, U. K.....	Joint st'k & private.....	June 30, 1886.	147	4,332	30,000,000	8,143,505	314,481,505	112,161,445	2,148,120	3 @ 6	2.5	6
Italy.....	Issue, etc.....	Dec. 31, 1885.	3	3	424,175,455	213,967,320	207,963,805	8,770,240,910	170,181,435	.....	.....	+ 10.9
Netherlands.....	Issue.....	July 1, 1886.	1	1	8,040,000	2,184,653	216,983,454	2,111,079	410,021	3.5	.....	7.8
Persia.....	Joint stock.....	Sept. 30, 1886.	1	1	3,250,000	489,725	81,849,014	2,129,380	4,410,975	.....	4 @ 6	5
Russia.....	Government.....	June 16, 1886.	1	1	21,616,000	3,000,000	510,165,000	296,670,000	283,044,000	.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	Issue, etc.....	July 11, 1886.	1	1	16,400,000	4,285,800	211,792,880	86,205,160	30,444,335	.....	.....	6
Turkey.....	Government.....	Dec. 31, 1886.	1	1	15,777,000	1,062,588	7,745,000	2,169,270	10,010,000	.....	.....	.....
Sweden.....	Private.....	June 30, 1886.	27	27	21,517,345	1,819,370	20,081,172	96,657,357	178,048	3.5 @ 5	2.5	(3)
Switzerland.....	Joint stock.....	Dec. 31, 1885.	34	34	13,063,791	812,303	40,480,000	41,195,871	4,563,922	3.5 @ 6	2.5	8.1
Japan.....	Commercial and savings.....	Dec. 31, 1885.	1,019	564	85,702,869	18,401,444	105,358,334	183,566,957	20,007,177	11 @ 12.41	4.85 @ 5.55	3.4 @ 7 12.26
Java.....	Issue, etc.....	Mar. 31, 1887.	1	.....	2,412,000	562,616	17,933,041	.....	2,781,451	.....	.....	6
Mauritius.....	Commercial.....	March, 1886.	2	.....	1,227,750	441,175	.....	2,751,532	270,882	9	2.5	5
Straits Settlements.....	Commercial.....	Dec. 31, 1885.	4	.....	14,551,012	6,444,506	7,841,756	121,577,249	28,409,676	(8) 7	3.5 @ 5	5.1
Africa (Africans).....	Commercial.....	July 1, 1886.	4	.....	14,089,000	5,086,085	15,947,417	20,928,388	41,480,949	3.5 @ 6	1.5 @ 2	3 @ 5
South African Republic, Orange Free State, Natal, & Colony of Cape of Good Hope, f.....	Joint stock, etc.....	June 30, 1886.	5	.....	34,985,706	5,113,231	3,473,333	38,776,864	19,185,825	7.5	3.5	6
Australasia.....	Issue, etc.....	July 1, 1886.	16	1,160	97,985,024	24,221,176	16,699,643	541,084,703	61,880,983	4.5 @ 7	3.5	.....
Canada.....	Commercial & issue.....	June 30, 1886.	38	38	62,198,418	20,348,799	30,386,944	193,769,992	13,468,658	.....	.....	7.5
Mexico.....	Issue, etc.....	July 1, 1886.	9	.....	8,005,000	3,502,000	17,821,000	21,143,500	.....	7.5	3.5	13.5
Guatemala.....	Mortgage.....	.....	1	1	1,750,000	28,000	.....	1,079,000	967,500	.....	.....	3
Honduras.....	Commercial & issue.....	.....	6	.....	5,087,641	2,258,551	3,060,958	2,927,618	1,387,296	12	5 @ 6	27
Nicaragua.....	Commercial & issue.....	.....	1	1	295,000	61,535	128,759	.....	6,302	18	.....	10
Argentina.....	Commercial.....	Dec. 31, 1886.	1	.....	677,500	276,550	447,745	750,875	998,470	.....	.....	8
Bolivia.....	Commercial & issue.....	June & Dec. 1886.	4	.....	21,600,000	5,941,023	3,000,000	93,022,647	1,851,546	.....	.....	12
.....	Commercial & issue.....	July 1, 1886.	2	15	2,260,000	452,519	2,386,122	1,439,850	108,982	11 @ 17	8 @ 5	.....
.....	Mortgage & issue.....	.....	3	9	135,000	1,476,675	.....	105,250	3,045,906	10 @ 16	.....	20

Issue, etc.	Dec. 31, 1899.	1	280,000	145,290	498,490	134,893	270,043	8	3	8	9.25
Dutch Guiana.	July 1, 1899.	22	17,210,653	2,818,291	6,982,561	38,768,171	3,254,378	10 @12	3 @8	.....	9.5
Chili.	"	5	1,184,500	** 5,613,594	.....	6,080,246	64,982,459	10 @12	6 @7	12 @25	.....
Colombia.	"	3	1,850,000	281,563	.....	.....	2,291,535	10 @12	.....	.....	.....
Ecuador.	May & June, 1899.	2	3,240,250	383,811	2,344,017	1,677,898	978,583	9	4	2	15
Peru.	April, 1897.	4	1,554,438	.....	807,800	** 6,253,915	117,361	6 @8	2	.....	8
Uruguay.	May, 1897.	1	5,000,000	.....	28,765	3,293,146	.....	.....	3 @4	.....	10
Bahamas (N. P. I.).	July 1, 1896.	1	48,000	21,414	.....	116,400	11,013	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bermuda.	July 1, 1897.	1	38,932	18,492	156,840	3,092,229	221,180	3.5	3	.....	.....
Cuba.	June 30, 1894.	1	8,000,000	1,711,812	1,367,532	834,968	7,756,430	8	.....	.....	4
Guadeloupe.	Dec. 31, 1894.	1	579,000	97,596	1,490	1,519,750	383,000	6	.....	.....	.....
Haiti.	Jan. 1, 1896.	1	2,000,000	875,600	1,295,275	218,400	691,703	12 @18	.....	.....	12
Martinique.	July 31, 1896.	1	571,428	282,483	1,295,491	118,142	2,554,836	5 @8	2	.....	40
Puerto Rico.	July 1, 1896.	1	1,500,000	184,175	1,295,491	88 1,530,879	694,008	9	2	.....	12
Santo Domingo.	"	1	2,280,000	654,875	100,000	100,000	152,000	10	5	.....	15
Society Islands (Tahiti).	"	1	250,000	8,000	153,398	.....	65,678	7	.....	.....	4
	"	1	(II)	47,352	52,503	74,680	1,847	8 @10	4	.....	.....
Total.	July 1, 1896.	1,780	6,142 \$1,298,119,080	\$445,220,172	\$2,960,708,437	\$6,063,717,621	\$1,000,638,928	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Includes the bank of issue, entered separately next below.

+ By joint stock banks.

# Disposed of by the Riksdag.

§ By one bank.

|| Received too late to be incorporated in the total.

¶ And other liabilities.

\*\* Includes funds for payment of bond coupons and amortization of bonds.

++ Includes mortgage bonds.

## Includes circulation and accounts current.

§§ Includes accounts current, etc.

|| Represented by circulation outstanding.



# RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF FOREIGN COMMERCIAL BANKS AND BANKS OF ISSUE.

(From the Comptroller's Report of 1897.)

<i>Resources.</i>	<i>Other</i>	
	<i>Europe.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>
Loans and discounts.....	\$3,899,335,668	\$1,292,012,848
Stocks, bonds, etc.....	2,016,362,501	145,228,094
Banking premises.....	23,172,366	18,090,686
Gold.....	* 974,119,774	20,819,646
Silver.....	475,519,053	57,947,778
Specie.....	523,890,578	138,039,319
Other currency.....	938,444,795	108,262,079
All other resources.....	1,997,968,012	323,703,047
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$10,253,862,737</b>	<b>\$2,104,548,509</b>
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital.....	\$904,608,720	\$303,509,370
Surplus and other undivided profits.....	337,437,978	107,791,194
Circulation.....	2,714,768,668	235,939,769
Deposits.....	4,942,011,246	1,151,706,375
All other liabilities.....	1,355,035,125	245,601,801
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$10,253,862,737</b>	<b>\$2,104,548,509</b>
Number of banks.....	600	1,190
Number of branches.....	4,849	1,798

# DEPOSITORS, AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, AND AVERAGE DEPOSIT IN ALL SAVINGS-BANKS, POPULATION OF THE COUNTRIES, PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WHO ARE DEPOSITORS, AND AVERAGE DEPOSIT PER INHABITANT, 1896.

Country.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Average Deposit.	Population.	No. of Depositors to Population. Per Cent.	Deposit Per Inhabitant.
Austria.....	3,924,902	\$658,921,560	\$167.88	25,000,000	15.7	\$26.86
Hungary.....	965,397	226,151,760	227.19	18,000,000	5.5	12.56
Bavaria.....	665,943	57,638,805	86.55	6,000,000	11.1	9.80
Belgium.....	1,145,408	113,500,080	99.09	6,850,000	16.7	16.59
Denmark.....	969,854	165,920,525	165.95	2,200,000	45.4	75.42
France.....	8,966,631	829,783,735	92.33	38,000,000	23.6	21.84
Italy.....	4,137,908	331,330,100	80.07	31,000,000	13.3	11.01
Netherlands.....	740,024	43,073,480	58.20	4,250,000	17.4	10.13
Norway.....	540,053	60,533,905	112.08	2,000,000	27	30.26
Prussia.....	6,255,507	989,757,555	150.23	32,000,000	19.5	29.37
Sweden.....	1,460,858	98,170,720	67.20	5,000,000	29.2	19.63
Switzerland.....	1,196,590	178,732,290	149.42	3,000,000	39.8	59.60
United Kingdom.....	7,969,826	815,686,750	102.35	38,000,000	20.9	21.47
Australasia.....	894,879	130,485,880	145.81	4,200,000	21.3	31.07
Canada.....	175,560	57,578,975	327.97	5,250,000	3.3	10.97
Cape Colony.....	50,161	8,490,920	169.21	1,600,000	3.1	5.31
India.....	653,882	28,413,460	43.60	290,000,000	1.3	.01
Natal.....	6,963	861,520	123.01	550,000	1.3	1.57
Newfoundland.....	6,401	2,821,420	440.71	198,000	3.2	14.25
Crown colonies, other.....	114,491	12,375,455	107.22	+ 2,000,000	5.7	6.14
United States.....	4,875,519	1,844,357,798	378.31	69,000,000	7.1	26.73
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>45,796,767</b>	<b>\$8,604,546,473</b>	<b>\$144.21</b>	<b>584,086,000</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>11.31</b>

\* Includes \$200,000,000, the approximate amount stated to be held by the Bank of England.

+ Partially estimated.

POSTAL SAVINGS-BANKS IN EUROPE AND CANADA.

SITUATION ON DECEMBER 31, 1895.

(From the "Bulletin de Statistique," etc.)

	Number Depositors.	Amount Due Depositors. Frances.	Average Per Depositor. Fr. c.	Number Depositors Per 1,000 Inhabitants.	Amount Due Per 1,000 Inhabitants. Fr. c.
Austria—Savings.....	1,110,091	110,620,780	99 65	46.00	4,583 90
Banking.....	28,361	126,354,820	4,807 49	1.00	5,556 90
Belgium.....	882,370	818,466,372	260 92	137.64	49,676 67
Canada.....	125,353	146,263,918	1,166 81	25.00	29,253 00
France, including Algeria & Tunis.	2,488,075	753,458,527	302 82	64.55	19,548 41
Hungary—Savings.....	276,565	27,145,492	98 15	16.00	1,444 00
Banking.....	3,767	18,170,542	4,823 61	.....	940 00
Italy.....	2,896,788	448,622,323	154 86	102.00	15,763 46
Netherlands.....	499,963	92,788,254	185 00	104.03	19,348 43
United Kingdom.....	6,458,597	2,448,724,375	379 12	164.00	62,275 00
Sweden.....	406,288	53,483,725	130 99	83.00	10,872 58

RATE OF DISCOUNT IN EUROPE.

The following table, taken from the "Bulletin de Statistique," etc., shows the average rate of discount from 1880 to 1890 in the cities named:

Year.	Amster- dam.	Berlin.	Brussels.	London.	Paris.	Rome.	St. Peters- burg.	Vienna.
1886.....	2.50	3.29	2.75	3.04	3.00	.....	5.05	4.00
1887.....	2.50	3.40	3.06	3.38	3.00	5.50	5.05	4.12
1888.....	2.50	3.33	3.27	3.30	3.10	5.50	5.34	4.16
1889.....	2.50	3.68	3.54	3.56	3.10	5.22	5.75	4.19
1890.....	2.80	4.38	3.20	4.55	3.00	6.00	5.85	4.52
1891.....	3.12	3.80	3.00	3.35	3.00	5.78	4.88	4.40
1892.....	2.70	3.20	2.70	2.54	2.66	5.20	4.88	4.02
1893.....	3.80	4.08	2.83	3.05	2.50	5.18	4.70	4.24
1894.....	2.58	3.12	3.00	2.11	2.50	5.70	4.50	4.09
1895.....	2.50	3.15	2.60	2.00	2.20	5.00	5.00	4.30
1896.....	3.02	3.65	2.85	2.48	2.00	5.00	6.05	4.09

FOREIGN BANKS OF ISSUE.

The specie, circulation, ratio of specie to circulation, deposits and accounts current, loans and discounts, and rates of discount of the principal European banks of issue on March 31, 1897, are shown in the following statement of the "Bulletin de Statistique," the amounts being expressed in millions of francs:

Banks.	Specie. Frances.	Gold. Frances.	Silver. Frances.	Circu- lation. Frances.	Specie to Cir- culat'n. Per Ct.	Current Acc'ts and De- posits. Frances.	Loans and Dis- counts. Frances.	Dis- count Rate. Per Ct.
Imperial Bank of Germany..	1,076.2	.....	.....	1,501.6	71	513.8	1,032.7	3.5
Bank of Austria-Hungary..	.....	654.8	265	1,272.2	72	24.7	701.2	4
National Bank of Belgium..	108.7	.....	.....	467.9	23	46.1	422.9	3
National Bank of Bulgaria..	9.6	.....	.....	2	480	50.1	72.2	8
National Bank of Denmark.	.....	78.8	.....	114	70	12.5	51.9	4
Bank of Spain.....	.....	213.2	269.4	1,053.8	46	462.7	444.6	5
Bank of Finland.....	.....	20.1	3.6	67.7	85	13.4	36.4	5
Bank of France.....	.....	1,918.4	1,226.8	3,702	85	487.3	1,138.8	2
National Bank of Greece...	2.7	.....	.....	112.9	2	41.7	57.8	6.5
Bank of Italy, of Naples, and Sicily.....	.....	444.1	74.8	1,025.2	56	331.9	260.1	5
Bank of Norway.....	.....	36.4	.....	69.8	52	13.7	52	4.5
Bank of the Netherlands...	.....	66.4	176.8	413.4	58	10.7	217.1	3.5
Bank of Portugal.....	.....	26.7	48	322.9	23	11.2	94.3	5.5
National Bank of Roumania	.....	59.8	2	129.3	47	13.9	54.6	5
Bank of England, of Scot- land, and of Ireland.....	.....	1,166	80	1,011.4	118	965	747.5	4.5
Imperial Bank of Russia...	2,421.4	96.4	.....	2,533.8	99	447.2	692.7	4.5
Bank of Servia.....	7	.....	4.9	24.7	48	1.1	14.9	6
Royal Bank of Sweden and private banks.....	.....	43.8	19	168	37	569.1	536.6	4.5
Banks of Switzerland.....	.....	87.1	8	190.6	50	325.8	697.9	3.5
Imperial Ottoman Bank....	38.7	.....	.....	14.2	240	130.3	98.5	3.5
Total.....	1,830.9	7,244	2,224.7	14,196.4	75	4,471.7	7,541.7	...

## THE WORLD'S STOCKS OF MONEY.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES MINT HAS COMPILED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE MONETARY SYSTEMS, POPULATION, AND APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE AGGREGATE IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD IN 1897.

Countries.	Monetary System.	Ratio Between Gold and Silver.	Legal-Tender.	Population.	Stock of Gold.	Stock of Silver		Uncovered Paper.	Per Capita		Total.
						Full Tender.	Limited Tender.		Gold.	Silver.	
United States *	Gold and silver.	1 to 15.98	1 to 14.95	72,900,000	\$986,300,000	\$588,700,000	\$634,500,000	\$397,000,000	\$9.55	\$6.70	\$23.70
United Kingdom	Gold.		1 to 14.28	36,900,000	+ 584,800,000		\$75,800,000	+ 112,100,000	14.75	2.83	20.65
France	Gold and silver.	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	38,500,000	+ 772,000,000		+ 121,700,000	+ 119,200,000	14.75	3.07	20.83
Germany	Gold.		1 to 13.87	52,300,000	+ 654,500,000		+ 57,900,000	+ 123,800,000	20.05	11.53	31.58
Belgium	Gold and silver.	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	6,400,000	+ 135,000,000		+ 17,000,000	+ 72,500,000	12.51	4.07	18.58
Italy	"	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	31,300,000	+ 98,800,000		+ 28,500,000	+ 161,000,000	5.47	8.91	11.82
Switzerland	"	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	3,000,000	+ 24,000,000		+ 10,700,000	+ 14,800,000	8.10	1.45	9.69
Greece	"	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	2,200,000	+ 1,500,000		+ 1,000,000	+ 1,500,000	8	3.56	4.77
Spain	Gold.		1 to 14.38	18,000,000	+ 45,000,000		+ 1,000,000	+ 1,000,000	23	6.88	11.81
Portugal	Gold and silver.		1 to 14.98	5,100,000	+ 15,500,000		+ 1,500,000	+ 1,500,000	2.50	2.72	5.22
Romania	"			5,400,000	+ 38,000,000		+ 19,500,000	+ 19,500,000	1.08	1.86	9.76
Servia	Gold.			2,300,000	+ 2,700,000		+ 10,600,000	+ 11,800,000	7.15	1.96	2.19
Austria-Hungary	Gold and silver.	1 to 15½	1 to 14.98	45,000,000	+ 178,500,000		+ 1,700,000	+ 2,400,000	1.18	2.04	4.26
Netherlands	Gold.		1 to 15	16,000,000	+ 21,900,000		+ 3,800,000	+ 17,600,000	3.97	1.41	3.85
Norway	"		1 to 14.98	4,000,000	+ 7,500,000		+ 2,000,000	+ 3,800,000	4.47	1.45	7.73
Sweden	"		1 to 14.98	5,000,000	+ 10,600,000		+ 4,900,000	+ 19,000,000	3.75	1	1.90
Denmark	"		1 to 14.98	2,300,000	+ 15,400,000		+ 5,400,000	+ 6,400,000	2.12	.98	3.80
Russia	Silver.	1 to 15½	1 to 12.90	126,000,000	+ 589,000,000		+ 141,000,000	+ 74,200,000	6.70	2.85	11.83
Turkey	Gold and silver.	1 to 15½	1 to 15.875	22,000,000	+ 132,100,000		+ 10,000,000	+ 40,000,000	4.66	1.82	8.95
Australia	Gold.		1 to 15.87	5,000,000	+ 126,300,000		+ 7,000,000	+ 22,500,000	2.27	1.50	3.70
Japan	"		1 to 15.87	7,900,000	+ 126,300,000		+ 6,400,000	+ 22,500,000	26.42	1.40	4.50
India	Silver.	1 to 16½		13,000,000	+ 18,000,000			+ 4,000,000	16.56	.82	32.32
Central American States.	"		1 to 15½	3,300,000	+ 1,000,000			+ 8,400,000	.67	8.15	17.40
South American States.	"		1 to 15½	37,500,000	+ 65,000,000		+ 10,000,000	+ 35,000,000	30	5.73	11.98
China	Gold and silver.	1 to 16.14		45,000,000	+ 80,100,000		+ 18,500,000	+ 150,000,000	1.73	1.93	17.33
Siam	"	1 to 15		28,000,000	+ 80,100,000			+ 37,000,000	2.09	3.87	3.87
Strait Settlements.	Silver.			89,800,000					3.21	.12	3.33
Canada	Gold.		1 to 14.28	5,300,000	+ 10,000,000		+ 2,000,000	+ 35,000,000	2.08	2.08	63.68
Hawaii	Gold and silver.	1 to 15½		1,900,000	+ 1,500,000		+ 5,000,000	+ 35,000,000	3.01	.96	10.56
Bulgaria	"	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	1,000,000	+ 4,000,000		+ 1,500,000	+ 4,100,000	2.78	.83	3.61
Spain	Gold.		1 to 14.38	3,300,000	+ 1,000,000		+ 3,400,000	+ 6,800,000	4	4.50	12.00
Hawaii	Silver.			5,000,000	+ 20,000,000		+ 183,400,000		4	2.08	2.36
Cape Colony	Gold and silver.	1 to 15.98	1 to 14.95	1,700,000	+ 5,500,000		+ 1,000,000	+ 1,000,000	50	10	42.98
South African Republic.	Gold.			800,000	+ 29,200,000		+ 1,200,000		22.06	.58	22.64
Total					\$1,359,600,000	\$3,615,800,000	\$652,500,000	\$2,505,800,000	36.50	1.50	38

\* July 1, 1897; all other countries January 1, 1897.  
 † Money and Prices, United States State Department.  
 ‡ Information furnished through U.S. Representatives.  
 § Haupt.  
 ¶ Estimate Bureau of the Mint.

† Includes Aden and Perlum, Ceylon, Hongkong, La-buan, and Straits Settlements.  
 ‡ National bank notes, gold and currency certificates, and United States notes outstanding, less gold coin and bullion in the Treasury.

¶ Except Venezuela and Chili.  
 \*\* London "Economist."  
 †† F. C. Harrison.  
 ‡‡ Indian Currency Committee Report.

## NEW YORK BANKS.

## WEEKLY STATEMENT OF CLEARING-HOUSE BANKS, 1897 TO 1885.

These statements are compiled from the official returns of the Clearing House of the New York banks, and represent the average condition of the several items for each week specified:

1897.

Week Ending—	Loans and Discounts.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Ratio of Reserve to Deposits. Per Cent.	Surplus Reserve.
Jan. 2.....	\$491,400,000	\$530,800,000	\$76,300,000	\$89,600,000	31.3	\$33,300,000
9.....	491,100,000	548,000,000	76,900,000	104,100,000	33.0	44,000,000
16.....	491,400,000	557,400,000	77,800,000	113,700,000	34.4	52,200,000
23.....	490,300,000	563,500,000	79,100,000	118,800,000	35.0	57,100,000
30.....	502,100,000	577,500,000	85,100,000	114,900,000	34.6	55,900,000
Feb. 6.....	506,400,000	574,300,000	85,500,000	106,200,000	33.3	48,200,000
13.....	505,900,000	578,700,000	85,300,000	112,300,000	34.1	52,900,000
20.....	498,700,000	572,700,000	82,800,000	116,000,000	32.8	55,700,000
27.....	497,600,000	573,800,000	83,900,000	117,000,000	35.0	57,500,000
Mar. 6.....	502,100,000	577,500,000	85,100,000	114,900,000	34.6	55,600,000
13.....	505,900,000	578,700,000	85,300,000	112,300,000	34.1	52,900,000
20.....	506,400,000	574,300,000	85,500,000	106,200,000	33.4	48,200,000
27.....	504,500,000	571,700,000	86,000,000	105,800,000	33.5	48,900,000
April 3.....	502,700,000	569,200,000	86,000,000	104,000,000	33.4	47,700,000
10.....	502,500,000	565,900,000	85,900,000	101,800,000	33.1	46,200,000
17.....	504,000,000	568,900,000	86,600,000	102,600,000	33.2	47,000,000
24.....	504,800,000	574,800,000	87,100,000	105,900,000	33.6	49,300,000
May 1.....	505,800,000	576,900,000	87,300,000	105,800,000	33.5	48,900,000
8.....	504,900,000	570,400,000	87,600,000	99,100,000	34.5	44,100,000
15.....	506,000,000	572,200,000	88,100,000	99,400,000	32.8	44,500,000
22.....	504,900,000	572,100,000	100,700,000	88,300,000	33.0	46,000,000
29.....	507,500,000	575,600,000	89,000,000	101,500,000	33.1	46,600,000
June 5.....	511,900,000	581,300,000	89,300,000	101,300,000	32.4	45,300,000
12.....	513,700,000	585,100,000	89,300,000	104,600,000	33.1	47,600,000
19.....	518,600,000	582,500,000	90,100,000	106,500,000	33.2	48,400,000
26.....	521,700,000	597,100,000	90,400,000	106,100,000	33.2	49,200,000
July 3.....	532,700,000	605,000,000	90,500,000	102,100,000	31.8	41,400,000
10.....	533,800,000	607,700,000	90,500,000	102,800,000	31.8	41,400,000
17.....	534,200,000	613,300,000	91,200,000	108,100,000	32.5	46,000,000
24.....	540,100,000	622,500,000	91,400,000	111,600,000	32.6	47,400,000
31.....	543,000,000	623,000,000	91,500,000	110,000,000	32.3	45,700,000
Aug. 7.....	549,600,000	626,200,000	92,100,000	105,400,000	31.5	41,000,000
14.....	555,200,000	630,800,000	92,600,000	103,900,000	31.2	38,600,000
21.....	558,600,000	636,000,000	93,200,000	105,500,000	31.2	39,800,000
28.....	560,900,000	637,000,000	92,600,000	106,100,000	31.2	39,500,000
Sept. 4.....	560,300,000	641,800,000	92,400,000	102,300,000	31.9	34,100,000
11.....	576,600,000	642,100,000	92,200,000	95,100,000	29.2	26,700,000
18.....	579,800,000	636,600,000	91,800,000	87,100,000	28.1	19,900,000
25.....	578,600,000	625,400,000	91,900,000	80,500,000	27.6	16,000,000
Oct. 2.....	572,000,000	619,400,000	92,400,000	78,000,000	27.5	15,600,000
9.....	571,700,000	616,700,000	93,900,000	73,700,000	27.2	13,500,000
16.....	569,100,000	616,100,000	94,900,000	73,700,000	27.3	14,600,000
23.....	562,200,000	617,500,000	100,800,000	76,500,000	28.7	22,900,000
30.....	567,200,000	625,300,000	101,600,000	79,000,000	28.9	24,300,000
Nov. 6.....	574,000,000	632,300,000	102,200,000	77,100,000	28.4	21,200,000
13.....	575,900,000	635,300,000	102,900,000	77,700,000	28.4	21,800,000
20.....	580,200,000	643,100,000	103,700,000	80,500,000	28.6	23,400,000
27.....	594,300,000	659,900,000	104,200,000	83,400,000	28.4	22,600,000
Dec. 4.....	597,700,000	666,300,000	104,500,000	84,200,000	28.3	22,100,000
11.....	607,700,000	675,200,000	103,900,000	83,800,000	27.8	18,900,000
18.....	606,700,000	669,900,000	104,300,000	78,900,000	27.3	15,700,000
24.....	610,600,000	669,100,000	104,400,000	74,400,000	26.9	11,500,000

(The statements following are made in millions.)

Week ending.	Loans and Dis- counts.	De- posits.	Specie.	Legal Tend- ers.	Ratio of Res- erva- to De- posits.	Sur- plus of Re- serve.	Week ending.	Loans and Dis- counts.	De- posits.	Specie.	Legal Tend- ers.	Ratio of Reserve to De- posits.	Sur- plus of Re- serve.
1896							1895						
Jan. 4..	\$485.6	\$491.6	\$83.9	\$73.7	29.0	\$19.6	Jan. 5..	\$483.4	\$552.8	\$75.9	\$98.2	31.5	\$35.9
11..	458.2	491.3	71.3	78.6	30.5	27.2	12..	489.7	555.4	75.5	105.1	32.5	41.8
18..	454.0	492.4	73.6	81.8	31.5	32.3	19..	490.8	562.3	78.0	108.1	33.1	45.5
25..	447.9	480.7	76.2	83.9	32.9	37.7	26..	490.2	559.5	81.2	104.6	33.2	45.9
Feb. 1..	447.1	490.4	76.8	85.4	33.1	39.6	Feb. 2..	490.3	547.0	81.6	91.9	31.7	36.7
8..	448.4	492.3	77.5	85.9	33.2	40.2	9..	484.6	534.3	83.3	85.2	30.2	36.8
15..	451.7	493.0	70.4	89.7	32.5	36.8	16..	483.4	532.2	81.4	85.1	31.3	33.5
22..	457.8	490.7	68.9	87.1	30.9	28.6	23..	482.6	533.6	74.4	87.5	30.6	29.8
29..	462.5	480.6	60.3	86.5	30.0	24.4	Mch. 2..	484.2	523.4	69.6	90.6	30.3	28.1
Mch. 7..	464.5	488.9	61.5	88.9	30.7	23.2	9..	489.3	523.0	67.2	87.6	29.8	22.7
14..	466.5	489.3	60.8	83.1	29.4	21.4	16..	489.0	518.5	67.6	79.6	28.4	17.6
21..	467.5	488.1	58.5	82.5	28.9	19.0	23..	484.7	509.0	65.1	76.3	27.8	14.1
28..	465.0	482.2	58.9	79.8	28.7	18.1	30..	482.5	504.2	65.6	73.9	27.7	13.4
Apr. 4..	465.2	481.8	59.2	78.2	28.5	17.0	Apr. 6..	480.4	500.8	64.5	74.7	27.8	13.9
11..	465.6	483.2	58.8	79.9	28.7	17.9	13..	481.0	503.8	65.4	75.5	28.0	14.9
18..	466.2	484.1	58.6	80.5	28.8	18.1	20..	480.7	510.2	66.6	80.6	28.9	19.7
25..	467.3	487.3	59.0	83.5	29.2	20.7	27..	480.5	516.6	68.2	86.3	29.9	25.3
May 2..	470.7	496.0	59.3	87.4	29.6	22.9	May 4..	484.9	527.0	69.7	89.3	30.2	27.2
9..	474.1	495.0	59.5	84.5	29.1	20.2	11..	488.9	537.8	69.4	96.1	30.8	31.1
16..	476.5	498.0	60.1	83.0	28.8	18.6	18..	495.3	553.8	68.8	107.2	31.8	37.6
23..	473.4	497.0	61.5	84.4	29.4	21.7	25..	501.0	561.9	69.6	110.9	32.1	40.0
29..	475.2	498.9	62.5	84.5	29.4	22.2	June 1..	502.5	566.2	70.6	112.1	32.3	41.2
June 6..	476.8	497.2	61.8	81.0	28.7	18.5	8..	503.4	566.0	70.8	110.4	32.0	39.7
13..	474.3	496.3	62.4	82.5	29.1	20.7	15..	507.9	568.8	68.3	113.9	31.7	38.0
20..	474.8	495.3	61.6	82.2	29.0	19.9	22..	512.9	574.5	65.9	114.3	31.4	36.5
27..	475.0	497.0	62.0	84.1	29.6	21.9	29..	513.4	570.4	65.2	111.6	31.0	34.3
July 3..	476.2	499.0	61.7	83.2	29.1	20.3	July 6..	513.6	569.9	64.5	110.1	30.6	32.2
11..	477.2	503.5	62.0	84.2	29.4	22.2	13..	511.1	568.0	64.3	111.1	30.9	33.4
18..	479.5	506.0	62.3	85.9	29.3	21.8	20..	506.9	563.3	64.4	116.2	31.3	33.5
25..	474.2	493.4	56.2	85.6	28.7	18.5	27..	506.2	570.9	65.3	119.4	32.4	42.0
Aug. 1..	489.5	485.0	46.3	92.7	28.6	17.7	Aug. 3..	509.3	574.3	65.5	119.0	32.1	40.9
8..	468.0	477.2	46.5	86.6	27.9	13.8	10..	511.0	573.7	65.5	116.9	31.9	38.9
15..	464.9	467.4	46.9	79.4	27.0	9.4	17..	511.3	577.2	65.7	119.9	32.1	41.3
22..	458.9	458.3	46.8	77.1	27.0	9.3	24..	513.5	573.5	66.2	114.7	31.5	37.6
29..	455.8	451.9	47.3	74.5	26.9	8.8	31..	513.3	574.9	65.4	117.5	31.8	39.1
Sept. 5..	453.1	447.7	49.2	70.8	26.8	8.2	Sept. 7..	513.4	576.9	64.4	114.6	31.0	34.8
12..	452.7	445.7	52.0	68.2	26.9	8.8	14..	522.7	571.8	62.5	107.1	29.7	28.7
19..	451.9	446.0	53.4	68.5	27.3	10.5	21..	517.2	558.5	62.0	100.1	29.0	22.4
26..	450.5	443.4	54.3	72.0	28.2	14.3	28..	511.4	549.1	61.7	97.9	29.1	22.3
Oct. 3..	453.2	454.7	55.8	74.4	28.6	16.5	Oct. 5..	510.2	540.1	60.9	90.6	28.0	16.5
10..	456.4	453.5	58.4	71.8	28.4	15.6	12..	506.6	533.5	60.9	86.7	27.6	14.2
17..	456.1	453.7	59.1	66.2	27.6	11.9	19..	504.3	531.9	61.9	86.5	27.9	15.4
24..	450.1	448.5	60.2	66.8	28.3	15.0	26..	502.5	530.7	63.2	86.2	28.2	16.7
31..	448.2	446.5	62.3	66.3	29.9	17.5	Nov. 2..	500.7	529.9	64.2	85.9	28.3	17.6
Nov. 7..	442.2	438.4	63.7	60.7	23.4	14.8	9..	495.9	527.9	64.4	84.8	28.7	19.3
14..	445.4	454.4	72.0	65.1	30.2	23.5	16..	492.9	528.2	65.8	86.2	28.8	20.4
21..	455.0	476.3	76.2	72.2	32.6	29.3	23..	492.7	525.2	66.3	84.6	28.7	19.6
28..	463.8	490.6	76.6	77.5	33.2	31.4	30..	490.0	520.8	64.2	82.7	28.5	18.6
Dec. 5..	472.4	502.0	75.6	82.3	31.4	32.4	Dec. 7..	489.6	521.7	67.4	83.3	28.9	20.3
12..	483.5	516.6	76.6	84.1	31.1	31.6	14..	492.9	523.1	67.5	81.6	29.5	18.4
19..	487.0	523.6	77.2	86.9	31.3	33.2	21..	489.6	517.3	67.8	78.5	28.3	17.0
26..	487.7	525.3	76.8	89.0	31.5	34.4	28..	478.5	501.1	67.1	74.0	28.1	16.0

Week ending.	Loans and Discounts.	Deposits.	Specials.	Legal Tenders.	Ratio of Reserve to Deposits.	Surplus of Reserve.	Week ending.	Loans and Discounts.	Deposits.	Specials.	Legal Tenders.	Ratio of Reserve to Deposits.	Surplus of Reserve.
1894							1893						
Jan. 6.	\$418.8	\$518.5	\$111.1	\$102.4	41.2	\$83.8	Jan. 7.	\$441.3	\$455.4	\$75.6	\$49.2	27.0	\$3.9
13.	418.2	527.9	118.3	106.3	42.5	92.6	14.	439.9	462.9	79.9	51.4	28.3	15.6
20.	419.7	542.3	123.6	114.7	43.9	102.8	21.	447.1	480.0	84.6	57.9	29.7	22.5
27.	418.5	547.7	126.9	119.1	44.9	109.0	28.	455.3	488.3	85.3	60.1	29.7	24.1
Feb. 8.	419.5	551.8	129.6	120.0	45.2	111.6	Feb. 4.	464.9	495.5	83.4	59.2	28.8	8.7
15.	432.6	534.2	107.8	111.4	41.3	85.6	11.	464.3	491.7	79.9	60.2	28.5	17.2
17.	439.3	530.0	98.6	108.4	39.1	74.5	18.	462.5	453.6	75.7	58.8	27.8	18.6
24.	441.2	532.7	97.9	110.0	39.0	74.8	25.	458.6	472.7	73.0	54.6	27.0	9.4
Mch. 3.	439.3	531.7	97.5	111.2	39.3	75.8	Mch. 4.	452.9	462.0	72.4	49.7	26.5	6.5
10.	439.9	533.1	97.4	111.5	39.2	75.6	11.	444.8	447.2	72.4	44.1	26.0	4.6
17.	443.1	540.8	98.6	113.8	39.4	77.6	18.	439.3	442.0	72.1	44.4	26.4	6.0
24.	445.6	544.5	98.7	116.5	39.5	79.1	25.	434.5	439.0	71.6	47.5	27.1	9.2
31.	448.8	547.7	100.2	120.4	40.3	82.6							
Apr. 7.	450.4	554.5	99.6	119.8	39.6	80.8	Apr. 1.	433.5	439.3	71.6	48.9	27.4	10.7
14.	456.9	563.5	100.1	121.6	39.3	80.8	8.	434.2	438.7	71.5	47.3	27.1	9.2
21.	458.1	566.5	98.9	125.5	39.4	82.0	15.	431.5	439.5	71.5	49.5	27.5	11.1
28.	460.9	573.9	99.5	127.4	39.6	83.4	22.	429.0	440.8	72.3	52.7	28.3	14.8
							29.	420.0	432.2	70.7	49.5	27.8	12.3
May 5.	465.2	573.7	100.1	127.4	39.3	82.8	May 6.	425.7	434.0	70.2	51.2	28.0	12.8
12.	467.5	578.1	100.5	128.0	39.2	80.6	13.	420.8	434.9	70.6	55.7	29.1	17.8
19.	467.0	578.2	100.6	122.9	39.7	79.0	20.	417.0	438.7	71.2	62.9	30.6	24.4
26.	466.8	574.2	99.7	121.4	39.5	77.6	27.	415.9	436.7	70.7	64.0	30.8	26.4
June 3.	465.0	572.1	99.0	122.0	38.6	78.0	June 3.	416.7	431.4	70.2	58.7	29.8	21.0
9.	465.4	570.9	100.5	119.2	38.4	76.9	10.	414.4	418.9	69.5	49.6	28.4	14.4
16.	465.7	570.5	99.9	119.1	38.4	76.4	17.	410.7	406.5	68.3	42.2	27.1	8.8
23.	468.3	573.6	98.5	121.3	38.2	76.4	24.	406.0	398.1	65.9	39.1	26.4	6.5
30.	470.0	573.3	92.5	125.7	38.0	74.8							
July 7.	483.8	588.6	91.2	123.1	37.4	72.1	July 1.	413.7	398.0	63.0	37.8	25.3	1.8
14.	482.7	586.5	90.8	120.5	37.5	73.9	8.	418.7	398.7	61.7	32.9	23.7	*5.1
21.	482.6	589.1	91.0	120.3	37.6	74.1	15.	413.5	394.2	62.6	32.0	23.9	*4.3
28.	481.6	584.0	90.6	127.3	37.3	71.9	22.	409.2	390.5	63.9	32.5	24.6	*1.3
							29.	406.6	382.2	62.6	28.6	23.9	*4.3
Aug. 4.	482.3	581.6	90.5	123.9	36.9	69.0	Aug. 5.	408.5	372.6	55.9	23.3	21.2	*14.0
11.	484.6	581.0	91.1	121.2	36.5	67.0	12.	411.3	372.2	53.6	22.9	20.6	*16.5
18.	486.3	584.9	91.0	123.0	36.6	67.8	19.	406.5	370.3	58.4	22.2	21.7	*12.0
25.	486.8	586.3	90.7	122.4	36.4	66.7	26.	403.6	370.5	62.9	23.0	23.1	*6.7
Sept. 1.	489.9	586.0	91.2	121.1	36.2	65.8	Sept. 2.	400.3	374.0	66.9	25.1	24.6	*1.6
8.	491.7	583.8	90.7	117.2	35.0	61.9	9.	397.0	373.8	69.3	27.2	25.8	8.0
15.	495.0	586.6	91.3	115.3	35.2	60.0	16.	392.9	377.3	73.5	31.5	27.8	10.6
22.	497.9	587.9	91.9	115.1	35.2	60.0	23.	392.1	383.9	73.7	34.9	29.6	17.6
29.	497.6	586.3	92.0	115.4	35.4	60.6	30.	392.5	391.0	80.8	41.1	31.2	24.1
Oct. 6.	500.3	589.5	92.2	114.6	35.1	59.5	Oct. 7.	398.3	400.3	84.4	44.3	32.1	23.6
13.	500.2	590.9	92.9	115.7	35.3	60.8	14.	394.9	412.8	91.0	47.0	39.4	33.9
20.	500.8	594.7	93.9	117.3	35.5	62.5	21.	394.0	421.7	95.7	53.3	35.1	42.6
27.	499.7	594.3	93.9	118.5	35.7	63.9	28.	397.3	433.3	93.6	60.5	36.3	43.8
Nov. 3.	500.8	595.1	93.8	118.2	35.6	63.2	Nov. 4.	402.4	447.4	97.1	66.8	36.5	53.0
10.	499.7	592.2	93.7	116.0	35.4	61.7	11.	403.0	455.7	98.6	73.1	37.7	57.8
17.	498.9	594.5	94.4	117.2	35.6	63.0	18.	401.7	464.7	99.9	81.7	39.1	65.5
24.	496.0	592.4	93.1	118.1	36.2	66.0	25.	403.2	475.3	101.0	83.7	39.9	70.8
Dec. 1.	499.5	579.8	78.5	120.7	34.0	52.2	Dec. 2.	409.5	487.3	104.4	98.6	40.6	78.1
8.	507.7	566.0	59.2	115.2	30.8	32.9	9.	412.3	482.8	104.9	94.9	40.5	78.6
15.	504.9	564.8	55.5	109.0	31.9	33.3	16.	415.4	495.6	108.5	96.5	40.4	78.2
22.	498.3	554.5	72.1	100.4	31.1	33.9	23.	416.3	498.4	104.5	98.1	40.6	77.9
29.	492.6	549.3	73.8	98.8	31.4	33.3	30.	417.6	506.4	106.3	101.1	41.0	80.8

\* Deficit.

Week ending.	Loans and Dis- counts.	De- posits.	Specie.	Ratio of			Week ending.	Loans and Dis- counts.	De- posits.	Specie.	Ratio of		
				Legal Ten- ders.	Reserve to De- posits. Per c.	Sur- plus of Re- serve.					Legal Ten- ders.	Reserve to De- posits. Per c.	Sur- plus of Re- serve.
1892													
Jan. 2..	\$438.6	\$468.2	\$98.0	\$37.8	28.7	\$17.2	Jan. 3...	\$385.7	\$386.6	\$78.7	\$26.6	27.2	\$8.6
9..	444.3	477.4	92.0	33.3	29.0	19.0	" 10...	384.0	390.3	81.1	29.8	28.4	13.4
16..	445.8	486.4	104.6	41.6	30.0	24.6	" 17...	383.4	398.2	85.8	33.0	29.8	19.2
23..	447.2	497.5	110.4	47.0	31.6	33.0	" 24...	385.6	405.5	90.2	33.3	30.9	24.1
30..	453.6	509.5	113.2	50.2	32.0	36.0	" 31...	389.7	411.0	90.3	33.4	30.8	23.9
1891													
Feb. 6..	460.7	515.4	112.0	50.3	31.5	33.4	Feb. 7...	397.8	413.3	83.8	31.5	29.9	20.2
13..	466.3	521.6	112.9	51.1	31.5	33.7	" 14...	402.0	418.9	84.4	34.3	29.4	18.5
20..	476.6	531.3	113.2	50.5	30.8	30.9	" 21...	403.5	416.6	83.9	35.6	23.7	15.4
27..	480.9	531.9	107.8	52.1	30.0	27.0	" 28...	403.9	414.4	81.3	35.9	23.3	13.6
1890													
Mch. 5..	488.7	533.6	104.5	50.2	29.0	21.3	Mch. 7...	404.8	412.5	78.6	35.4	27.6	10.9
12..	492.9	532.0	100.5	48.7	28.0	16.2	" 14...	404.2	410.7	77.7	34.8	27.4	9.8
19..	494.7	534.3	99.7	50.0	28.0	16.2	" 21...	408.1	414.2	77.7	34.9	27.2	9.1
26..	490.4	530.1	101.2	49.3	28.4	18.0	" 28...	410.5	415.5	77.7	34.6	27.0	8.4
1890													
Apl. 2..	496.7	528.4	101.9	48.2	28.7	18.0	Apl. 4...	412.9	415.7	77.1	33.3	23.5	6.4
9..	490.9	528.1	101.9	46.0	28.1	15.8	" 11...	414.9	416.1	76.7	33.0	23.3	5.6
16..	493.6	531.8	103.0	45.8	28.0	16.0	" 18...	412.8	414.9	74.1	33.9	26.5	4.3
23..	491.9	534.0	106.1	46.9	28.7	19.5	" 25...	407.0	410.2	73.1	31.4	23.7	7.0
30..	493.1	535.8	105.5	48.5	28.7	20.0							
1890													
May 7..	493.9	531.8	100.3	47.5	27.8	14.8	May 2...	404.5	407.2	71.8	37.4	21.8	7.4
14..	492.1	530.7	99.1	49.4	28.0	15.7	" 9...	403.0	403.6	68.2	37.5	23.2	4.8
21..	490.9	534.5	101.2	52.0	28.7	20.0	" 16...	398.6	393.5	64.4	40.2	23.2	4.9
28..	488.8	536.1	103.7	54.9	30.0	24.6	" 23...	392.9	391.2	61.9	41.1	21.3	5.2
							" 29...	389.1	387.1	61.0	43.3	23.9	7.5
1890													
June 4..	492.7	542.1	104.0	55.2	29.4	23.7	June 6...	386.2	383.9	59.8	42.9	23.7	6.7
11..	493.7	542.1	102.9	56.1	29.3	23.5	" 13...	383.0	383.5	60.5	43.3	27.7	10.5
18..	496.6	543.7	101.1	57.6	29.2	22.8	" 20...	333.2	394.8	65.4	49.5	29.1	13.2
25..	495.2	538.5	95.6	58.9	29.0	19.9	" 27...	389.9	402.0	67.8	51.1	23.6	18.4
1890													
July 2..	494.5	534.6	91.6	60.1	28.4	18.1	July 3...	393.9	404.7	66.2	50.4	23.8	15.5
9..	492.2	530.7	90.7	57.6	27.9	15.6	" 10...	392.0	402.8	63.3	49.9	23.6	14.5
16..	492.4	523.9	90.1	61.1	29.0	20.2	" 18...	392.5	403.8	67.6	53.1	29.5	14.5
23..	490.4	524.0	91.3	62.8	29.4	23.1	" 25...	390.6	403.8	63.3	53.1	29.8	19.7
30..	484.9	529.1	91.7	64.8	29.6	24.2							
1890													
Aug. 6..	488.8	523.5	90.6	60.3	28.6	18.8	Aug. 1...	383.7	405.1	63.6	54.1	29.8	19.5
13..	486.8	525.2	87.8	59.3	28.0	15.8	" 8...	391.1	404.2	65.9	53.6	29.6	13.4
20..	492.1	524.4	86.1	57.4	27.4	12.4	" 15...	394.1	405.8	65.4	53.7	29.3	17.3
27..	490.7	517.1	81.8	57.4	27.0	9.9	" 22...	395.5	402.9	63.4	51.5	23.5	14.1
							" 29...	397.3	403.4	60.5	53.1	23.2	12.8
1890													
Sept. 3..	487.1	509.0	79.4	55.3	26.5	7.6	Sept. 5...	400.6	402.8	58.8	51.1	27.3	9.2
10..	482.1	500.1	76.6	53.2	26.0	4.8	" 12...	401.5	404.0	61.7	48.0	27.2	8.7
17..	475.3	491.8	75.7	52.1	26.0	4.0	" 19...	404.6	403.6	62.5	46.9	23.9	7.8
24..	466.7	480.5	73.4	51.8	26.1	5.1	" 26...	407.8	404.6	62.4	42.8	23.0	4.0
1890													
Oct. 1..	464.9	476.6	71.9	51.6	26.0	4.4	Oct. 3...	403.8	402.6	64.2	39.6	23.6	3.1
8..	463.3	472.4	71.9	49.1	25.4	1.9	" 10...	402.8	404.3	70.1	37.8	23.6	6.6
15..	459.5	468.2	71.8	45.8	25.1	0.5	" 17...	403.3	413.1	73.9	33.4	27.2	9.0
22..	452.3	460.8	70.6	46.9	25.5	2.3	" 24...	405.6	416.4	82.2	31.3	23.0	12.4
29..	449.1	457.1	72.9	45.3	25.9	3.9	" 31...	406.0	418.2	83.5	33.3	23.0	12.3
1890													
Nov. 5..	449.0	455.8	73.7	43.0	25.6	2.7	Nov. 7...	411.2	416.8	82.0	29.3	23.2	7.0
12..	446.0	451.6	75.1	40.4	25.6	2.7	" 14...	408.5	416.9	84.0	29.6	27.3	9.0
19..	444.2	452.2	77.8	39.8	26.0	4.6	" 21...	408.6	422.3	83.0	30.9	23.2	13.3
26..	442.6	452.0	70.4	40.3	26.5	6.7	" 28...	412.5	427.3	83.6	33.1	23.0	14.9
1890													
Dec. 3..	446.6	454.9	79.1	41.1	26.4	6.5	Dec. 5...	417.9	434.0	89.8	32.5	23.2	13.9
10..	442.6	451.0	77.7	40.6	26.2	5.5	" 12...	418.0	436.7	90.0	34.5	23.5	15.3
17..	441.8	449.2	77.0	40.7	26.2	5.4	" 19...	422.8	446.5	94.4	36.4	29.1	19.2
24..	438.2	444.4	76.9	40.4	26.4	6.2	" 26...	429.3	455.3	96.4	36.9	29.3	19.5
31..	437.7	441.6	76.0	42.0	26.5	6.8							

Week ending.	Loans and Dis- counts.	De- posits.	Specie.	Legal Tend- ers.	Ratio of Reserve to De- posits. Per c.	Sur- plus of Re- serve.	The last week of each Month.	Loans and Dis- counts.	De- posits.	Specie.	Legal Tend- ers.	Ratio of Reserve to De- posits. Per c.	Sur- plus of Re- serve.
1890.							1890.						
Jan. 4...	\$399.7	\$409.7	\$77.4	\$26.7	25.4	\$1.8	Jan. 26...	\$362.8	\$24.3	\$88.6	\$37.5	29.7	\$20.0
" 11...	400.3	414.8	80.7	29.0	28.5	6.0	Feb. 23...	400.0	438.3	90.0	35.3	28.6	15.7
" 18...	403.4	420.3	82.4	30.5	28.9	7.8	Feb. 30...	421.0	437.9	80.5	34.4	28.5	5.5
" 25...	400.3	424.0	89.8	31.4	28.5	15.0	Mar. 30...	415.9	440.7	86.9	36.7	28.0	13.4
							May 25...	412.5	442.4	82.2	43.5	28.4	15.1
							June 29...	417.5	440.0	72.3	45.3	28.5	7.6
							July 27...	416.8	437.3	72.2	44.2	28.6	7.1
Feb. 1...	404.3	422.2	90.1	31.5	28.4	14.8	Aug. 31...	406.2	419.4	69.6	40.1	26.1	4.8
" 8...	412.4	431.6	88.3	29.5	27.3	9.9	Sept. 28...	409.3	417.3	69.6	35.7	25.2	0.9
" 15...	414.2	430.3	85.0	28.2	26.7	7.5	Oct. 26...	395.4	400.8	72.3	29.1	21.3	1.1
" 22...	414.6	427.7	82.9	27.7	25.9	3.7	Nov. 30...	396.0	400.6	75.8	29.3	21.5	1.9
							Dec. 28...	394.8	396.7	75.6	25.1	25.5	4.0
							1889.						
Mar. 1...	419.7	418.6	79.8	27.2	25.6	2.4	Jan. 28...	\$356.1	\$378.2	\$83.3	\$34.5	30.4	\$22.3
" 8...	404.2	410.8	77.4	25.5	25.0	0.2	Feb. 25...	396.7	380.5	77.0	35.3	29.0	15.2
" 15...	401.7	410.5	78.5	25.2	25.3	1.1	Mar. 31...	398.5	373.3	71.4	31.1	27.4	9.1
" 22...	403.5	411.4	81.5	24.8	25.8	3.4	Apr. 28...	393.5	376.0	76.8	33.3	29.3	18.1
" 29...	404.6	412.0	83.0	24.3	26.1	4.6	May 26...	393.8	394.0	90.5	33.3	32.2	23.3
							June 30...	377.1	408.3	90.7	33.2	31.6	26.8
Apr. 5...	408.1	411.6	81.9	22.5	25.4	1.4	July 25...	379.5	412.9	81.1	39.2	31.6	27.1
" 12...	401.6	410.2	80.1	22.9	25.1	0.5	Aug. 25...	388.7	412.0	87.2	34.0	30.1	21.0
" 19...	413.8	408.9	79.2	24.3	25.3	1.3	Sept. 29...	390.7	406.7	85.3	31.6	28.6	14.8
" 26...	333.6	401.3	78.6	23.1	25.8	3.3	Oct. 27...	393.7	418.5	92.5	27.9	28.8	15.7
							Nov. 24...	390.8	412.1	87.5	27.0	24.9	12.3
							Dec. 29...	388.8	400.3	76.5	29.8	25.6	0.3
							1887.						
May 3...	322.8	403.1	77.9	21.7	25.8	3.1	Jan. 29...	\$353.1	\$383.0	\$92.9	\$25.2	30.8	\$22.3
" 10...	402.2	406.6	75.9	27.2	25.4	1.5	Feb. 26...	398.4	387.5	87.1	21.2	27.9	11.4
" 17...	400.6	406.5	75.6	28.1	25.5	2.0	Mar. 26...	395.4	374.7	79.6	20.3	25.7	6.2
" 24...	398.8	408.4	75.9	29.1	25.9	3.5	Apr. 30...	390.6	371.7	77.8	22.4	28.0	7.1
" 31...	397.1	405.1	75.9	30.3	26.2	4.9	May 28...	394.5	371.5	73.8	24.9	28.6	5.8
							June 25...	395.5	339.2	72.5	23.1	21.9	3.3
June 7...	397.0	403.0	75.5	30.9	26.0	4.9	July 30...	395.3	331.8	75.6	22.9	27.2	8.1
" 14...	393.1	404.8	76.2	32.0	26.7	7.0	Aug. 27...	348.4	345.5	68.7	22.5	23.4	4.9
" 21...	393.5	406.8	75.4	31.7	26.5	6.1	Sept. 24...	346.4	341.9	70.5	20.8	23.7	5.8
" 28...	397.1	405.5	75.4	32.6	26.6	6.6	Oct. 29...	350.3	357.9	78.8	22.6	28.3	12.0
							Nov. 26...	353.3	351.7	70.0	24.6	28.9	6.7
							Dec. 31...	350.5	359.4	71.1	27.3	27.4	8.6
							1886.						
July 5...	404.6	414.3	76.4	31.0	26.0	3.8	Jan. 30...	\$337.9	\$390.0	\$100.2	\$23.4	34.8	\$36.2
" 12...	403.0	415.9	79.3	31.0	26.5	6.3	Feb. 27...	349.7	380.3	92.3	31.2	31.6	26.9
" 19...	402.3	414.3	76.9	32.4	26.4	5.7	Mar. 27...	356.1	380.3	79.1	28.8	28.4	12.8
" 26...	400.0	408.9	75.5	32.7	26.5	6.1	Apr. 24...	351.5	375.3	74.7	32.4	28.6	13.8
							May 29...	341.5	365.2	69.5	35.6	28.8	13.8
Aug. 2...	401.6	415.9	80.4	32.6	27.2	9.0	June 26...	351.1	375.8	65.0	43.3	28.8	14.4
" 9...	403.1	407.9	73.5	29.8	25.3	1.3	July 31...	354.3	377.7	64.3	43.0	28.4	12.9
" 16...	402.2	399.5	70.8	28.4	24.8	*0.7	Aug. 28...	342.3	349.4	68.6	25.7	26.3	6.9
" 23...	397.7	389.6	68.6	23.3	24.2	*2.5	Sept. 25...	337.5	347.1	76.6	19.2	27.6	9.1
" 30...	392.5	383.1	66.6	21.2	24.9	*0.5	Oct. 30...	341.4	349.1	76.6	17.0	26.7	6.4
							Nov. 27...	346.5	335.7	79.6	18.2	27.5	8.9
							Dec. 31...	343.7	359.3	82.7	19.4	28.4	12.3
							1885.						
Sept. 6...	393.0	388.4	70.2	27.5	24.6	*1.4	Jan. 31...	\$293.7	\$352.3	\$101.7	\$40.3	40.3	\$53.9
" 13...	392.2	383.3	67.8	24.7	24.1	*3.8	Feb. 28...	298.6	350.7	101.7	35.1	39.0	49.1
" 20...	392.6	380.1	76.4	23.0	23.5	1.9	Mar. 28...	301.0	353.4	104.8	32.0	38.6	48.4
" 27...	394.0	408.8	93.4	22.1	28.5	14.1	Apr. 25...	298.3	356.8	110.0	32.4	39.9	53.1
							May 29...	293.1	331.5	114.5	33.6	41.8	60.3
Oct. 4...	401.8	413.0	93.8	21.0	27.8	11.5	June 27...	303.7	376.8	114.0	43.6	41.8	63.4
" 11...	406.8	403.7	85.1	19.8	25.8	3.2	July 25...	306.1	385.1	115.7	44.9	41.7	64.3
" 18...	408.1	403.5	80.3	23.2	21.0	*0.3	Aug. 29...	320.1	391.1	115.7	39.0	39.5	56.9
" 25...	402.2	398.8	78.4	21.2	25.0	*0.1	Sept. 26...	329.1	336.0	109.3	32.3	39.3	44.9
							Oct. 24...	340.2	385.2	100.6	26.7	32.4	28.4
							Nov. 28...	341.4	382.4	93.6	28.6	32.0	26.6
							Dec. 26...	336.9	324.0	92.0	27.2	30.3	24.7
							1884.						
Nov. 1...	399.8	393.3	77.7	22.1	25.2	0.7	Jan. 26...	\$394.0	\$349.9	\$72.9	\$34.0	30.0	\$19.5
" 8...	398.9	392.3	74.5	21.0	24.8	*2.5	Feb. 23...	344.5	361.4	77.9	32.2	30.5	19.8
" 15...	393.3	396.6	74.0	21.8	24.8	*0.8	Mar. 29...	346.3	346.7	67.0	27.4	27.2	7.7
" 22...	397.3	381.7	73.2	22.3	24.1	*0.1	Apr. 26...	343.4	335.7	58.3	23.1	25.7	2.4
" 29...	394.5	378.6	71.7	23.4	25.1	0.4	May 31...	309.6	288.4	40.0	24.1	24.3	*2.0
							June 28...	298.5	286.2	55.8	25.8	29.6	13.1
Dec. 6...	386.5	377.0	67.8	24.0	24.4	*2.4	July 26...	299.8	305.6	74.8	32.2	30.5	30.8
" 13...	386.0	376.7	70.3	24.5	25.2	0.6	Aug. 30...	287.9	304.2	75.9	31.2	35.2	31.1
" 20...	386.4	380.3	74.5	25.1	26.2	4.5	Sept. 27...	291.1	305.1	73.8	30.4	34.2	27.9
" 27...	386.3	382.0	77.8	25.4	27.0	7.7	Oct. 25...	291.7	315.7	78.4	32.7	35.0	32.2
							Nov. 29...	285.5	325.8	85.3	35.5	40.0	42.3
							Dec. 27...	285.9	333.3	88.2	36.6	37.2	40.9

\* Deficit.



## BANKING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

## THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

## QUARTERLY AVERAGES OF WEEKLY LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Year.	Quarter Ending.	Notes in Circulation.	Liabilities		Assets		
			De- posits.	Total.	Securi- ties.	Bullion.	Total.
1885.	March.....	\$23,994,768	\$20,043,542	\$24,038,310	\$25,932,542	\$23,393,063	\$29,325,625
	June.....	24,725,706	35,306,785	60,032,491	35,055,164	26,697,233	61,742,447
	September.....	25,168,582	35,605,974	60,774,556	37,614,717	25,113,487	62,728,204
	December.....	24,621,423	29,344,372	53,965,795	34,643,349	20,826,856	55,470,205
1886.	March.....	24,051,447	31,950,247	56,001,694	36,480,809	22,010,816	58,491,625
	June.....	24,747,576	29,725,356	54,472,932	35,800,110	20,780,865	56,590,975
	September.....	25,146,897	27,985,237	53,132,134	34,247,171	21,370,179	55,617,350
	December.....	24,691,913	27,038,686	51,730,611	33,896,673	19,929,836	53,825,509
1887.	March.....	23,764,383	30,708,063	54,472,476	34,739,997	22,235,730	56,975,727
	June.....	24,620,005	31,319,799	55,939,804	34,169,619	23,852,000	58,021,619
	September.....	24,932,811	28,649,620	53,582,431	34,904,337	21,144,706	56,049,043
	December.....	24,209,867	26,930,149	51,140,016	32,508,224	20,238,539	52,746,763
1888.	March.....	23,542,068	33,371,995	56,914,063	36,976,333	21,972,314	58,948,647
	June.....	24,330,927	31,916,751	56,247,678	37,079,708	20,871,825	57,951,533
	September.....	24,854,261	29,235,930	54,090,191	35,311,799	20,779,053	56,090,851
	December.....	24,405,030	29,291,524	53,696,554	35,977,745	19,455,412	55,433,157
1889.	March.....	23,471,127	33,519,036	56,990,163	37,567,216	21,536,156	59,103,372
	June.....	24,510,136	34,918,304	56,428,440	38,398,063	22,789,206	61,177,299
	September.....	25,085,272	31,890,880	56,976,132	37,407,588	21,602,318	59,006,906
	December.....	24,460,836	29,837,081	54,297,917	36,301,144	19,712,368	56,013,512
1890.	March.....	23,714,138	32,370,906	56,085,044	36,554,420	21,519,007	58,073,427
	June.....	24,701,011	32,633,074	58,334,085	37,441,738	22,402,141	59,843,879
	September.....	25,053,667	31,887,925	56,941,592	37,256,649	21,540,563	58,797,242
	December.....	24,732,153	35,414,155	60,146,308	39,168,647	21,820,279	60,988,926
1891.	March.....	24,205,929	30,879,606	64,085,535	42,067,957	23,991,182	66,029,139
	June.....	24,875,346	38,885,848	63,761,194	41,753,034	23,536,100	65,289,134
	September.....	26,145,887	38,604,002	64,749,889	39,973,749	26,647,486	66,621,235
	December.....	25,510,059	34,839,397	60,349,456	38,607,719	23,159,668	61,767,387
1892.	March.....	24,983,628	37,535,141	62,518,789	40,131,829	24,240,314	64,372,143
	June.....	25,945,176	36,595,850	62,541,026	38,323,158	25,595,924	63,919,082
	September.....	26,646,260	36,180,071	62,826,331	37,354,040	27,270,258	64,624,298
	December.....	26,039,500	34,367,453	60,406,953	36,808,048	24,991,060	61,800,108
1893.	March.....	25,033,264	36,505,920	61,539,184	37,857,144	26,291,029	64,118,183
	June.....	26,179,343	36,830,984	63,010,327	38,186,991	26,235,899	64,422,890
	September.....	26,518,332	35,909,021	62,327,353	36,804,314	27,336,966	64,141,294
	December.....	25,778,436	34,204,021	59,982,457	36,543,087	25,865,721	61,408,788
1894.	March.....	24,582,956	37,443,248	62,026,204	36,039,257	26,639,856	63,679,113
	June.....	25,055,871	39,219,967	64,275,838	39,965,861	24,299,099	65,264,900
	September.....	25,822,215	43,959,153	69,781,036	38,050,926	30,040,468	71,091,395
	December.....	25,528,878	41,614,576	67,143,454	38,937,438	35,262,470	68,200,108
1895.	March.....	26,080,230	42,186,418	67,246,648	38,424,492	36,196,979	68,621,471
	June.....	25,931,919	43,367,932	69,299,851	39,013,668	37,291,181	70,304,849
	September.....	26,416,472	50,757,700	77,174,172	38,597,693	39,841,977	78,439,670
	December.....	26,090,666	56,354,680	82,445,346	40,996,456	42,473,384	83,469,730
1896.	March.....	25,371,842	63,609,218	88,981,055	42,406,379	47,408,048	90,318,287
	June.....	26,368,045	64,065,205	90,433,250	43,786,459	47,690,256	91,456,715
	September.....	27,413,095	60,928,832	88,342,577	44,020,154	45,002,730	89,832,944
	December.....	26,672,217	50,527,404	77,246,621	42,393,796	35,911,881	78,305,679

## BANK OF ENGLAND DISCOUNT RATE.

The average minimum per cent. rate of discount charged by the Bank of England, in each month in each year from 1884 to 1896, has been as follows:

Months.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
January.....	3	5	3 5-5	5	3 2-5	4 1-10	6	4	3½	2 9-10	3	2	3
February.....	3 11-25	5	2 4-7	4	2	3	5 4-7	3	3	2½	2½	2	3
March.....	3 6-31	3 55-63	2	3½	2 1-5	3	4½	3	3	2½	2	2	3
April.....	2½	2½	2	2½	2	2 2-5	3 2-5	3½	2½	2½	2	2	3
May.....	2½	2 28-31	2 4-5	2	2 3-5	2½	3	4½	3	3½	2	2	3
June.....	2½	2	2 3-5	2	2 3-5	2½	3 1-6	3½	3	3	2	2	3
July.....	2	2	2½	2	2½	2½	4	2½	2	2½	2	2	3
August.....	2	2	2 3-5	2 4-5	2	2 4-5	4½	2½	3	4	2	2	3½
September.....	2	2	3½	4	3 3-5	4 1-10	4 1-5	2 3-5	3	4½	2	2	3½
October.....	2 5-6	2	3 3-5	4	5	5	5	3	2 5-8	3	3	3	3½
November.....	4 5-6	2 19-30	4	4	5	5	5 4-5	4	3	3	3	3	4
December.....	5	3 15-31	4½	4	5	5	5 1-10	3½	3	3	3	3	4
Average for the year.....	3 19-20	3	3	3½	3 1-5	3½	4½	3½	2½	3 1-30	3 1-9	3	3½

## CIRCULATION OF ALL BRITISH BANKS.

AMOUNT OF BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN DECEMBER, 1881 TO 1886.

Year.		England and Wales				Scotland.		Ireland		Total for United Kingdom
		Bank of England.	Private Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.	Total.	Joint Stock Banks.	Chartered and Bank.	Bank of Ireland.	Joint Stock Banks.	
1881...December 17.....		£25,689,000	£1,704,977	£1,687,213	£23,362,190	£2,073,083	£23,285,350	£4,191,116		£42,630,789
1882..	16.....	25,757,000	1,736,387	1,730,763	3,467,150	6,366,444	3,482,350	4,851,294		43,924,298
1883..	15.....	25,176,000	1,630,888	1,659,809	3,290,688	6,542,666	3,061,100	4,173,415		42,237,873
1884..	18.....	24,812,000	1,507,474	1,623,797	3,131,271	6,399,310	2,827,675	3,920,353		41,090,608
1885..	12.....	24,458,000	1,415,732	1,435,741	2,851,473	6,372,985	2,575,150	3,908,662		40,166,270
1886..	11.....	24,580,000	1,364,896	1,399,850	2,754,746	6,225,733	2,699,750	3,902,658		40,102,287
1887..	10.....	24,069,000	1,223,215	1,335,397	2,558,612	6,245,595	2,430,750	3,677,313		38,981,270
1888..	8.....	23,987,000	1,171,656	1,352,614	2,524,270	6,395,778	2,684,675	4,250,802		39,842,535
1889..	7.....	24,068,000	1,123,059	1,371,513	2,494,572	6,747,864	2,827,875	4,549,323		40,707,634
1890..	6.....	24,561,000	1,069,850	1,334,688	2,424,538	7,041,752	2,918,625	4,590,708		41,406,623
1891..	5.....	25,240,628	1,026,358	1,266,124	2,292,482	7,204,629	2,677,895	4,270,287		41,684,851
1892..	31.....	25,478,996	900,942	1,163,878	2,064,820	6,714,399	2,462,375	3,824,399		40,544,979
1893..	30.....	25,296,323	807,068	1,132,683	1,939,771	6,824,175	2,551,276	3,964,720		40,596,264
1894..	29.....	25,358,850	708,227	1,059,396	1,767,613	6,908,079	2,553,325	3,947,238		40,528,705
1895..	28.....	25,843,827	690,481	1,056,681	1,747,162	7,336,083	2,513,200	3,946,058		41,376,399
1896..	26.....	26,147,752	456,201	1,026,967	1,483,168	7,479,750	2,516,575	3,895,829		41,522,894

## THE LONDON CLEARING HOUSE.

The amounts cleared at the London Bankers' Clearing House, expressed in millions of pounds sterling, were as follows for each year from 1876 to 1896:

Year.	Total Amount Cleared in Twelve Months Ended 31st December. Millions £.	Total Amount Cleared in Six Months Ended 30th June. Millions £.	Amount Cleared on Fortnightly Stock Exchange Settling Days. Millions £.	Amount Cleared on Consols Settling Days. Millions £.	Amount Cleared on 4th of Each Month. Millions £.
1876.....	4,963	2,572	761	226	236
1877.....	5,042	2,539	744	223	233
1878.....	4,992	2,500	795	227	218
1879.....	4,886	2,421	843	225	213
1880.....	5,794	2,962	1,152	255	237
1881.....	6,357	3,218	1,383	279	253
1882.....	6,221	3,173	1,229	278	238
1883.....	5,929	3,079	1,059	255	239
1884.....	5,799	2,980	961	268	243
1885.....	5,511	2,787	935	249	222
1886.....	5,902	2,863	1,199	263	216
1887.....	6,077	3,075	1,146	297	256
1888.....	6,948	3,462	1,253	332	272
1889.....	7,619	3,844	1,339	352	290
1890.....	7,301	3,907	1,417	359	299
1891.....	6,548	3,562	1,097	315	265
1892.....	6,482	3,302	1,026	299	260
1893.....	6,478	3,370	1,008	300	258
1894.....	6,337	3,274	964	301	262
1895.....	7,598	3,574	1,305	345	284
1896.....	7,575	.....	1,163	380	291

# BANK RATES OF DISCOUNT IN EUROPE IN 1896, 1897.

	1897.	London.	Paris.	Berlin.	Hamb- burg.	Amster- dam.	Vienna.	St. Peters burg.
		'96. '97.	'96. '97.	'96. '97.	'96. '97.	'96. '97.	'96. '97.	'96. '97.
January	1.....	2 4	2 2	4 5	4 5	2 1/2 3 1/2	5 4	6 1/2 6
	2.....	2 4	2 2	4 5	4 5	2 1/2 3 1/2	5 4	6 1/2 6
	15.....	2 4	2 2	4 5	4 5	2 1/2 3 1/2	5 4	6 1/2 6
	22.....	2 4	2 2	4 4	4 4	2 1/2 3 1/2	4 1/2 4	6 1/2 6
	29.....	3 1/2 3 1/2	2 2	4 4	4 4	2 1/2 3 1/2	4 1/2 4	6 1/2 6
February	5.....	3 3	2 2	4 4	4 4	2 1/2 3 1/2	4 1/2 4	6 1/2 6
	12.....	3 3	2 2	3 4	3 4	2 1/2 3 1/2	4 4	6 1/2 6
	19.....	3 3	2 2	3 4	3 4	2 1/2 3 1/2	4 4	6 1/2 6
	26.....	3 3	2 2	3 3 1/2	3 3 1/2	3 3 1/2	4 4	6 1/2 6
March	5.....	3 3	2 2	3 3 1/2	3 3 1/2	3 3 1/2	4 4	6 1/2 6
	12.....	3 3	2 2	3 3 1/2	3 3 1/2	3 3 1/2	4 4	6 1/2 6
	19.....	3 3	2 2	3 3 1/2	3 3 1/2	3 3 1/2	4 4	6 1/2 6
	26.....	3 3	2 2	3 3 1/2	3 3 1/2	3 3 1/2	4 4	6 1/2 6
April	2.....	3 3	2 2	3 3 1/2	3 3 1/2	3 3 1/2	4 4	6 1/2 6
	9.....	3 1/2 3 1/2	2 2	3 3 1/2	3 3 1/2	3 3 1/2	4 4	6 1/2 6
	16.....	3 3	2 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 4	6 1/2 6
	23.....	3 3	2 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 4	6 1/2 6
	30.....	3 3	2 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 4	6 1/2 6
May	7.....	3 3	2 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 4	6 1/2 6
	14.....	3 3	2 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 4	6 1/2 6
	21.....	3 3	2 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 4	6 1/2 6
	28.....	3 3	2 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 4	6 1/2 6
June	4.....	3 3	2 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 4	6 1/2 6
	11.....	3 3	2 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 4	6 1/2 6
	18.....	3 3	2 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 4	6 1/2 6
	25.....	3 3	2 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 4	6 1/2 6
July	2.....	3 3	2 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 4	6 1/2 6
	9.....	3 3	2 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 4	6 1/2 6
	16.....	3 3	2 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 4	6 1/2 6
	23.....	3 3	2 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 4	6 1/2 6
	30.....	3 3	2 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 4	6 1/2 6
August	6.....	3 3	2 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 4	6 1/2 6
	13.....	3 3	2 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 4	6 1/2 6
	20.....	3 3	2 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 4	6 1/2 6
	27.....	3 3	2 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 4	6 1/2 6
September	3.....	3 3	2 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 4	6 6
	10.....	3 1/2 3 1/2	2 2	4 4	4 4	3 3	4 4	6 6
	17.....	3 1/2 3 1/2	2 2	4 4	4 4	3 3	4 4	6 6
	24.....	3 1/2 3 1/2	2 2	4 4	4 4	3 3	4 4	6 6
October	1.....	3 3	2 2	4 4	4 4	3 3	4 4	6 6
	8.....	3 3	2 2	4 4	4 4	3 3	4 4	6 6
	15.....	3 3	2 2	5 5	5 5	3 1/2 3 1/2	4 4	6 6
	22.....	4 3	2 2	5 5	5 5	3 1/2 3 1/2	4 4	6 6
	29.....	4 3	2 2	5 5	5 5	3 1/2 3 1/2	4 4	6 6
November	5.....	4 3	2 2	5 5	5 5	3 1/2 3 1/2	4 4	6 6
	12.....	4 3	2 2	5 5	5 5	3 1/2 3 1/2	4 4	6 6
	19.....	4 3	2 2	5 5	5 5	3 1/2 3 1/2	4 4	6 6
	26.....	4 3	2 2	5 5	5 5	3 1/2 3 1/2	4 4	6 6
December	3.....	4 3	2 2	5 5	5 5	3 1/2 3 1/2	4 4	6 6
	10.....	4 3	2 2	5 5	5 5	3 1/2 3 1/2	4 4	6 6
	17.....	4 3	2 2	5 5	5 5	3 1/2 3 1/2	4 4	6 6
	24.....	4 3	2 2	5 5	5 5	3 1/2 3 1/2	4 4	6 6
	31.....	4 3	2 2	5 5	5 5	3 1/2 3 1/2	4 4	6 6

## SPECIE IN EUROPEAN NATIONAL BANKS,

IN EACH WEEK OF 1897 AND 1898.

(Stated in millions of pounds sterling.)

	Week Ending.		Bank of England. 1897. 1898. £		Bank of France. 1897. 1898. £		Reichs- Bank. 1897. 1898. £		Bank of Austria- Hungary. 1897. 1898. £		Bank of Spain. 1897. 1898. £		Bank of Nether- lands. 1897. 1898. £		Bank of Belgium. 1897. 1898. £		Total of Seven Banks. 1897. 1898. £
Jan.	7—	Gold....	34.5	45.5	70.3	77.4	26.8	29.1	30.2	24.4	8.5	8.0	2.6	3.5	2.7	2.8	181.7
		Silver....	40.0	49.3	40.0	49.3	13.4	14.3	12.6	12.7	10.1	10.1	6.9	6.8	1.3	1.4	93.4
		Total....	34.5	45.5	125.3	126.7	40.2	43.4	42.8	37.1	18.6	18.1	9.5	10.3	4.0	4.2	275.1
Jan.	14—	Gold....	35.6	46.0	76.2	77.3	27.5	30.1	30.3	24.4	8.5	8.0	2.6	3.4	2.8	2.7	183.5
		Silver....	49.0	49.4	49.0	49.4	13.7	14.8	12.6	12.7	10.1	10.1	6.8	6.8	1.4	1.3	93.6
		Total....	35.6	46.0	125.2	126.7	41.2	44.9	42.9	37.1	18.6	18.1	9.4	10.2	4.2	4.0	277.1
Jan.	21—	Gold....	36.4	47.7	76.3	77.5	28.5	31.2	30.3	24.5	8.5	8.0	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.7	185.5
		Silver....	49.1	49.5	49.1	49.5	14.3	15.4	12.6	12.7	10.2	10.0	6.8	6.8	1.4	1.4	94.5
		Total....	36.4	47.7	125.4	127.0	42.8	46.6	42.9	37.2	18.7	18.0	9.4	10.0	4.1	4.1	280.0
Jan.	28—	Gold....	37.1	48.3	76.4	77.4	29.5	30.6	30.4	25.0	8.5	8.0	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.7	187.3
		Silver....	49.2	49.5	49.2	49.5	14.7	15.1	12.6	12.7	10.2	10.2	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.4	95.0
		Total....	37.1	48.3	125.6	126.9	44.3	45.7	43.0	37.7	18.7	18.2	9.5	10.0	4.2	4.1	282.3
Feb.	4—	Gold....	37.3	48.6	76.4	77.5	29.3	31.6	30.3	24.8	8.5	8.0	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.7	187.2
		Silver....	49.2	49.6	49.2	49.6	14.6	15.6	12.6	12.7	11.4	10.2	6.9	6.8	1.4	1.3	96.1
		Total....	37.3	48.6	125.6	127.1	43.9	47.2	42.9	37.5	19.9	18.2	9.5	9.9	4.1	4.0	283.3
Feb.	11—	Gold....	37.7	48.1	76.5	77.6	29.5	31.9	30.6	24.8	8.5	8.0	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.7	188.8
		Silver....	49.2	49.7	49.2	49.7	14.8	15.7	12.6	12.7	10.5	10.2	6.8	6.8	1.4	1.4	95.3
		Total....	37.7	48.1	125.7	127.3	44.3	47.6	43.2	37.5	19.0	18.2	9.4	9.9	4.3	4.1	283.6
Feb.	18—	Gold....	38.5	48.8	76.6	78.1	30.3	32.3	30.7	24.8	8.5	8.0	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.6	189.9
		Silver....	49.3	49.7	49.3	49.7	15.1	15.9	12.7	12.7	10.7	10.1	6.9	6.8	1.4	1.3	96.1
		Total....	38.5	48.8	125.9	127.8	45.4	48.2	43.4	37.5	19.2	18.1	9.5	9.9	4.2	3.9	286.0
Feb.	25—	Gold....	39.0	49.1	76.7	78.2	31.3	31.7	30.8	24.9	8.5	8.0	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.7	191.7
		Silver....	49.3	49.8	49.3	49.8	15.6	15.6	12.7	12.7	10.9	10.3	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.3	96.8
		Total....	39.0	49.1	126.0	128.0	46.9	47.3	43.5	37.6	19.4	18.3	9.5	9.8	4.2	4.0	288.5
Mch.	4—	Gold....	39.0	48.9	76.6	78.1	30.5	31.5	31.0	25.4	8.5	8.0	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	191.0
		Silver....	49.2	49.8	49.2	49.8	15.3	15.5	12.6	12.7	10.8	10.5	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.3	96.3
		Total....	39.0	48.9	125.8	127.9	45.8	47.0	43.6	38.1	19.3	18.5	9.5	9.7	4.1	3.8	287.3
Mch.	11—	Gold....	39.4	48.9	76.6	77.9	30.3	31.5	30.9	25.7	8.5	8.0	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	191.2
		Silver....	49.1	49.8	49.1	49.8	15.3	15.5	12.7	12.7	10.7	10.4	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.3	96.0
		Total....	39.4	48.9	125.7	127.7	45.6	47.0	43.6	38.4	19.2	18.4	9.5	9.5	4.3	4.0	287.2
Mch.	18—	Gold....	39.7	49.1	76.7	78.2	30.9	31.5	30.9	25.7	8.5	8.0	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	192.1
		Silver....	49.1	49.9	49.1	49.9	15.4	15.5	12.6	12.7	10.8	10.3	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.3	96.2
		Total....	39.7	49.1	125.8	128.1	46.3	47.0	43.5	38.4	19.3	18.3	9.5	9.5	4.2	3.9	288.3
Mch.	25—	Gold....	40.0	48.7	76.8	78.3	31.2	29.8	31.0	26.2	8.5	8.0	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.6	193.1
		Silver....	49.1	49.0	49.1	49.0	15.6	14.2	12.6	12.7	10.9	10.5	7.0	6.9	1.4	1.3	96.6
		Total....	40.0	48.7	125.9	128.3	46.8	44.0	43.6	38.9	19.4	18.5	9.6	9.5	4.3	3.9	289.7
Apl.	1—	Gold....	39.3	47.1	76.7	78.0	30.9	29.4	31.0	26.2	8.5	8.0	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.5	191.9
		Silver....	49.1	49.9	49.1	49.9	15.9	14.6	12.6	12.8	10.8	10.4	7.0	7.0	1.4	1.3	96.8
		Total....	39.3	47.1	125.8	127.9	46.8	44.0	43.6	39.0	19.3	18.4	9.6	9.6	4.2	3.8	288.7
Apl.	8—	Gold....	38.4	46.9	76.7	77.9	28.4	29.1	31.2	26.3	8.5	8.0	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	188.7
		Silver....	48.9	49.8	48.9	49.8	14.6	14.5	12.6	12.7	10.8	10.4	6.8	6.9	1.4	1.3	95.3
		Total....	38.4	46.9	125.6	127.7	43.0	43.6	43.8	39.0	19.3	18.4	9.4	9.5	4.3	4.0	284.0
Apl.	15—	Gold....	36.4	47.4	76.5	77.9	28.2	29.8	31.3	26.3	8.5	8.0	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	186.5
		Silver....	48.8	49.7	48.8	49.7	14.6	14.9	12.6	12.7	10.5	10.4	6.8	6.9	1.4	1.3	94.7
		Total....	36.4	47.4	125.3	127.6	42.8	44.7	43.9	39.0	19.0	18.4	9.4	9.5	4.2	3.9	281.2
Apl.	22—	Gold....	36.3	47.9	76.3	78.1	28.8	31.5	31.7	26.3	8.5	8.0	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	187.1
		Silver....	48.8	49.7	48.8	49.7	14.8	15.2	12.6	12.8	10.5	10.5	6.8	7.0	1.4	1.3	94.9
		Total....	36.3	47.9	125.1	127.8	43.6	45.8	44.3	39.1	19.0	18.5	9.4	9.6	4.2	4.0	282.0
Apl.	29—	Gold....	36.5	47.6	76.9	78.1	29.6	29.9	31.7	26.9	8.5	8.2	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	188.6
		Silver....	48.9	49.7	48.9	49.7	15.2	14.9	12.6	12.8	10.6	10.7	6.8	7.0	1.4	1.3	95.5
		Total....	36.5	47.6	125.8	127.8	44.8	44.8	44.3	39.7	19.1	18.9	9.4	9.6	4.2	4.0	284.1
May	6—	Gold....	36.3	47.1	77.2	78.5	29.2	30.1	31.8	27.0	8.5	8.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	188.2
		Silver....	48.9	49.9	48.9	49.9	15.0	15.1	12.8	12.8	10.5	10.7	6.8	7.0	1.3	1.3	95.2
		Total....	36.3	47.1	126.1	128.4	44.2	45.2	44.4	39.8	19.0	19.1	9.4	9.6	4.0	3.9	283.4
May	13—	Gold....	36.2	47.1	78.2	78.8	29.7	30.4	32.7	26.9	8.6	8.4	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	190.9
		Silver....	49.0	49.9	49.0	49.9	15.3	15.2	12.6	12.8	10.4	10.7	6.8	6.9	1.4	1.3	95.5
		Total....	36.2	47.1	127.2	128.7	45.0	45.6	45.3	39.7	19.0	19.1	9.4	9.5	4.2	4.0	286.4

Week Ending.	Bank of England. 1897, 1898.	Bank of France. 1897, 1898.	Reichs-Bank. 1897, 1898.	Bank of Austria-Hungary. 1897, 1898.	Bank of Spain. 1897, 1898.	Bank of Netherlands. 1897, 1898.	Bank of Belgium. 1897, 1898.	Total of Seven Banks. 1897, 1898.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
May 20—Gold....	36.7	47.8	78.6	79.7	80.1	80.4	33.4	26.9
Silver....	49.2	50.0	15.5	15.2	12.6	12.8	10.4	10.6
Total....	36.7	47.8	127.8	129.7	45.6	46.0	39.7	19.0
May 27—Gold....	36.5	47.2	79.0	79.9	80.8	80.7	27.4	8.6
Silver....	49.1	50.1	15.7	15.4	12.7	12.8	10.5	10.8
Total....	36.5	47.2	128.1	130.0	46.5	46.2	40.2	19.1
June 3—Gold....	36.0	47.8	79.5	80.5	80.3	80.7	27.3	8.7
Silver....	49.2	50.2	15.6	15.4	12.6	12.8	10.3	11.1
Total....	36.0	47.8	128.7	130.7	45.9	46.1	46.9	40.1
June 10—Gold....	35.8	48.3	79.6	80.9	80.2	80.8	27.3	8.7
Silver....	49.1	50.2	15.6	15.4	12.6	12.8	10.2	10.9
Total....	35.8	48.3	128.7	131.1	45.8	46.4	46.9	40.1
June 17—Gold....	36.8	49.1	79.9	81.4	80.9	81.1	35.3	27.3
Silver....	49.2	50.3	15.9	15.6	12.7	12.8	11.4	11.0
Total....	36.3	49.1	129.1	131.7	46.8	48.0	40.1	20.2
June 24—Gold....	36.6	49.2	80.2	81.8	80.9	81.3	35.3	27.3
Silver....	49.3	50.4	15.9	15.7	12.7	12.9	10.5	11.3
Total....	36.6	49.2	129.5	132.2	46.8	47.0	48.0	40.1
July 1—Gold....	36.9	48.5	79.7	81.6	80.9	29.0	35.9	27.2
Silver....	49.3	50.3	15.9	14.6	12.7	12.9	10.9	11.4
Total....	36.9	48.5	129.0	131.9	46.8	48.6	40.1	19.8
July 8—Gold....	36.7	47.9	80.1	81.8	28.8	36.1	27.3	8.9
Silver....	49.1	50.2	14.6	14.6	12.7	12.9	10.8	11.5
Total....	36.7	47.9	129.2	132.0	43.0	43.5	48.8	40.2
July 15—Gold....	36.7	48.2	80.5	81.9	29.2	35.5	27.3	8.9
Silver....	49.0	50.1	14.5	14.8	12.7	12.9	10.7	11.5
Total....	36.7	48.2	129.5	132.0	42.7	44.3	49.2	40.2
July 22—Gold....	36.8	48.3	80.7	82.1	28.9	36.7	27.3	8.9
Silver....	49.6	50.2	14.9	15.2	12.7	12.9	11.0	11.6
Total....	36.8	48.3	130.3	132.3	43.8	45.3	49.4	40.2
July 29—Gold....	36.6	47.9	80.8	82.7	29.4	29.9	37.0	27.4
Silver....	49.3	50.2	15.1	15.1	12.7	12.9	10.7	11.5
Total....	36.6	47.9	130.1	132.9	44.5	45.0	49.7	40.3
Aug. 5—Gold....	36.0	47.1	80.9	82.9	28.5	30.8	37.3	27.5
Silver....	49.0	50.2	14.7	15.5	12.6	12.9	10.7	11.3
Total....	36.0	47.1	129.9	133.1	43.2	46.3	49.9	40.4
Aug. 12—Gold....	35.6	47.1	81.3	83.0	28.6	30.3	37.6	27.9
Silver....	49.0	50.1	14.7	15.4	12.6	12.9	10.4	11.0
Total....	35.6	47.1	130.3	133.1	43.3	45.7	50.2	40.8
Aug. 19—Gold....	36.1	47.5	81.4	83.1	28.9	30.7	37.9	28.4
Silver....	49.0	50.1	14.9	15.6	12.6	12.9	10.6	10.7
Total....	36.1	47.5	130.4	133.2	43.8	46.3	50.5	41.3
Aug. 26—Gold....	36.2	46.4	81.4	82.7	29.4	30.7	37.9	28.5
Silver....	49.0	50.2	15.1	15.6	12.6	12.9	10.9	10.7
Total....	36.2	46.4	130.4	132.9	44.5	46.3	50.5	41.4
Sept. 2—Gold....	35.8	44.0	81.2	81.8	28.5	30.0	38.0	28.7
Silver....	49.8	50.2	14.7	15.2	12.6	12.8	10.7	10.5
Total....	35.8	44.0	130.0	132.0	43.2	45.1	50.6	41.5
Sept. 9—Gold....	35.4	42.7	80.7	81.2	28.1	29.6	38.1	29.0
Silver....	48.9	50.0	14.5	15.0	12.5	12.8	10.6	10.4
Total....	35.4	42.7	129.6	131.2	42.6	44.6	50.6	41.8
Sept. 16—Gold....	35.3	42.1	81.5	80.6	28.1	29.4	38.1	29.0
Silver....	49.8	49.9	14.5	14.9	12.5	12.8	10.6	10.4
Total....	35.3	42.1	130.3	130.5	42.6	44.3	50.6	41.8
Sept. 23—Gold....	34.6	41.3	81.3	79.8	28.1	29.3	38.1	29.1
Silver....	49.3	49.8	14.5	14.9	12.5	12.8	10.9	10.5
Total....	34.6	41.3	130.2	129.6	42.6	44.2	50.6	41.9
Sept. 30—Gold....	34.4	40.4	79.7	79.0	28.2	27.0	38.0	29.0
Silver....	48.5	49.8	14.5	13.7	12.5	12.8	10.6	10.5
Total....	34.4	40.4	128.2	128.8	42.7	40.7	50.5	41.8
Oct. 7—Gold....	38.2	39.5	79.4	78.5	24.9	26.6	38.0	29.1
Silver....	48.4	49.5	12.9	13.6	12.5	12.7	10.6	10.4
Total....	38.2	39.5	127.8	128.0	37.8	40.2	50.5	41.8

Week Ending.	Bank of England, 1897, 1898.	Bank of France, 1897, 1898.	Reichsbank, 1897, 1898.	Bank of Austria-Hungary, 1897, 1898.	Bank of Spain, 1897, 1898.	Bank of Netherlands, 1897, 1898.	Bank of Belgium, 1897, 1898.	Total of Seven Banks, 1897, 1898.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oct. 14—Gold....	32.0 37.6	78.5 77.9	24.7 27.2	38.4 30.7	9.0 8.5	2.6 2.6	2.5 2.6	188.0 187.3
Silver.....	.....	48.2 49.3	12.7 13.8	12.4 12.7	10.4 10.1	6.7 6.7	1.4 1.3	92.0 94.0
Total..	32.0 37.6	126.7 127.2	37.4 41.0	50.8 43.4	19.4 18.6	9.3 9.3	4.2 3.9	280.0 281.3
Oct. 21—Gold....	31.9 36.1	78.4 77.7	25.5 27.9	38.3 30.6	9.0 8.5	2.6 2.6	2.5 2.6	188.4 186.1
Silver.....	.....	48.3 49.3	13.1 14.2	12.4 12.7	10.5 10.2	6.7 6.7	1.4 1.3	92.4 94.4
Total..	31.9 36.1	126.7 127.0	38.6 42.1	50.7 43.3	19.5 18.7	9.3 9.3	4.2 3.9	280.8 280.5
Oct. 28—Gold....	31.9 36.2	78.4 77.5	26.5 27.9	38.0 30.5	9.2 8.5	2.6 2.6	2.5 2.6	189.4 185.9
Silver.....	.....	48.3 49.2	13.7 14.2	12.4 12.6	10.5 9.9	6.7 6.7	1.4 1.3	92.9 94.1
Total..	31.9 36.2	126.7 126.7	40.2 42.1	50.4 43.1	19.7 18.4	9.3 9.3	4.2 3.9	282.3 280.0
Nov. 4—Gold....	31.5 35.3	78.3 77.2	26.4 28.4	38.0 30.4	9.2 8.5	2.6 2.6	2.5 2.6	188.8 185.7
Silver.....	.....	48.3 49.2	13.6 15.0	12.4 12.6	10.7 10.0	6.7 6.7	1.4 1.3	93.0 94.3
Total..	31.5 35.3	126.6 126.4	40.0 41.4	50.4 43.0	19.9 18.5	9.3 9.3	4.2 3.9	281.8 278.5
Nov. 11—Gold....	31.5 35.5	78.3 77.1	26.8 27.5	38.0 30.4	9.2 8.5	2.6 2.6	2.5 2.7	189.4 184.4
Silver.....	.....	48.2 49.1	13.8 14.1	12.4 12.6	10.8 9.8	6.6 6.6	1.4 1.4	93.5 96.7
Total..	31.5 35.5	126.5 126.2	40.6 41.6	50.4 43.0	20.0 18.3	9.2 9.3	4.3 4.1	282.7 278.1
Nov. 18—Gold....	31.9 35.7	78.5 77.3	27.7 28.0	37.9 30.5	9.3 8.5	2.6 2.6	2.7 2.7	190.7 185.2
Silver.....	.....	48.3 49.2	14.3 14.2	12.4 12.6	10.9 9.7	6.7 6.7	1.4 1.3	93.9 93.7
Total..	31.9 35.7	126.8 126.5	42.0 42.2	50.3 43.1	20.1 18.2	9.3 9.3	4.1 4.0	284.6 278.9
Nov. 25—Gold....	32.4 36.0	78.6 77.3	28.9 28.7	38.2 30.6	9.2 8.5	2.6 2.6	2.8 2.7	192.8 186.6
Silver.....	.....	48.4 49.3	14.9 14.7	12.4 12.6	11.0 10.0	6.7 6.8	1.4 1.4	94.8 94.6
Total..	32.4 36.0	127.0 126.6	43.8 43.4	50.6 43.2	20.2 18.5	9.3 9.4	4.2 4.1	287.6 281.2
Dec. 2—Gold....	32.4 35.6	78.4 77.3	28.7 28.4	38.2 30.6	9.2 8.5	2.6 2.6	2.7 2.7	192.3 185.7
Silver.....	.....	48.4 49.3	14.8 14.5	12.4 12.6	11.0 10.3	6.7 6.8	1.4 1.3	94.7 94.9
Total..	32.4 35.6	126.8 126.6	43.5 42.9	50.6 43.2	20.2 18.8	9.3 9.4	4.1 4.0	287.0 280.6
Dec. 9—Gold....	32.2 35.7	78.6 77.1	28.7 28.3	38.0 30.6	9.3 8.5	2.6 2.6	2.8 2.8	190.1 185.7
Silver.....	.....	48.4 49.3	14.8 14.5	12.4 12.6	11.0 10.2	6.7 6.8	1.4 1.4	94.7 94.7
Total..	32.2 35.7	125.0 126.3	43.5 42.8	50.4 43.2	20.3 18.7	9.3 9.4	4.2 4.2	284.8 280.4
Dec. 16—Gold....	31.8 35.2	78.5 77.1	28.7 28.0	37.7 30.6	9.3 8.5	2.6 2.6	2.7 2.7	189.4 185.4
Silver.....	.....	48.4 49.3	14.8 14.7	12.4 12.6	11.0 10.3	6.8 6.8	1.4 1.4	94.7 95.0
Total..	31.8 35.2	124.9 126.4	43.5 43.3	50.1 43.2	20.3 18.8	9.4 9.4	4.2 4.1	284.1 280.4
Dec. 23—Gold....	30.8 33.8	78.6 77.1	28.3 28.3	36.9 30.6	9.4 8.5	2.6 2.6	2.8 2.8	190.4 183.7
Silver.....	.....	48.5 49.3	15.1 14.5	12.3 12.6	11.1 10.4	6.8 6.8	1.4 1.4	95.3 95.1
Total..	30.8 33.8	127.1 126.4	44.4 42.8	49.2 43.2	20.5 18.9	9.4 9.4	4.2 4.2	285.7 278.8
Dec. 30—Gold....	30.5 34.2	78.1 76.6	29.3 28.6	36.5 30.3	9.4 8.5	2.6 2.6	2.8 2.7	187.2 181.6
Silver.....	.....	48.2 49.1	15.1 13.7	12.3 12.6	10.3 10.2	6.8 6.8	1.4 1.4	94.2 93.8
Total..	30.5 34.2	126.3 125.7	44.4 40.3	48.8 42.9	19.7 18.7	9.4 9.4	4.2 4.1	283.4 275.4

## CANADIAN BANKS, 1897.

## RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE THIRTY-EIGHT CHARTERED BANKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Call loans on bonds, etc.....	\$17,314,047	Capital.....	\$63,279,925
Current loans.....	206,779,863	Surplus.....	27,223,999
Loans to provincial governments....	1,363,197	Circulation.....	38,616,211
Overdue debts.....	3,622,730	Deposits.....	211,819,044
Dominion debentures, etc.....	2,767,379	Due to the Dominion and provincial governments.....	6,716,310
Municipal, etc., securities.....	13,710,367	Due to other banks, etc.....	5,758,936
Railroad securities.....	14,091,974	Bills payable, etc.....	536,158
Due from the Dominion Government (note security).....	1,779,454		
Due from other banks, etc.....	44,696,461		
Bank premises and other real-estate mortgages.....	8,307,967		
Cash on hand, viz.:			
Specie.....	\$3,750,699		
Dominion notes.....	17,586,188		
Bank notes and checks..	9,060,754		
Total cash on hand.....	35,430,631		
Other assets.....	3,066,523		
Total.....	\$352,960,583	Total.....	\$352,960,583
Average amount of specie held during September.....			\$3,743,943
Average amount of Dominion notes held during September.....			17,462,464
Greatest amount of notes in circulation during September.....			39,077,427
Average rate per cent. of last dividends declared.....			7.4
Percentage of specie, notes, and bank checks to deposits.....			16.2

## INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The statement below exhibits the statistics of the Industrial and Provident (Co-operative) Societies in the United Kingdom, registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, making returns to the Registrars of Friendly Societies:

	1882.	1884.	1886.	1888.	1890.	1892.	1894.	1895.
No. of societies making returns...	1,152	1,260	1,230	1,856	1,417	1,683	1,677	1,695
No. of members....	654,338	848,990	893,534	942,336	1,054,229	1,221,708	1,284,962	1,349,420
Share capital.....	£ 7,398,487	£ 8,195,997	£ 9,253,399	£ 10,367,429	£ 12,055,987	£ 14,102,530	£ 15,062,352	£ 16,122,710
Loan.....	£ 1,447,896	£ 1,693,143	£ 1,909,503	£ 2,237,167	£ 2,781,539	£ 3,371,477	£ 3,491,672	£ 3,914,364
Total capital...	£ 9,736,383	£ 9,890,539	£ 11,251,902	£ 12,604,596	£ 14,789,526	£ 17,474,007	£ 18,573,024	£ 20,036,974
Cash received for goods sold.....	26,598,088	29,295,219	31,226,963	36,005,235	41,497,029	49,598,540	49,132,216	52,098,664
Trade charges.....	626,928	1,444,004	1,713,545	1,943,743	2,234,101	2,739,788	3,006, 51	3,214,078

## BRITISH JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

1864 TO 1897.

The following statement shows the total number and paid-up capital (including amounts considered as paid on vendors' shares) of all registered companies having a share capital and believed to be carrying on business at the undermentioned dates:

Registered in— London.		Registered in— Edinburgh.		Registered in— Dublin.		Registered in— the Stannaries.		Total—	
Date.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.
April, 7, 549	£436,732,671	728	£236,439,875	375	£11,517,070	40	£291,678	8,692	£475,551,294
1884. 8,076	441,361,980	805	39,815,076	420	12,984,637	43	717,569	9,344	494,909,802
1885. 8,124	471,395,085	838	43,544,114	474	14,377,493	35	380,982	9,471	529,637,684
1887. 9,049	523,271,223	896	46,943,125	508	15,868,709	43	400,635	10,494	591,508,692
1888. 9,465	544,071,170	943	50,265,054	516	16,733,172	43	375,975	11,001	611,431,371
1889. 10,395	603,833,967	1,007	50,337,974	536	17,243,171	40	365,642	11,968	671,870,184
1890. 11,584	705,233,316	1,102	52,132,079	612	17,237,527	24	366,081	13,323	773,139,553
1891. 13,011	813,112,664	1,192	58,549,874	649	19,511,567	21	353,017	14,873	891,504,112
1892. 14,180	904,959,777	1,279	62,118,501	686	22,019,377	18	305,979	16,173	989,283,634
1893. 15,417	921,842,366	1,332	65,637,129	742	22,406,074	14	192,731	17,555	1,013,118,350
1894. 16,094	942,561,455	1,431	68,063,555	776	24,272,116	10	123,709	18,391	1,035,029,835
1895. 16,976	962,017,170	1,519	75,113,211	823	26,479,541	13	123,869	19,430	1,062,733,821
1896. 18,514	1,085,442,852	1,804	82,543,832	893	27,342,368	10	108,491	21,233	1,145,402,933
7. 20,710	1,160,142,610	2,032	93,366,989	976	31,396,497	10	106,925	23,728	1,285,042,021

## SUMMARY OF MONETARY EVENTS SINCE 1786.

1786.—Establishment of the double standard in the United States with a ratio of 1 to 15.25; that is, on the basis of 123.184 grains of fine gold for the half-eagle, or \$5 piece, and 375.61 grains of fine silver for the dollar, without any actual coinage.

1792.—Adoption of the ratio of 1 to 15 and establishment of a mint with free and gratuitous coinage in the United States; the silver dollar equal to 371¼ grains fine, the eagle equal to 247¼ grains fine.

1801.—Establishment of the double standard in France on the basis of the ratio of 1 to 15½, notwithstanding the fact that the market ratio was then about 1 to 15.

1810.—Introduction of the silver standard in Russia on the basis of the rouble of 17.99 grammes of fine silver, followed in 1871 by the coinage of imperials, or gold pieces of 5 roubles, of 5.998 grammes; therefore, with a ratio of 1 to 15. This ratio was changed by the increase of the imperial to 5 roubles 15 copecks, and later to 1 to 15.45.

1815.—Great depreciation of paper money in England, reaching 26½ per cent. in May. Course of gold, 25 6s., and of silver, 7¼d. per ounce standard. In December the loss was only 6 per cent.; gold at this period was quoted at 243s., and silver at 64d.

1816.—Abolition of the double standard in England, which had had as its basis the ratio of 1 to 15.21, and adoption of the gold standard on the basis of the pound sterling at 7.322 grammes fine in weight.

Coinage of divisional money at the rate of 66d. per ounce. Extreme prices, £4 2s. for gold and 64d. for silver; in January, 23 18s. 6d., and 59¼d. in December.

1816.—Substitution for the ratio of 1 to 15.5 in Holland, established by a rather confused coinage, of the ratio of 1 to 15½.

1819.—Abolition of forced currency in England. Price of gold, £3 17s. 10½d., and of silver, 62d.\* per ounce in October, against 24 1s. 6d. and 67d. in February.

1822.—Introduction of the monetary system of France in Belgium, with a decree providing for the coinage of pieces of 20 and 40 francs, which, however, were not stamped. Silver, 59¼d.

1834.—Substitution of the ratio of 1 to 16 for that of 1 to 15 in the United States by reducing the weight of the eagle, ten-dollar gold piece, from 270 grains to 258 grains.

In 1837 the fineness of the United States gold coins was raised from .89225 to .900, and the silver coins from .824 to .900, giving a ratio of 1 to 15.998 and fixing the standard weight of the silver dollar at 412¼ grains. Silver, 59 15-16d.

1835.—Introduction of the company rupee, a piece of silver weighing 165 grains fine, in India, in place of the sicca rupee. Creation of a trade coin—the mohur, or piece of 15 rupees—containing 165 grains of fine gold. Silver, 59 11-16d.

1844.—Introduction of the double standard in Turkey, with the ratio of 1 to 15.10. Silver, 59¼d.

1847.—Abolition of the double standard in Holland by the introduction of the silver standard on the basis of a 1-florin piece 0.945 grammes fine, the coinage of which had already been decreed in 1839. Silver, 59 11-16d.

1847.—Discovery of the gold mines of California.

1848.—Coinage in Belgium of pieces of 10 and 25 francs in gold, a shade too light. These pieces were demonetized and withdrawn from circulation in 1894. Silver, 59¼d.

1848.—Replacing the ratio of 1 to 16 in Spain, which had been in force since 1786, by that of 1 to 15.77.

1850.—Introduction of the French monetary system in Switzerland without any actual coinage of gold pieces. Silver, 60 1-16d.

1851.—Discovery of the gold mines of Australia.

1853.—Lowering of the weight of silver pieces of less value than \$1 to the extent of 7 per cent. in the United States, and limitation of their legal-tender power to \$5. Silver, 61¼d.

1853.—Maximum of the production of gold reached in California, when it amounted to \$65,000,000.

1854.—Introduction of the gold standard in Portugal on the basis of the crown of 16.257 grammes fine. Before this period the country had the silver standard, with a rather large circulation of gold coins stamped on the basis of 1 to 15¼ in 1835 and to 1 to 16½ in 1847. Silver, 61¼d.

1854.—Modification of the ratio of 1 to 15.77 in Spain by raising it to 1 to 15.48, and by lowering the plaster from 23.49 grammes to 23.36 grammes fine.

1854.—Introduction of the silver standard, as it existed in the mother country, in Java, in place of the ideal Javanese money, and coinage of colonial silver pieces.

1857.—Conclusion of a monetary treaty between Austria and the German States, in accordance with which 1 pound of fine silver (one-half a kilogramme) was stamped into 30 thalers, or 52¼ florins, of south Germany, or 45 Austrian florins, resulting in 1 thaler equaling 1¼ German florins or 1½ Austrian florins. Silver, 61¼.

1861.—Law decreeing the coinage of gold pieces of 10 and 20 francs exactly equal to French coins of the same denomination in Belgium. Silver, 61¼d.

1862.—Adoption of the French monetary system by Italy. Silver, 61 7-16d.

1865.—Formation of the Latin Union between France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy on the basis of a ratio of 1 to 15½. Silver, 61 1-16d.

\*The price of silver given hereafter represents the average rate per ounce standard—that is, the mean between the highest price and the lowest price quoted during the year.



1868.—Adoption of the French monetary system by Roumania, with the exclusion of the 5-franc silver piece, which was, however, stamped in 1881 and 1883. Silver, 60½d.

1868.—Admission of Greece into the Latin Union. The definite and universal introduction of the French monetary system into the country was effected only in 1880.

1868.—Adoption of the French monetary system, with the peseta, or franc, as the unit, by Spain. The coinage of gold alphonsoes d'or of 25 pesetas was made only in 1876.

1871.—Replacing of the silver standard in Germany by the gold standard. Coinage in 1873 of gold pieces of 5, 10, and 20 mark pieces, the latter weighing 7.168 grammes fine. Silver, 60½d.

1871.—Establishment of the double standard in Japan with the ratio of 1 to 16.17 by the coinage of the gold yen of 1.667 grammes and of the silver yen of 23.936 grammes, both with a fineness of 0.900.

1873.—Increase of the intrinsic value of the divisional coins of the United States. Replacing of the double standard by the gold standard. Reduction of the cost of coinage of gold to one-fifth per cent., the total abolition of which charge was decreed in 1875. Creation of a trade dollar of 420 grains, with a fineness of 0.900. Silver, 59¾d.

1873.—Suspension of the coinage of 5-franc pieces in Belgium.

1873.—Limitation of the coinage of 5-francs on individual account in France.

1873.—Suspension of the coinage of silver in Holland.

1873.—Formation of the Scandinavian Monetary Union. Replacing of the silver standard in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway by that of gold on the basis of the krone. Coinage of pieces of 10 and 20 kroner, the latter weighing 8.961 grammes, with a fineness of 0.900.

1874.—Introduction of the system of contingents for the coinage of 5-franc silver pieces in the Latin Union. Silver, 58 ½-10d.

1875.—Suspension of the coinage of silver on individual account in Italy. Silver, 56 7-8d.

1875.—Suspension of the coinage of silver on account of the Dutch colonies.

1875.—Introduction of the double standard in Holland on the basis of the ratio of 1 to 15.82 by the creation of a gold piece of 10 florins, weighing 5.048 grammes fine, with the maintenance of the suspension of the coinage of silver.

1876.—Great fluctuations in the price of silver, which declined to 46¾d., representing the ratio of 1 to 20.172, in July. Recovery, in December, to 58¾d. Average price, 52¾d.

1877.—Coinage of 5-franc silver pieces by Spain continued later, notwithstanding the decline of silver in the market. Silver, 54¾d.

1877.—Replacing of the double standard in Finland by that of gold on the basis of the mark or franc.

1878.—Act of United States Congress providing for the purchase, from time to time, of silver bullion, at the market price thereof, of not less than \$2,000,000 worth per month as a minimum, nor more than \$4,000,000 worth per month as a maximum, and its coinage as fast as purchased into silver dollars of 412½ grains. The coinage of silver on private account prohibited. Silver, 52 9-16d.

1878.—Meeting of the first international monetary conference in Paris. Prolongation of the Latin Union to January 1, 1880.

1879.—Suspension of the sales of silver by Germany. Silver, 51¾d.

1881.—Second international monetary conference in Paris. Silver, 51 11-16d.

1885.—Introduction of the double standard in Egypt. Silver, 49¾d.

1885.—Prolongation of the Latin Union to January 1, 1891.

1886.—Great decline in the price of silver, which fell in August to 42d., representing a ratio of 1 to 22.5, and recovery, in December, to 46d. Modification of the coinage of gold and silver pieces in Russia. Silver, 45¾d.

1887.—Retirement of the trade dollars by the Government of the United States in March. Demonetization of the Spanish piasters, known as Ferdinand Carolus, whose reimbursement at the rate of 5 pesetas ended on March 11. New decline of silver in March to 44d., representing the ratio of 1 to 21.43. Silver, 44¾d.

1890.—United States—Repeal of the Act of February 28, 1878, commonly known as Bland-Allison law, and substitution of authority for purchase of 4,500,000 fine ounces of silver each month to be paid for by issue of Treasury notes payable in coin. (Act of July 14, 1890.) Demonetization of 25,000,000 lei in pieces of 5 lei in Roumania in consequence of the introduction of the gold standard by the law of October 27. Silver, 47 11-16d.

1891.—Introduction of the French monetary system in Tunis on the basis of the gold standard. Coinage of national gold coins and billon. Silver, 45 1-16d.

1892.—Replacing of the silver standard in Austria-Hungary by that of gold by the law of August 2. Coinage of pieces of 20 crowns, containing 6.003 grammes fine. The crown equals one-half florin. Meeting of the third international monetary conference at Brussels. Production of gold reaches its maximum, varying between 675,000,000 and 731,000,000 francs. Silver, 39 18-16d.

1893.—Suspension of the coinage of silver in British India, and of French trade dollars on individual account. Panic in the silver market in July in London, when the price fell below 30d., representing the ratio of 1 to 31.43. Repeal of the purchasing clause of the Act of July 14, 1890, by the Congress of the United States.

1895.—Adoption of the gold standard by Chili.

1895.—Russia decides to coin 100,000,000 gold roubles in 1896.

1896.—Russia decides to resume specie payments.

1896.—Costa Rica adopts the gold standard.

1897.—Russia and Japan adopt the gold standard.

1897.—Peru suspends coinage and importation of silver.

## OFFICIAL MONTHLY CROP REPORTS, 1897.

JANUARY—FEBRUARY, 1897.

## REPORT OF EUROPEAN AGENT.

*Europe.*—Favorable reports as to the condition of winter wheat and other crops are received from Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, the northern and central parts of Russia, and Poland. Severe weather in the latter part of January was very generally preceded by heavy snow, which afforded timely protection, especially where the crops had been forced forward by previous mild weather, as in Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, or by rain, as in Spain.

In Italy the crops have suffered from excessive rains, especially on the fertile northern and central plains, and in the southern part of Russia winter wheat has been destroyed on a large scale by severe weather preceding snowfall. It is estimated that in Podolia and Bessarabia alone 2,000,000 acres will have to be resown with spring wheat, and the same is true of large areas in the Khersonese and other fertile southern provinces.

*India.*—The official estimate of wheat sowings shows an enormous decrease of acreage. A total area of 16,750,000 acres is reported, as compared with 21,777,000 on January 1, 1896, and 28,032,000 on January 1, 1895. The estimated average production per acre of 10 bushels will result, under favorable circumstances, in a crop of 167,500,000 bushels, a quantity insufficient to meet domestic requirements.

*The British Hop Crop.*—The official estimates show a product of 453,188 cwts. in 1896, as compared with 553,396 cwts. in 1895, 638,846 cwts. in 1894, and 414,929 cwts. in 1893. In 1893, the average annual production for the four years being 514,590 cwts., which represent just about the average annual consumption. The average annual importation of 200,000 cwts. may be said, therefore, to represent a surplus, which will account for the persistently disappointing market and the long prevailing low prices.

## CROP REPORT FOR MARCH, 1897.

## DISTRIBUTION AND QUALITY OF THE CORN CROP OF 1896.

The crop of 1896 exceeded by more than 8 per cent. that of 1895, the largest ever before obtained, in spite of a generally reduced acreage and of a partial failure of the crop in the South, where scarcely a State raised more than enough corn for its own consumption, Texas being the sorest sufferer. The great increases were in the great corn States. But the quality of this crop does not correspond to its quantity, for but 84.8 per cent. is this year merchantable against 88.1 per cent. last year. The general average is reduced somewhat by the section just mentioned, and more by the low figure reported for Iowa, the largest producing State, where much of the grain rotted in the shock. Late rains have also to answer for much soft corn in other States.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE WHEAT CROP OF 1896.

The increase in price which began in the fall of 1896 so stimulated sales that many parts of the country are now left with only sufficient for seed. All sections report an exceptionally small percentage on hand, the general average being 20.6 per cent., against 23.3 last year, and showing but 83,000,000 bushels in farmers' hands March 1. Unusually little of the crop of 1895 remains—but 8 per cent., against 4.7 per cent. of the 1894 crop so held a year ago. Weather conditions were throughout unfavorable, for the drought which prevailed from beginning to end of the growing season was followed in many States by heavy rains at harvest time, or while the grain was in shock, or when it came to be threshed; hence the yield was generally short and the quality of the crop impaired; hence, also, a larger proportion than usual must be retained for home consumption. The average percentage so retained is 48.3, against 41.5 last year, when the inducements to export were weaker. The weight per bushel is generally reduced, being 57.1 pounds on the average, against 57.8 pounds last year. The lowest State average, 54 pounds, is for Ohio, always a large, and sometimes our largest, wheat State. Though Ohio suffered worst from adverse weather conditions, other States in its neighborhood, from Kentucky and Indiana west to Kansas, were similarly affected. Quality of grain poor, also in the spring wheat States; quite satisfactory, however, in California.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE OATS CROP OF 1896.

The crop was generally poor, both in quantity and quality, and the weight per bushel—28.6 pounds on the average—was low. But three or four States, mostly northeastern, report a good crop. Injuries resulted from many causes, the more important being drought during the early summer and heavy rains about harvest time, in addition to the usual insect and other pests. Prices are generally reported low. In many places the grain was not threshed, but fed in the straw. The quantity available for shipment is, therefore, not large.

## GENERAL NOTES.

The winter has been milder than the average, and the snowfall, though deficient, has been more satisfactory than the winter preceding. Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, and adjoining States to a less degree, report considerable injury to growing grain by freezes and thaws, but from the rest of the country there is little complaint.

## CROP REPORT FOR APRIL, 1897.

## CONDITION OF WINTER GRAIN.

## Wheat and Rye.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for April 1 makes the average condition of winter wheat 81.4, against 90.5 in December, 77.1 last April, and 81.4 at the same date in 1895. Leading winter-wheat States show averages as follows: Pennsylvania, 96; Ohio, 83; Michigan, 85; Indiana, 65; Illinois, 40; Missouri, 60; Kansas, 80; California, 99. The average rye condition was 88.9, against 82.9 last year.

The condition of the soil at time of seeding was favorable throughout the country, only a few scattered counties reporting it too dry or too wet; so that by December 1 a crop nearly standard was indicated. The falling off since December—greatest in Illinois, but strongly shown in every neighboring State, and making an average of 18 per cent. for the whole country—is due to the sharp freezes of early winter. Snow covering was ample in the Rocky Mountain States and westward, but everywhere to the east it was scanty. The deficiency caused little damage along the Atlantic Slope, where the winter was mild, and in that region the favorable early indications continue, no important wheat State there showing a condition under 95. As usual, wheat seems to have been more sensitive to the unfavorable winter than rye. Injuries, usually slight, by the Hessian fly are reported from several counties of Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, and there is also mention of this pest in one or two counties of Virginia and Missouri; but the rest of the country seems to have been free from it.

A year ago the lowest winter-wheat condition was reported from Ohio, where the damage then shown was not recovered by harvest time. In April, 1897, the center of low condition is found in Illinois, where the crop is not only below average everywhere, but is reported a total failure in many counties. The only other States giving an average condition below 80 are the four—Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri—that border on Illinois. The same States report also a reduced condition for rye.

## Average Date of Seeding for Winter Wheat.

States.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
New York.....	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 16	Sept. 16	Sept. 21	Sept. 17
New Jersey.....	Sept. 30	Sept. 27	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Sept. 28
Pennsylvania.....	Sept. 16	Sept. 17	Sept. 16	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 15
Delaware.....	Oct. 7	Oct. 5	Oct. 18	Oct. 5	Oct. 5	Oct. 5
Maryland.....	Oct. 6	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Oct. 6	Oct. 7	Oct. 4
Virginia.....	Oct. 20	Oct. 14	Oct. 12	Oct. 12	Oct. 15	Oct. 11
North Carolina.....	Nov. 3	Oct. 20	Nov. 1	Nov. 3	Oct. 30	Oct. 22
South Carolina.....	Nov. 26	Oct. 16	Nov. 16	Nov. 20	Nov. 15	Nov. 21
Georgia.....	Nov. 15	Nov. 10	Nov. 10	Nov. 11	Nov. 12	Nov. 9
Alabama.....	Nov. 13	Nov. 7	Nov. 13	Nov. 7	Nov. 11	Nov. 12
Mississippi.....	Oct. 25	Oct. 23	Oct. 28	Oct. 26	Nov. 15	.....
Texas.....	Nov. 4	Oct. 27	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Nov. 5	Oct. 20
Arkansas.....	Oct. 26	Oct. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 23	Oct. 26	Oct. 20
Tennessee.....	Oct. 20	Oct. 12	Oct. 19	Oct. 28	Oct. 22	Oct. 19
West Virginia.....	Oct. 2	Oct. 6	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	Oct. 7	Oct. 1
Kentucky.....	Oct. 13	Oct. 11	Oct. 6	Oct. 6	Oct. 14	Oct. 8
Ohio.....	Sept. 23	Sept. 24	Sept. 24	Sept. 23	Sept. 24	Sept. 23
Michigan.....	Sept. 14	Sept. 15	Sept. 17	Sept. 17	Sept. 17	Sept. 16
Indiana.....	Sept. 17	Sept. 24	Sept. 23	Sept. 24	Oct. 7	Sept. 25
Illinois.....	Sept. 23	Sept. 27	Sept. 26	Sept. 25	Sept. 27	Sept. 27
Missouri.....	Oct. 3	Sept. 30	Sept. 29	Sept. 26	Sept. 29	Sept. 28
Kansas.....	Oct. 3	Oct. 5	Oct. 9	Oct. 9	Oct. 16	Oct. 9
Oregon.....	Nov. 1	Oct. 2	Oct. 22	Oct. 21	Oct. 25	Oct. 18
California.....	Dec. 24	Dec. 25	Dec. 13	Dec. 18	Dec. 17	Dec. 18

## Condition of Wheat and Rye April 1 for the Four Years, 1894-1897.

States.	1894		1895		1896		1897	
	Wheat.	Rye.	Wheat.	Rye.	Wheat.	Rye.	Wheat.	Rye.
New York.....	99	98	92	97	93	91	90	98
New Jersey.....	98	100	92	95	61	75	100	97
Pennsylvania.....	98	97	92	89	64	78	96	95
Delaware.....	95	99	85	..	82	76	96	..
Maryland.....	91	100	89	90	67	73	100	97
Virginia.....	88	95	89	88	61	66	96	97
North Carolina.....	75	85	85	90	84	81	96	96
South Carolina.....	72	84	90	92	90	91	95	95
Georgia.....	81	89	69	87	94	96	99	95
Alabama.....	81	77	79	..	90	90	93	97
Mississippi.....	80	..	70	..	95	98	80	..
Texas.....	84	88	57	82	96	83	99	97
Arkansas.....	95	86	82	91	86	96	92	93
Tennessee.....	96	83	81	84	83	77	90	92
West Virginia.....	96	100	85	99	60	64	99	97
Kentucky.....	83	88	86	86	70	66	89	93
Ohio.....	90	91	86	89	56	73	83	84
Michigan.....	83	90	78	83	82	89	85	87
Indiana.....	90	93	83	95	77	87	65	76
Illinois.....	87	96	87	96	81	90	40	76
Missouri.....	88	91	89	84	75	80	60	76
Kansas.....	72	80	53	67	88	91	80	90
Oregon.....	95	100	94	98	99	96	87	90
California.....	87	96	54	100	91	90	99	99
Average.....	86.7	94.4	81.4	87.0	77.1	82.9	81.4	88.9

*Report of European Agent.*

**Great Britain.**—While the season is practically two weeks in advance of the date, owing to mild weather, field work and spring sowings are far in arrears, owing to the persistent rain which has fallen throughout the month. There is complaint of rust prevailing to a limited extent in some of the eastern counties, and excessive wet has produced undue development of stalk in autumn-sown wheats.

**France.**—There has been much rain during the month, and arrears of field work have not been, and cannot now be, made up. It is estimated that the wheat area will not exceed 16½ million acres, a shortage of, approximately, three-quarters of a million acres. It is reported also that the winter wheat is not looking well, and that an average yield will not be reached.

**Holland and Belgium.**—Crop conditions are not quite so favorable this month as last. Rain has not only interfered with spring sowings, but has also deteriorated the condition of autumn-sown wheats.

**Germany, Spain, Italy, and Roumania.**—All reports from these countries are favorable. Winter-wheat condition much improved.

**Austria-Hungary.**—The heavy rains of the month have laid the fields bare of snow, and it is not thought that the fears of last month as to damage from frost will be justified. The ground is very wet, particularly in the southern Hungarian provinces, but the condition of winter wheat is reported to be excellent and promising a large harvest.

**Russia.**—Mild weather and seasonable rains have allowed the extensive resowings necessary to be pushed forward satisfactorily in the south. The central plains are still snow-covered.

**Asia Minor.**—Barley and wheat look very well. Wheat area has been increased sufficiently, it is said, to result, under favorable conditions, in a materially increased export.

## CROP REPORT FOR MAY, 1897.

## CONDITION OF WINTER GRAIN.

**Wheat.**—The May returns of the Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of winter wheat show a decline of 1.2 points from the April average, being 80.2, against 81.4 last month and 82.7 in May, 1896.

The April and May conditions of winter wheat, in the principal States of production, from 1892 to 1897, inclusive, are as follows:

States.	1892		1893		1894		1895		1896		1897	
	April.	May.	April.	May.	April.	May.	April.	May.	April.	May.	April.	May.
New York.....	87	95	88	88	90	95	92	95	93	85	90	98
New Jersey.....	89	95	100	101	98	95	92	91	61	71	100	98
Pennsylvania.....	84	85	87	88	98	90	92	93	64	64	95	96
Delaware.....	87	91	95	100	95	95	85	..	82	93	98	16
Maryland.....	88	90	89	97	91	93	89	93	67	77	100	102
Virginia.....	79	86	87	85	88	84	89	95	61	71	95	99
North Carolina..	85	94	90	93	75	75	85	89	84	90	98	98
South Carolina..	93	94	98	94	72	72	80	89	60	90	95	98
Georgia.....	90	95	94	94	81	76	69	70	94	98	99	98
Texas.....	89	91	100	74	84	82	57	55	96	98	99	98
Arkansas.....	80	91	100	101	95	94	82	86	86	89	92	93
Tennessee.....	78	80	83	91	98	70	81	90	83	93	90	93
West Virginia...	77	86	75	88	93	93	85	85	60	63	99	100
Kentucky.....	83	90	83	88	83	81	86	92	70	77	89	92
Ohio.....	71	75	87	88	90	90	86	85	56	55	83	82
Michigan.....	88	84	74	71	83	83	78	78	82	90	85	81
Indiana.....	78	85	82	79	90	90	83	87	77	85	65	61
Illinois.....	82	86	72	62	87	89	87	90	81	90	40	37
Missouri.....	72	74	76	72	88	83	89	90	75	81	60	54
Kansas.....	77	80	62	51	72	75	53	48	88	96	80	78
Oregon.....	98	97	99	99	95	95	86	102	99	100	87	95
California.....	99	94	67	77	87	52	94	97	91	100	99	97
General av'ge.	81.2	84	77.4	75.3	86.7	81.4	81.4	82.9	77.1	82.7	81.4	80.3

As reported in April, the worst injuries from freezing and deficient snow are in Illinois, though the bordering States, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri, report severe winter injury, and the States bordering these, Ohio, Michigan, Nebraska, and Kansas, show reduced condition figures. Over the country elsewhere the condition is unusually good, being practically normal east of the Alleghenies, and quite high also in the South and on the Pacific Slope.

**Barley.**—Winter barley is nowhere largely raised, and there is very little of it in the territory where wheat suffered worst. Its average condition is therefore high—96.4 this year, against 89.2 in 1896, and 94 in 1895, at same date. Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan show the lowest condition, while New York has 92 and the Pacific States 97 to 99.

**Rye.**—As usual, this grain stood the winter better than wheat. Its average condition is 88, against 88.9 in April and 87.7 in May last year. In the chief producing States the figures are as follows: Pennsylvania, 93; Wisconsin, 74; New York, 97; Illinois, 70; Iowa, 83; Michigan, 90. The lowest figures are found in the same States giving the lowest wheat conditions, but are considerably less depressed.

## COTTON.

The extent of the proposed breadth already planted on the 1st day of May was 81.9, against 87.9 per cent. last year and 88.3 per cent. usually planted at this date. In the northern part of the cotton belt planting has been greatly retarded by the late season and heavy rains. This is less the case toward the Gulf, while in Texas planting is further advanced this year than usual.

The returns of correspondents in relation to contemplated acreage, as compared with the acreage last year, which are simply indicative of correspondents' views as to the intention of planters in

respect of area to be planted, indicate an increase along the whole line; but one State, relatively unimportant, furnished an exception, the highest individual figures being found in Texas and the Territories adjoining it.

Much of the early cotton was killed by the frosts, making replanting necessary, and damage by cutworms and cotton lice is reported from Arkansas and Texas.

The following table shows the state of the cotton crop:

	Cotton				Cotton		
	Proport'n of Proposed Crop Area	Proport'n Usually Planted	Contem- plated Area for 1897 (P. Ct. of 1896).		Proport'n of Proposed Crop Area	Proport'n Usually Planted	Contem- plated Area for 1897 (P. Ct. of 1896).
	Already Planted May 1.	by May 1 (in an Average Year).			Already Planted May 1.	by May 1 (in an Average Year).	
Virginia.....	31	56	95	Texas.....	88	85	109
North Carolina..	74	80	108	Arkansas.....	75	80	104
South Carolina..	80	93	103	Tennessee.....	58	81	105
Georgia.....	82	95	103	Missouri.....	45	70	102
Florida.....	90	98	101	Oklahoma.....	80	76	170
Alabama.....	85	92	104	Indian Terr'ty..	80	80	119
Mississippi.....	80	92	102				
Louisiana.....	86	90	102	Total....	81.9	88.8	105.4

#### Report of European Agent.

**Great Britain.**—The month opened with excessive rain, followed by cold northeast winds, drying the ground rapidly and retarding vegetation—by no means an evil. The month closes with sunshine and higher temperatures. Farm work is not seriously in arrears, and the condition of winter sowings is good. Short capital has forced English wheat upon the market with disappointing results in price. Returns of last year's hay crop are now issued. Aggregate for Great Britain, 6,684,000 tons, against 7,676,000 tons the year before.

**France.**—Last month's report as to short acreage is confirmed by official authority. The weather during April has been characterized by excessive moisture and blighting winds. Though it is too early in the season to speak accurately, the wheat crop is generally expected to fall from sixteen to twenty million bushels under last year.

**Germany.**—The favorable weather of March has been continued through April, and winter cereals are reported to have come up well and regularly. In some parts of Prussia, however, excessive moisture has retarded spring sowings and deteriorated growing plants.

**Noruden.**—The preliminary official summary of last year's crops has been issued, and the figures are as follows: Wheat, 4,527,875 bushels; rye, 23,283,150 bushels; barley, 13,944,700 bushels; oats, 54,356,225 bushels; potatoes, 61,684,650 bushels.

**Spain.**—Crops developing unusually well; weather very favorable.

**Italy.**—Growing crops are strong and healthy, notwithstanding excessive rains.

**Austria.**—Wheat is too far advanced for the time of year, and growing too luxuriantly. The wheat crop of last year is officially estimated at 42,631,000 bushels, an average of 16.2 bushels to the acre.

**Hungary.**—The favorable conditions of last month continue, and the crops are growing, if anything, too fast, with a tendency to undue development of stalk. Spring seeding has been accomplished under the best possible conditions.

**Russia.**—Reports are to hand this month only from the southern provinces. These are very favorable both as to the condition of winter wheat and the opportunities for spring sowings.

**India.**—The Viceroy's cables to London inform us that this year again there will not be any Indian wheat for export.

### CROP REPORT FOR JUNE, 1897.

#### CROP CONDITIONS.

**Wheat.**—The report for June 1, consolidated from the returns of township, county, and State correspondents of the Department, makes the acreage of winter wheat at present growing but 94.6 per cent. of that harvested last year. In December the reported percentage was 105.2, the falling off in State percentages being most noteworthy where the crop was worst winter-killed, thus indicating abandonment on an extensive scale. Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri make most frequent report of fields plowed up for corn, oats, or spring wheat, though adjoining States share in the same loss. The total abandonment reported is 10.1 per cent. of the area sown in 1896, leaving a net aggregate acreage of 21,562,000. Kentucky, Missouri, and Kansas and all States north of these, report a diminished acreage, falling to 78 per cent. in Iowa and Wisconsin, and to 51 per cent. in Illinois, while all the States outside, with no important exception but Oregon, report an increase, which rises quite high in many of the far Western States.

The average condition of winter wheat, now 78.5, has fallen 1.7 points during May, but is 0.6 point higher than in June, in 1896. The area from Kentucky, Missouri, and Kansas northward is characterized by low condition throughout; falling to 79 in Michigan, 60 in Indiana, 55 in Iowa, 54 in Wisconsin, 45 in Missouri, and 38 in Illinois. Many counties in the last-named State will hardly recover the seed sown, and the crop is practically a failure over large parts of this area. To the eastward the condition is remarkably high, being in every wheat State but Virginia above the normal. In the rest of the country, with the important exception of California, the crop is doing well. April and May in the latter State were both exceptionally dry, and the growth was badly injured.

The acreage of spring wheat is 110 per cent. of last year's, no important State failing to show an increase, which is especially marked in those where losses of winter wheat were most severe. The better price last winter encouraged more extensive sowings, and many winter-wheat fields were plowed up and set in spring grain. Aggregate spring acreage, 13,007,000.

The average condition of spring wheat is 80.6 against 80.9 a year ago. It is worst damaged in California, where the severe drought reduces the figures to 61. The general wet weather at sowing time, with subsequent local frosts or bugs or drought, has brought the percentage down to 72 in Illinois and 73 in Michigan and South Dakota. The same causes have impaired the crop to a less degree in other important States, Nebraska being 89, North Dakota 91, and Minnesota 94.

Total wheat acreage, winter and spring, 34,589,000, against 34,619,000 last year, a reduction of 0.1 per cent. Average condition of all wheat, 82.7, against 87.6 in June last year.

*Oats.*—Area, 93.3 per cent. of that sown in 1896, the reduction being most noteworthy from Michigan to Tennessee, in Iowa, and in Kansas. Cause of decrease, low price of oats last season and unfavorable weather at planting time. Average condition, 89; last June, 88.3, and 84.3 in 1896. Condition best in the Gulf and Rocky Mountain States, but good in the Northern States generally, except Michigan, the Dakotas, Montana, and Idaho. Too wet when sown, almost throughout the country; growth much retarded by the late season, to which are added several local complaints of frost and chinch-bugs. In Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and adjacent States the crop has suffered from dry as well as from cold weather in May.

*Barley.*—Acreage, 92.2 per cent. of last year's; chief reduction along the Northern border from New York and Ohio to North Dakota. Cause of decline, low prices and late wet spring, as in case of oats. In both grains a low acreage and a low condition appear in many instances in the same State. Average condition, 87.4; last June, 88. Greatest falling off in California, where it is ascribed to extreme dry weather in April, and in South Dakota, where late frosts helped to injure it. The Great Lake States also show reduced condition, owing to the unfavorable season. Prospect good in Colorado and northwestward.

*Rye.*—The rye acreage is considerably reduced in the great central region included by Ohio, Tennessee, Missouri, and Minnesota. Outside of this region to the east, south, and west, there is little change from last year; all States, with unimportant exceptions, exceeding in their percentage the general average for the country, 83. In Missouri and Kansas more live-stock feed is now grown at the expense of the rye crop. The condition is lowest in Wisconsin and Illinois, but is low in all States from Indiana to the Dakotas. It is highest in Texas, Oklahoma, and some Eastern States. General average, 89.9, against 85.2 in June, 1896. Besides being retarded by the cold weather in different parts of the country, the crop has been injured by grasshoppers in Michigan, and by the army-worm in Iowa.

*Cotton.*—The acreage shows a general increase, Mississippi and Florida being the only States reporting an area less than last year. Average percentage for the country, 103.5, making a total of 24,061,000 acres, as compared with 23,772,000 in 1896.

In Georgia, 23 counties report a decrease of 34 per cent., and in Florida 24 counties a decrease of 17 per cent. In the Sea Island cotton acreage, while the South Carolina reports show a 5 per cent. increase.

Condition very low throughout and almost uniform: Tennessee's 77, Mississippi's 76, and Oklahoma's 72 being the only exceptional figures. Average for the country, 83.5, against 97.2 at the same date last year. The crop is everywhere from one to three weeks late. The weather during May has been cold and unfavorable to growth. This and damage by insects have made replanting necessary in many localities. The stands are irregular and poor, although as a general thing the crop has been well worked and is free from grass. A large number of counties in Texas send more favorable reports, promising a fair yield. The use of fertilizers in Alabama and the Atlantic States is greater than ever.

*Weather.*—Throughout the country east of the Rocky Mountains the spring has been cold and late; in the northeastern States too wet, but in the South generally too dry, while in some Western States the early part of the spring was too wet and the latter part too dry. Speaking generally for this region, the season is about two weeks late.

#### FOREIGN AGRICULTURE.

*Canada.*—Reports from the consular officers of the United States in Manitoba and western Ontario indicate good crops of both winter and spring grain. The spring acreage in the Winnipeg consular district is about 15 per cent. greater than last year, while crops are ten days earlier. Reports from eastern Ontario and Quebec are less favorable.

*Argentina.*—A statement of exports, showing the effect of the shortness of the chief cereal crops, is communicated by the United States Minister. From this it appears that during the first quarter of the current year there were exported only 53,798 tons of wheat and 146,778 tons of corn, against 267,079 and 313,438 tons, respectively, during the corresponding quarter of 1896, the export of wheat being reduced by about 80 per cent. The export of flour—14,564 tons, chiefly to Brazil—is somewhat increased, as is also that of linseed, now amounting to 127,122 tons. It is thought that the area sown in wheat this year will be smaller than last year's acreage.

#### Report of European Agent.

Cold winds have blown over the whole of Europe, and fruit prospects have been damaged by frost in Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Holland, and Belgium. The British apple crop will be below average, and vines, as well as fruit trees, have suffered in France. The following particulars are given for the different countries:

*Great Britain.*—Warm rains at end of May. Plant growths in good condition.

*France.*—Field crops improved during last week in May. Estimates as to the shortage in wheat, due partly to reduced area, range from 55,000,000 down to 35,000,000 bushels, and favorable conditions up to harvest will reduce this deficit.

*Germany.*—Mild weather came earlier than in France, and growing crops are in good condition. In Prussia wheat, winter rye, and barley were officially reported on May 15 as from good to average, and spring rye was rated somewhat higher.

*Sweden and Denmark.*—Average crops of wheat and rye predicted.

*Spain.*—Owing to cold winds during May, the wheat crop is not expected to be up to the average.

*Italy.*—Frost and snow have been continuous in the northern provinces, and grain in the southern plains is damaged by rust and stain, due to persistent rains.

*Austria-Hungary.*—Heavy rains have caused rust and undue growth of stalk, particularly on the Danube. Reports from Bohemia are generally favorable.

*Roumania and Bulgaria.*—Wheat in promising condition. Barley spotted by rain over considerable districts in Roumania.

*Russia.*—Although crop prospects in the southern provinces were much improved by rains during the last week in May, the crop in Bessarabia and neighboring southwestern governments is expected to be below average, owing to the previous drought. In Poland not more than half a crop is expected, owing to cold and snow.

## CROP REPORT FOR JULY, 1897.

**Corn.**—The consolidated returns from the State, county, and township correspondents indicate a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the acreage of corn as compared with that of last year. This estimate, which is preliminary, represents a decrease of about 1,000,000 acres, the estimated area under corn now standing at 80,466,061 acres. Only ten States show an increased area devoted to this crop, as against thirty-four reporting a decrease. While those reporting an increase include such important corn-producing States as Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas, Ohio and Michigan each report a shrinkage of 6 per cent., Indiana one of 4 per cent., and Iowa no less than 8 per cent., reductions in acreage that far outweigh the increase in any important corn State except Texas.

The average condition of corn is 82.8, or 0.5 points lower than in July of last year. The averages in the principal States are as follows: Ohio, 76; Michigan, 80; Indiana, 83; Illinois, 82; Iowa, 75; Missouri, 82; Kansas, 80; Nebraska, 82; Texas, 101; Tennessee, 90; Kentucky, 87.

Reports from correspondents in the above-mentioned States may be summarized as follows: In Ohio the crop is nearly two weeks later than usual, and the stand is not first-rate; much of it, indeed, is very small. The final outcome, however, will depend largely upon the weather from this time on. In Michigan complaint is of too much rain at planting time and a very small growth for this time of year. In Indiana corn is described in many reports as having a poor stand on the ground and as being small and backward. Recent warm weather, however, bids fair to revolutionize its condition during the present month. In Illinois growth has been retarded by cool weather and also by cutworms, but the recent hot spell is reported as having wrought a marvelous change. From Iowa come similar reports of a late season, but the conditions are said to be improving. While adverse conditions have prevailed in Missouri and Kansas, the reports are encouraging. In Nebraska there is general complaint of a poor stand, but conditions are reported to have very greatly improved in the last half of June. In Texas dry, hot winds have done some damage, but recent rains have proved exceedingly beneficial. In East Tennessee the growth is small and irregular, and rain is needed. In Kentucky the conditions vary, rain being needed in most localities, while in a few others the ground is too wet for cultivation.

## July Condition of Corn for Ten Years in Ten Leading States.

States.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Texas.....	95	98	90	95	95	89	94	118	39	101
Tennessee.....	98	92	90	96	92	92	89	96	90	90
Kentucky.....	97	90	87	95	93	90	90	96	97	87
Ohio.....	96	81	85	93	80	93	92	91	106	76
Indiana.....	95	81	94	95	72	96	96	95	111	88
Illinois.....	93	82	97	96	70	92	99	92	98	82
Iowa.....	89	95	95	94	75	96	100	105	94	75
Missouri.....	91	92	98	88	75	92	101	109	81	92
Kansas.....	99	97	96	82	81	93	96	104	102	90
Nebraska.....	91	95	91	90	84	94	96	95	108	82
United States (average)...	93.0	90.3	93.1	92.8	81.1	93.2	95.0	99.3	92.4	82.9

**Wheat.**—The condition of winter wheat, 81.2, is 2.7 points higher than last month and 5.6 points higher than in July of last year. The percentages by States are: New York, 102; Pennsylvania, 101; Maryland, 110; Virginia, 110; Kentucky, 101; Ohio, 88; Michigan, 78; Indiana, 65; Illinois, 40; Missouri, 52; Kansas, 89; Texas, 112; California, 78; Washington, 105; Oregon, 92.

## June and July Condition of Winter Wheat in 1897, Compared with July Condition, 1894 to 1896, in the Principal Winter-Wheat States.

States.	1897 July.	1897 June.	1896. July.	1895. July.	1894. July.
Pennsylvania.....	101	102	70	88	96
Tennessee.....	110	100	80	86	74
Kentucky.....	101	94	64	85	88
Ohio.....	88	88	50	60	96
Michigan.....	78	79	73	69	92
Indiana.....	65	60	68	52	95
Illinois.....	40	88	80	50	94
States.	1897 July.	1897 June.	1896. July.	1895. July.	1894. July.
Missouri.....	52	45	75	68	91
Kansas.....	89	88	75	42	56
Oregon.....	92	100	95	95	97
California.....	78	73	100	82	51
United States (av.)	81.2	78.5	75.6	65.8	88.9

The condition of spring wheat, 81.2, is 1.6 points higher than last month, but 2.1 points lower than in July of last year. The principal State averages are as follows: Minnesota, 95; Wisconsin, 91; Iowa, 86; Kansas, 90; Nebraska, 82; South Dakota, 85; North Dakota, 95; Washington, 95; Oregon, 90.

## June and July Condition of Spring Wheat in 1897, Compared with July Condition, 1894 to 1896, in the Principal Spring-Wheat States.

States.	1897 July.	1897 June.	1896. July.	1895. July.	1894. July.
Wisconsin.....	91	90	97	98	95
Minnesota.....	95	94	88	112	74
Iowa.....	86	90	96	109	78
Nebraska.....	92	89	90	80	40
States.	1897 July.	1897 June.	1896. July.	1895. July.	1894. July.
South Dakota.....	85	78	99	112	44
North Dakota.....	95	91	96	102	68
United States (av.)	91.2	89.6	93.3	102.2	68.4

The average condition of spring and winter wheat combined, 84.9, is 1.5 points higher than that of the corresponding period of last year. The reports with regard to winter wheat in New York are, on the whole, excellent, the last month having been exceedingly favorable. From Pennsylvania they indicate a full normal crop. In Maryland the weather has been very favorable, and the crop prospects are very good. In Virginia the harvest is practically over; the crop has been secured in good condition, and, so far as reported, is of unusually good quality. In Kentucky the crop is said to be the best in years. In Ohio the crop has matured finely nearly all over the State, and the quality of the wheat is reported as excellent. In Michigan the conditions have been less favorable, the entire stand being, with very few exceptions, thin on the ground. In Indiana the quality of the wheat is said to be very fine, and promising a heavy average weight per bushel. Measured by bushels, however, it will not

be more than two-thirds of an average crop. In Illinois an improvement during the month is reported, and the quality of the grain harvested promises to be very fine. In Missouri the crop has headed out better than was expected a month ago. In Kansas no material change of condition is reported. In Texas the weather conditions have been favorable except quite locally. In California harvesting is now under full headway, the conditions having greatly improved during the month of June. In Washington and Oregon the conditions are greatly improved, but in the latter State more rain is needed to insure a normal yield.

In regard to spring wheat, the crop seems to have held its own in Wisconsin very well, notwithstanding unfavorable conditions. In Minnesota the conditions have been, in the main, unfavorable, but less so in the Red River Valley than in other sections. The Iowa crop has been unfavorably affected by cold and dry weather. In Nebraska the conditions have been improved by recent rains, and are, on the whole, very good. The same is true in North Dakota.

The percentage of the 1896 crop of wheat now on hand is 5.46.

**Oats.**—The average condition of the oat crop, 87.5, is 8.8 points lower than in July, 1896, but is only a small fraction of 1 per cent. lower than the average July condition for the last ten years. While some of the largest oat-producing States report high averages of condition—New York having 94, Pennsylvania 91, Indiana 95, Wisconsin 90, and Minnesota 96—Iowa, the leading oat-producing State of the country, has an average of only 84. Illinois has 81, Kansas 81, and Nebraska 88.

**Rye.**—The average condition of winter rye, 86, is 11.2 points higher than in July of last year, and also exceeds any July average since 1889. The averages of the two principal winter-rye producing States—New York and Pennsylvania—are 99 and 98, respectively. The average condition of spring rye, 90, is 8.6 points lower than the exceptionally high average of July, 1896. The average of this crop is determined largely by that of the State of Wisconsin, which produces about one-half of the entire crop of the country. The average for spring and winter rye combined is 88.4.

**Barley.**—The condition of barley is 83.5, or 0.4 point higher than at this time last year. California, Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin, the four States of principal production, have averages of 84, 93, 94, and 86, respectively.

**Irish Potatoes.**—This crop is one of the most difficult to estimate closely, owing to the large proportion raised on small patches of ground. From the consolidated returns received from correspondents, the acreage for the present year appears to be 91.6 per cent. of that of 1896, a decrease of 8.4 per cent. This shrinkage is general, Nebraska being the only State with any considerable acreage devoted to this crop that shows an increase. There is an apparent reduction in New York of 46,000 acres, or 12 per cent.; in Pennsylvania, of 25,000 acres, or 13 per cent.; in Ohio, of 21,000 acres, or 11 per cent.; in Michigan, of 38,000 acres, or 16 per cent. In point of condition, also, the crop at this time compares unfavorably with that at the corresponding period of last year, the present average being 87.8, against 99. The present condition, it may be stated, is lower than the July average in a long series of years, Ohio and Illinois standing at 81, Pennsylvania at 87, and New York at 88. The most favorable reports from among the States of principal production are those from Iowa and Nebraska, which indicate averages of 93 and 94, respectively.

**Wool.**—The returns relative to the fleeces sheared in the fall of 1896 and the spring of 1897 make the average weight for the entire country 5.8 pounds. In 1896 and 1894 the average was 5.3 pounds; in 1895 it was 5.6 pounds, and in 1896, 5.7 pounds.

**Cotton.**—The average condition of cotton is 86, as compared with 83.5 for the last month, and 92.5 in July, 1896. The averages by States are shown in the following table:

June and July Condition of Cotton in 1897, Compared with July Condition, 1893 to 1896.

States.	—1897—					—1897—				
	July.	June.	1896.	1895.	1894.	July.	June.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Virginia.....	87	87	87	100	87	83	87	80	76	99
North Carolina.....	90	84	100	74	91	81	88	100	98	97
South Carolina.....	86	87	98	84	88	83	80	77	107	92
Georgia.....	85	84	94	88	78	88	85	90	90	81
Florida.....	80	90	90	93	93	98	82	72	62	..
Alabama.....	85	81	98	83	87	80	85	100	..	..
Mississippi.....	81	76	100	88	88	80	83	85	100	..
Louisiana.....	89	84	100	77	94	84	86.0	83.5	82.5	82.3
U. S. (av'ge).....						82.7	80.6	82.3	82.5	83.5

In North Carolina the plant is small and from two to three weeks late. In South Carolina also it is small and the stand not very good. In the last-mentioned State it is also reported as in the grass somewhat. In Georgia the stand is fairly good, but the average condition has been reduced very materially by the late spring and dry weather. In Alabama the crop is reported as very backward; plants are small, but generally healthy, and beginning to need rain. From Mississippi also come reports that the growth is late and small, but generally healthy; the prospects have greatly improved in the few localities in which rain has fallen. In Louisiana the crop is late and has stood the intense heat remarkably well; here, also, recent rains have proved very beneficial. In Arkansas cool nights and dry weather have had their ill effects; the plant is generally backward and rather small. The Tennessee crop is suffering from drought, except along the Mississippi bottom. In Oklahoma the cool, wet spring, together with too much rain during June, has injured the crop. In Indian Territory similar unfavorable weather conditions have kept the growth backward and in some places weakly. In Texas rain was needed when the reports were sent in; in some counties hot, dry weather is reported as having materially reduced the prospective yield.

**Tobacco.**—The tobacco acreage shows a falling-off of 21.5 per cent. as compared with last year. The shrinkage in Kentucky amounts to nearly 70,000 acres, the causes assigned being the scarcity of plants, the prevailing low prices, and the fear of worms. Tennessee reports a reduction of 13,000 acres, and North Carolina one of nearly 30,000 acres. In the last-mentioned State anticipated low prices are given as the reason for the reduced acreage. In point of condition, also, the tobacco crop on July 1 compared very unfavorably with the condition at the corresponding period of last year, the averages being 78.5 and 91.5, respectively.

#### FOREIGN AGRICULTURE.

**Canada.**—United States Consul M. M. Duffie, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, reports continued good prospects for large crops of wheat, oats, and barley in his consular district. There is an increased area under grain, and crops are several days earlier than last year. No present demand for field laborers.

Reports indicate that in spite of a cold, wet season through the spring and through the early part of June the winter wheat and hay crops of western Ontario are good. Spring crops are so backward that in the Stratford district no forecast could be made, but in the Amherstburg district rye and oats promised a large yield and corn was looking fine.



*Report of European Agent.*

**Great Britain.**—June has been very favorable to crops, and the yield of wheat, though below average, will be better than was anticipated at the beginning of the month. The hay crop has been gathered under good conditions, and Great Britain will probably not have to import hay this year.

**France.**—The month has been favorable, but short sowings in the spring and adverse climatic conditions up to June give a pessimistic color to reports. It may be taken as certain that the wheat crop will not equal last year's, but reports are conflicting as to the probable amount of the shortage.

**Germany.**—Severe storms have "laid" the wheat in limited areas, but, according to general report, growing crops throughout the entire country are in fine condition.

**Belgium, Holland, and Denmark.**—The fine weather of the month has much advanced the condition of growing crops.

**Spain.**—Growing crops in good condition, and a better harvest than last year's confidently expected.

**Italy.**—Some excess of moisture is complained of in the north, but the average condition of growing crops is good.

**Austria-Hungary.**—Climatic conditions favorable during June, but an average crop not expected, owing to short spring seedings. The Hungarian wheat crop is not likely to exceed 120,000,000 bushels.

**Russia.**—In the southern districts there has been great excess of rain. In the north drought has materially affected the prospects over wide areas. Reports are good from the Caucasus, and those from Poland are more favorable than a month ago.

## CROP REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1897.

## CROP CONDITIONS.

**Corn.**—The consolidated returns from the Department's State, county, and township correspondents indicate an improvement of 1.3 points in the condition of corn during the month of July, the average having risen from 82.9 to 84.2. This average is 11.8 points lower than at the corresponding period last year, and 3 points lower than the August average for the last ten years. There is a more or less decided improvement in nearly all the principal corn-producing States, Kansas, with a decline of 20 points during the month, being the most notable exception.

*August Condition of Corn in Ten Leading States.*

States.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Texas.....	76	93	94	75	83	113	38	83
Tennessee.....	72	96	92	86	100	110	96	90
Kentucky.....	67	95	90	86	80	113	102	92
Ohio.....	66	93	81	85	79	89	105	85
Indiana.....	70	88	74	79	88	100	105	92
Illinois.....	71	88	73	81	75	106	106	93
Iowa.....	85	90	79	102	45	107	103	78
Missouri.....	72	87	83	95	82	115	85	87
Kansas.....	43	88	81	82	49	90	109	70
Nebraska.....	69	89	80	84	33	76	108	84
- United States (average).....	73.3	90.8	82.5	87.0	69.1	102.5	96.0	84.2

Reports from correspondents in the ten States included in the foregoing table are as follows: In Ohio the condition has steadily improved, the weather having been unusually favorable, especially during the latter part of the month. In Indiana, where, as in Ohio, there is an improvement of 9 points, the month has been almost uniformly favorable to corn growth: the heat has been intense, but there has been no deficiency of moisture. In Illinois corn is reported as having made almost phenomenal growth, the result being seen in an improvement of 11 points. The reports from Iowa are less favorable, owing to drought and hot winds in the southern part of the State; prospects are not favorable for more than about three-fourths of a crop. In Missouri the crop has lost 5 points, owing to excessive heat and the lack of rain. The same causes have operated with most serious effect in Kansas, as shown in the decline from 90 to 70. In the adjoining State of Nebraska there has been a generous rainfall, accompanied by intense heat, and the condition of the crop has risen from 82 to 84. In Tennessee conditions have continued favorable. The conditions in Kentucky are somewhat uneven; but taking the State as a unit there is an improvement of 5 points. In Texas the long-continued drought has been almost as injurious as in Kansas, and the average condition has fallen from 101 to 83.

**Spring Wheat.**—The condition of spring wheat (86.7) is 4.5 points lower than last month, but 7.8 points higher than at the corresponding period of last year, and 4.5 points higher than the August average for the last ten years. There is a decline of 8 points in Minnesota, 11 in South Dakota, 5 in North Dakota, 2 in Iowa, 1 in Nebraska, and 15 in Kansas. On the other hand, Wisconsin reports an improvement of 2 points, and the reports from the Pacific Coast are exceptionally favorable, the condition in Washington having risen from 95 to 102, and in Oregon from 90 to 98.

The decline in the Northwestern States is reported upon as follows: In Minnesota an excess of rain, especially in the southwestern portion of the State, has ruined much of the crop, and in certain localities more or less damage has also been wrought by chinch-bugs and rust. In South Dakota almost every condition adverse to the natural development of the wheat crop is reported from one part of the State or another. This is also the case in North Dakota, drought and excessive moisture, hail, rust, and other unfavorable conditions having combined in different sections of the State to greatly reduce the general average.

**Spring Rye.**—The average condition of spring rye is 80.3, as compared with 90 last month, 88 on August 1, 1896, and 86.8, the August average for the last ten years. Over 90 per cent. of this crop is produced in four States—Wisconsin and Minnesota, each of which reports a decline of 1 point; Iowa, where there is a drop of 5 points, and Nebraska, which reports a gain of 8 points.

**Oats.**—The average condition of oats is 86, as compared with 87.5 last month, 77.3 on August 1, 1896, and 83.2, the August average for the last ten years. The conditions in the States of principal production are as follows: Iowa, 81, a decline of 3 points; Illinois, 80; Wisconsin, 92; Minnesota, 92;

New York, 94; Pennsylvania, 88; Ohio, 82; Indiana, 88; Michigan, 81; Nebraska, 95, a gain of 7 points, and Kansas, 81. Conditions, as compared with last month, do not differ materially, except as above noted. The consolidated returns indicate that about 10 per cent. of the oat crop of last year is still on hand. Both the actual amounts and the percentages are highest in the States of principal production.

**Barley.**—The average condition of barley is 87.5, as compared with 88.5 last month, 82.9 on August 1, 1896, and 85.8, the August average for the last ten years. In California the condition is 85, a gain of 1 point during the month; in Minnesota, 88, a decline of 7 points; in Iowa, 80, a decline of 5 points, and in Wisconsin, 87, an advance of 1 point. These four States produce considerably over two-thirds of the total crop, and their conditions practically determine the general average for the country.

**Buckwheat.**—The area in buckwheat is 4.8 per cent. less than that of last year, there being a shrinkage of 3 per cent. in New York and 5 per cent. in Pennsylvania, which two States produce about 70 per cent. of the entire crop of the country. The average condition is 94.9, as compared with 96 at the corresponding period of last year, and 91.4, the August average for the last ten years. The condition in New York is 90, and in Pennsylvania 98.

**Irish Potatoes.**—The average condition of Irish potatoes fell during July from 87.8 to 77.9, which latter figure is 16.9 points lower than on August 1, 1896, and 9.5 points lower than the August average for the last ten years. The decline in the States of principal production has been as follows: New York, 8 points; Pennsylvania, 5; Ohio, 22; Michigan, 12; Indiana, 33; Illinois, 10; Wisconsin, 5; Minnesota, 2; Iowa, 20; Nebraska, 12.

**Tobacco.**—The condition of tobacco, taking the country as a unit, is practically unchanged, the returns indicating 78.7 per cent. of a full crop, as compared with 78.5 per cent. last month, 86.5 per cent. on August 1, 1896, and 81.6 per cent., the August average for the last ten years. Beginning July 1 with the low average of 68, the Kentucky crop has further declined 3 points. Tennessee also has declined from 73 to 70, and Connecticut from 97 to 80. On the other hand, the crop of Virginia has advanced from 83 to 90, that of North Carolina from 86 to 92, that of Pennsylvania from 92 to 96, and that of Ohio from 83 to 84.

**Cotton.**—The cotton returns indicate an average condition of 86.9, as compared with 86 on July 1, 80.1 on August 1, 1896, and an August average of 86.1 for the last ten years. There has been a decided improvement in Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, where the conditions have advanced 10, 7, and 6 points, respectively. In the interior States and the lower Mississippi Valley the improvement is much less marked, and in Texas there is a decline of 10 points. The averages by States are shown in the following table:

*July and August Condition of Cotton in 1897, Compared with August Condition, 1893 to 1896.*

States.	1897		August			
	August.	July.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Virginia.....	99	87	86	81	96	88
North Carolina.....	97	90	93	74	95	84
South Carolina.....	92	86	88	81	95	75
Georgia.....	95	85	92	87	85	83
Florida.....	88	80	84	92	93	92
Alabama.....	88	85	93	81	94	79
Mississippi.....	85	81	78	83	97	81
Louisiana.....	90	89	70	71	96	89
Texas.....	78	88	69	71	85	72
Arkansas.....	90	88	65	80	96	89
Tennessee.....	84	80	89	89	94	83
Missouri.....	85	95	99	86	96	86
Oklahoma.....	86	82	95	..	93	..
Indian Territory.....	94	93	87	..	..	..
United States (average).....	86.9	86.0	80.1	77.9	91.8	80.4

The complaints from Texas are general, very few correspondents out of the large number who supplement their numerical statements with explanatory notes being able to report favorably on condition and prospects. In not a few counties the crop is said to be the poorest in many years, and in some districts the smallest ever known. The long-continued drought is the main cause of the very discouraging condition so generally reported from this State.

#### FOREIGN AGRICULTURE.

##### Canada.

A report from Mr. C. A. O'Connor, United States Consul at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, dated July 15, states that early crops in the southwestern part of that province were much injured by wet weather during the first half of June, which also prevented the planting of the usual area with potatoes. He gives the following particulars as to leading crops:

**Hay.**—Area average, yield average, and on improved dike lands 10 per cent. above. Haying ten days earlier than usual.

**Indian Corn for Ensilage and Other Green Fodder Crops.**—Acreage and appearance, 75 per cent.; indicated product a little more than half the average.

**Barley.**—Full average in area and condition.

**Oats and Other Grains.**—Area, 80 per cent. of average; appearance, 10 per cent.

**Potatoes.**—Area, 40; condition, 80 per cent.; indicated product less than one-third of average.

**Turnips.**—Area, average; condition, 80 per cent.

**Mangel-wurzel, Beets, Carrots, etc.**—Area and condition, 80 per cent. of average; indicated product, not quite two-thirds of average.

The crop report of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, issued on June 16, gives the following as the areas under the principal crops, expressed in acres: Wheat, 1,200,882; oats, 468,141; barley, 153,266; flax, 20,653; potatoes, 13,576; root crops, 6,130.

Corn, rye, and peas occupy only 5,357 acres, the area under corn being only 713 acres.

The wheat area exceeds the reduced acreage of last year by over 29 per cent. and is 14 per cent. greater than that of 1895, which was previously the year of the largest acreage. Oats are 3 per cent. and barley is very slightly below the record of that year.

Seeding was effected under good conditions, but the weather in May and the first week in June was not propitious. A favorable change had, however, much improved the crop prospects by the middle of the latter month, and a large crop of small grain is expected.

*Europe.*

No direct official statements are at hand respecting crops in Europe, but the best information that can be gleaned from private and indirectly from official sources indicates a considerable deficiency in the European wheat crop, while rye, which is the chief bread grain of eastern Europe, is also short; and this fact, as well as the deficiency in wheat itself, will tend to restrict the exportation of the latter from those European countries which usually have a surplus of that grain. As to non-European countries other than the United States, their aggregate contribution to the European supply will be materially affected by the fact that India, denuded by the famine, will have practically no wheat to export. The following particulars are gleaned for the different countries:

*Great Britain and Ireland.*—Returns from every county in England and from many districts in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, published by the "Agricultural Gazette" on July 26, indicated that the wheat crop would be considerably, oats and potatoes in a less degree, and barley only slightly, below the average. Hay was largely, peas considerably, and beans somewhat above. Turnips and mangel-wurzels were of more than average promise. Rains which fell during the third full week in July, after some of the returns were sent in, may have somewhat relieved the crops which had previously suffered from drought; but, varying from trivial showers in some districts to torrential downpours in others, their benefits were minimized, and wheat, favored by the high temperature and bright skies which, on the whole, prevailed through July, was the only cereal in which an improvement was noticeable. Barley, on the other hand, had suffered an unfavorable change in quality; and as part of it will be unfit for malting purposes, the returns, which make it nearly an average crop, must apparently be somewhat discounted.

Wheat harvest began in some of the southern and south midland counties during the week ending July 24, and was progressing favorably up to the end of the month; but taking the country as a whole, the bulk of the crop is harvested in August. The different cereals were ripening more nearly together than usual, thus threatening to put a somewhat heavy strain on the supply of farm labor.

*France.*—An official report puts the wheat crop at over average in 30, average in 40, and under average in 30 per cent. of the wheat districts, but it is not to be inferred from this statement that the crop is an average one, as the under-average districts embrace the whole east, where wheat is often the leading staple, while the over-average ones include considerable areas where it is not largely grown. Conservative commercial estimates put the total crop as low as 100,000,000 hectolitres, making it about one-seventh less than the heavy crop of 1896.

Reports up to near the end of July represent that the weather was unfavorable for harvesting, especially in the north. So far as the harvest has yet advanced, the results are said to be far from satisfactory, both as to quantity and quality, and do not tend to encourage any expectation that the crop will exceed the lower estimates.

*Germany.*—An official report dated July 15, in which the figure "1" denoted superior, "2" good, and "3" middling condition, puts winter wheat at 2.3, rye at 2.4, barley at 2.7, oats at 3, potatoes at 2.7, and hay at 2.6. Thus, none of the leading cereals are rated as "good." According to a report from Hamburg, rain was sadly interfering with harvesting operations. Barley was looking well, but the wet weather menaced its quality. Our consul at Bremen, writing early in July, reported indications that there would not be more than half the usual apple, pear, and plum crops in northern Germany this year.

*Russia.*—Advices from Nicolaieff of July 26 report an average yield of wheat, but the quality of spring wheat had suffered from hot weather, and much of it would be light. Rye was unsatisfactory in both quantity and quality. Barley was satisfactory in yield, but its color had suffered from the rains. Other mail advices from Russia speak unfavorably regarding the wheat and rye crops, the recent great heat having caused premature ripening.

*Austria-Hungary.*—Prices of wheat at Vienna are reported to be "the highest in ten years," and foreign wheat is being imported. The weather is wet.

*Belgium.*—The yield of wheat is reported as satisfactory, but that of rye deficient.

*Holland.*—The weather in the latter part of July was somewhat unfavorable for harvesting.

*Denmark.*—Advices from Copenhagen, dated July 27, stated that rye had suffered from storms, but wheat was a fair average crop and barley good. Weather unsettled.

*Rumania.*—The wheat crop is described as "very disappointing," and parcels of new grain received in London are said to show irregular and very poor quality.

*Bulgaria.*—According to reports for near the end of July, the wheat crop had suffered seriously from heavy rains.

*Other Countries.*

*India.*—Crop prospects were improved by rains in many districts, but in Bombay and Punjab much more rain was needed.

*Australia.*—Crop prospects in Victoria had been improved by rain, and, according to latest mail advices, were fairly good.

*Argentina.*—Telegraphic reports to London represent the weather as being favorable for the crops.

*CROP REPORTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1897.*

*Corn.*—The consolidated returns from the Department's State, county, and township correspondents show a decline in the condition of corn during the month of August of 4.9 points, the present average condition, 79.3, being 11.7 points lower than on September 1, 1896, and 3.3 points below the September average for the last ten years.

The principal State averages are as follows: Ohio, 84; Michigan, 88; Indiana, 82, a decline of 10 points; Illinois, 84, a decline of 9 points; Iowa, 70, a decline of 8 points; Missouri, 74, a decline of 13 points; Kansas, 61, a decline of 9 points; Nebraska, 87; Texas, 81; Tennessee, 85; Kentucky, 83, a decline of 9 points.

The lateness of the crop in many of the principal corn-producing States is causing some apprehension of injury by frost, but this contingency has not been taken into account in the determination of the averages reported, which represent the actual condition on September 1.

*Wheat.*—The condition of wheat, 85.7, is 11.1 points higher than on September 1, 1896, and 4.5 points higher than the September average for the last ten years.

The wheat averages by States present some most striking contrasts. Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota report 78, 73, and 68, respectively, and Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois, 76, 59, and 45, respectively. On the other hand, twenty States, including several that make a quite important con-

tribution to the wheat crop of the country, report an average of more than 100 per cent., Pennsylvania being 108, Maryland 112, Tennessee 111, Kentucky 106, and Washington 146.

**Oats.**—The average condition of oats is 84.6, as compared with 86 last month, with 74 on September 1, 1896, and with 80.7 the September average for the last ten years. There has been a decline during the month as follows: In New York, 4 points; Pennsylvania, 4; Michigan, 7; Iowa 5. No improvement is reported from any important oats-producing State of more than 1 to 2 points, except from Nebraska, where the condition is 3 points better than one month ago.

**Barley.**—The average condition of barley, 88.4, shows a decline of 1.1 points during the month, but is higher by 3.3 points than on September 1, 1896, and by 1.9 points than the September average for the last ten years. The condition in New York is 89, Michigan 85, Wisconsin 88, Minnesota 84, Iowa 85, California 86.

**Rye.**—The average condition of rye, 90.1, is 8.1 points higher than on September 1, 1896, and 3.1 points above the average for the last ten years. The conditions in the more important rye-producing States are as follows: New York, 96; Pennsylvania, 96; Michigan, 92; Illinois, 80; Wisconsin, 85; Minnesota, 82; Iowa, 86; Nebraska, 80.

**Buckwheat.**—The condition of buckwheat, 95.1, shows a slight improvement during the month. It is also 1.9 points higher than on September 1, 1896, and 7.3 points higher than the September average for the last ten years. In New York and Pennsylvania, which two States produce about 70 per cent. of the entire crop of the country, the conditions are 98 and 97, respectively, the former State having lost 1 point and the latter having gained 4 points during the month of August.

**Tobacco.**—The condition of tobacco has declined 3.2 points during the month, and is now 6 points below the condition September 1, 1896, and 4 points below the average condition for the last ten years. The conditions in the principal tobacco-producing States and the changes during August are as follows: Kentucky, 62, a decline of 3 points; North Carolina, 62, the same as last month; Virginia, 85, a decline of 5 points; Tennessee, 66, a decline of 4 points; Ohio, 82, a decline of 2 points; Pennsylvania, 66, a gain of 2 points; Connecticut, 65, a decline of 15 points; New York, 90, a decline of 2 points; Maryland, 84, a gain of 4 points; Indiana, 43, a decline of 27 points; Wisconsin, 96, a gain of 6 points, and Missouri, 85, a gain of 7 points.

**Potatoes.**—The average condition of potatoes has continued to fall, and is now only 66.7, or 11.2 points lower than last month, 16.5 points lower than on September 1, 1896, and 11.7 points below the average for the last ten years. The most notable declines during the month have been as follows: Iowa, 20 points; Illinois, 23; Missouri, 21; New York, 10; Pennsylvania, 12; Kentucky, 12; Ohio, 15; Indiana, 16; Kansas, 14.

**Cotton.**—The average condition of cotton is 73.3, as compared with 86.9 on August 1, a decrease of 8.6 points.

This, however, is higher by 14.1 points than the condition on September 1, 1896, and only 0.9 point below the average September condition for the last ten years. There has been a marked decline in almost all the States of principal production, the decline in Georgia being 15 points; in Arkansas, 12; Louisiana, 12; in Texas, Alabama, and South Carolina, 8; in Tennessee, 7; in Mississippi, 4, and in North Carolina, 2 points. The only exception to the rule in Oklahoma, where the condition shows an improvement of 9 points. The drought that so long prevailed throughout the greater portion of the cotton belt has been followed in many sections by excessive rains, which have done great damage to the crop. Rust and shedding are reported from hundreds of counties, and the statement "No top crop" is very frequent. The averages of the States are as follows: Virginia, 80; North Carolina, 95; South Carolina, 84; Georgia, 80; Florida, 86; Alabama, 80; Mississippi, 81; Louisiana, 78; Texas, 70; Arkansas, 77; Tennessee, 77; Missouri, 81; Indian Territory, 96; Oklahoma, 86.

#### THE WHEAT SITUATION.

Although there has been some decline from the highest prices reached in August, the general tenor of the information gleaned from all available sources is not of a character to warrant either the expectation or the fear of any material cheapening of wheat until another crop is in sight with a prospect of ampler stocks. With an annual average European product of over 1,428,000,000 bushels during the six years from 1891 to 1896, inclusive, we exported an average of 166,373,672 bushels a year. This year the European crop, according to "Broomhall's Corn Trade News," will, in round numbers, amount to 1,229,000,000 Winchester bushels, or 99,000,000 bushels less than the average of the six years in question.\* If we make the comparison with the figure for 1897 given by Beerbohm, the deficiency in the European crop is still greater, amounting to about 113,000,000 bushels. To make up this deficiency little help is to be expected from India, Argentina, or Australasia for months to come, and in so far as Europe will have to import a larger quantity than usual, she will have to draw it mainly from North America, and especially from the United States, the Canadian contribution being relatively small. Official returns for Ontario and Manitoba give for these two provinces an aggregate of 51,042,253 bushels. If the Argentine crop shall escape the ravages of locusts it seems likely to turn out unusually well, and from January, 1898, when the bulk of the harvest will be got in in Argentina, that country may have more or less wheat to export, as the latest mail advices represent the crop as being in fine condition and the weather highly favorable. There are, however, many chances of serious damage during the next three or four months. The latest accounts from Australia indicate that the drought from which that country has suffered for the last two or three seasons has been broken, and that the wheat crop is giving good promise throughout most of the Australian colonies; but the area was narrowed by drought at seeding time, and, as stocks must be low, it is not likely that even with a full yield the crop will be one out of which any great amount can be spared for exportation. The present high prices would ordinarily tend to encourage the sowing of an increased breadth in India, should the weather be favorable, this fall; but any inclination on the part of the poorer cultivators to take advantage of such favorable conditions will probably be, in a great measure, thwarted by the impoverished condition in which they have been left by the famine in the greater part of the wheat-growing districts. Many of them lack the draught cattle necessary for the tillage of even the usual breadth of land, and will, moreover, be unable to buy the necessary seed wherewith to sow it. Public and private charity will aid them to some extent, but it is probable, on the whole, that the area will be below the average rather than above it, and that, even should the crop to be harvested next spring be one of abundant yield, the aggregate outturn will be somewhat short.

But leaving out of view the fact that the burden of supply for Europe will fall more largely than usual upon the United States, it is evident that there would, in any case, be a demand for a larger surplus than is to be expected out of this year's crop. If to our average annual export for the

\* The average for the six years, 1891-1896, is obtained from the figures on the world's wheat crop heretofore published by the Department of Agriculture. The deficiency would be about 25,000,000 bushels greater if Broomhall's estimate for this year were compared with his own average.

six fiscal years 1862-1867 we add a European shortage of 99,000,000 bushels, we get a total of 265,373,872 bushels; and in so far as we fall short of supplying that quantity, Europe, as compared with an average year, must suffer a scarcity in her bread supply, except in so far as she can avert it by drawing on the stocks that may remain out of previous crops. The world's reserves have, however, been reduced in consequence of the short wheat crop of last year, and a deficiency in some of the other important food crops will not tend to relieve the tension of the wheat market.

## CROP REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1897.

### CROP CONDITIONS.

**Corn.**—The October report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the average condition of corn on October 1 to have been 77.1, as compared with 79.3 on September 1, 90.5 on October 1, 1896, and 82.5, the October average for the last ten years.

There has been an improvement during the month of 6 points in Maryland and 4 in Iowa. On the other hand, there has been a decline of 3 points in Kansas, 1 in Nebraska, 3 in Ohio, 3 in Illinois, 4 in Missouri, and a general decline throughout the Southern States.

The averages of condition in the principal corn States are as follows: Pennsylvania, 82; Tennessee, 75; Kentucky, 73; Ohio, 81; Indiana, 76; Illinois, 81; Iowa, 74; Missouri, 70; Kansas, 58, and Nebraska, 80.

**Wheat.**—The reported average yield of wheat per acre is withheld, pending the result of a special investigation into the acreage and production of wheat in the United States, now approaching completion.

**Oats.**—The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of oats is 28.1 bushels. The October estimate for the crop of last year was 24.3 bushels, and the final estimate 25.7 bushels. The principal increase in yield per acre is west of the Mississippi River—Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas showing an increase of 6, 12, and 15 bushels, respectively, over the October estimate of last year. The average for quality is 87.6, which is higher by 12.7 points than the preliminary estimate of October, 1896. The highest average among the States of principal production is 95, reported from Nebraska. Indiana reports 93, Wisconsin 91, New York 89, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas 88, Ohio 87, Pennsylvania and Missouri 85, Minnesota 83, and Michigan 80.

**Rye.**—The average yield per acre of rye, as indicated by the preliminary returns, is 16.1 bushels, as against a preliminary estimate of 13.3 bushels last year. A comparison of October estimates shows an increase over last year in all the principal rye-producing States to the extent of 4 bushels per acre in New York, 3 in Pennsylvania, 6 in Michigan, 1 in Wisconsin, and 7 in Kansas.

The average for quality is 92.7, as compared with 89.9 in October of last year. The averages of the principal States are as follows: New York, 92; Pennsylvania, 94; Michigan, 95; Illinois, 93; Wisconsin, 92; Minnesota, 87; Iowa, 92; Nebraska, 93.

**Barley.**—The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of barley is 24.5 bushels, which is 0.9 point higher than the October estimate of last year, and 0.5 point higher than the final estimate of the average yield of last year's crop.

The indicated average yields per acre in the States of principal production are as follows: New York, 25 bushels; Wisconsin, 23; Minnesota, 25.5; Iowa, 24; South Dakota, 20; North Dakota, 22.5; California, 23.

The average as to quality is 87.6, as compared with the October average of 79.4 one year ago, and of 91.5 in 1895. There is a wide variation in the reports as to quality among the principal barley-producing States, California standing at the head of the list with 95 points, and Minnesota representing the other extreme with 76 points, Washington reporting 92, Michigan and North Dakota 90, New York 87, Wisconsin and Iowa 86, and South Dakota 80.

**Buckwheat.**—The condition of buckwheat has declined, since September 1, 4.3 points, the October average being 90.8. The States in which the buckwheat crop of the country is mainly produced all show a decline during the month, Maine and New York reporting 4 points, Pennsylvania 5, Michigan 7, and Wisconsin 1 point lower than on September 1.

**Cotton.**—The cotton returns indicate an average condition on October 1 of 70, as compared with 78.3 on September 1, 60.7 on October 1, 1896, and an October average of 74.5 for the last ten years. The present average is the lowest October average since 1883, with the exception of the last two years, 1895 and 1896. There has been a further decline, more or less marked, in every cotton-producing State, the decline in North Carolina being 17 points, in Tennessee 12 points, in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Arkansas 10, in Indian Territory 8, in Alabama, Mississippi, and Missouri 7, in Louisiana and Texas 6, and in Oklahoma 5 points.

The average conditions, by States, are as follows: Virginia, 70; North Carolina, 78; South Carolina, 74; Georgia, 70; Florida, 76; Alabama, 73; Mississippi, 74; Louisiana, 72; Texas, 64; Arkansas, 67; Tennessee, 65; Missouri, 74; Oklahoma, 90; Indian Territory, 75.

Florida is the only State in which the decline is not attributed wholly or in large part to the long-continued drought. The complaints of "No top crop," or of an exceptionally small one, are almost universal, and the reports of small bolls and short staple are very numerous. The only favorable reports are those which relate to the conditions for picking, which are, in the main, very satisfactory.

**Tobacco.**—The condition of tobacco has further declined 5.2 points during the month, and now stands at 70.3, which is the lowest October average in fifteen years. It is 6.6 points less than on October 1, 1896, and 11.5 points below the October average for the last ten years.

While the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland show an improvement during the month of September of 3 and 11 points, respectively, their condition now standing above the normal, Virginia shows a decline of 2 points, North Carolina of 4, Tennessee 11, Kentucky 10, Ohio 2, Indiana 6, and Missouri 6. The Kentucky average of condition is now only 52 and that of Tennessee 55. The condition in these States is largely the result of the almost unprecedented drought, but the frost of September 20-22 also wrought great injury. In both these States the crop is now being prematurely cut to prevent burning.

**Irish Potatoes.**—A marked decline during the month, 5.1 points, and an exceedingly low average of condition, 61.6, are also reported for Irish potatoes. This condition is 20.1 points below the condition on October 1 last year, is 13.6 points below the average October condition for the last ten years, and is the lowest October condition within fifteen years, except in October, 1887, when the crop was one-tenth of one point lower than at present. In the New England States the decline during September ranges from 8 points in Massachusetts and Connecticut to 18 in New Hampshire and 21 in Maine. In New York and Pennsylvania it is 9 and 5 points, respectively, and in Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska it is 6, 2, and 4 points, respectively.

The conditions indicate less than half a normal crop in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, but little more than half a crop in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Iowa, and Kansas, and less than two-thirds of a crop in New York, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, and West Virginia.

The highest averages are on the Pacific Coast, but a fairly favorable showing is made in the Northwestern and Intermountain States.

#### THE FOREIGN CROP SITUATION.

The annual estimate of the world's wheat and rye crops issued by the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture gives, after correcting a few errors of computation, the following results for 1897, in comparison with 1896:

##### Wheat Production of 1897, Compared with 1896.

	1897		1896	
	Hectolitres.	Bushels.	Hectolitres.	Bushels.
Importing countries.....	282,190,000	800,771,000	312,450,000	886,639,000
Exporting countries.....	472,850,000	1,341,806,000	512,000,000	1,452,922,000
Total.....	755,040,000	2,142,577,000	824,450,000	2,339,561,000

##### Deficits of Importing and Surpluses of Exporting Countries.

	1897		1896	
	Hectolitres.	Bushels.	Hectolitres.	Bushels.
Deficits.....	194,300,000	551,365,000	158,900,000	450,910,000
Surpluses.....	122,800,000	348,470,000	112,900,000	320,376,000
Net deficit.....	71,500,000	202,895,000	46,000,000	130,534,000

The world's wheat crop of 1896 is stated in the same connection at 875,000,000 hectolitres (2,483,000,000 bushels). The world's rye crop is put down by the same authority as follows: 1897, 410,000,000 hectolitres (1,163,457,000 bushels); 1896, 424,000,000 hectolitres (1,203,185,000 bushels); 1895, 480,000,000 hectolitres (1,362,096,000 bushels).

Against the net deficit of approximately 203,000,000 bushels of wheat estimated by the ministry, as above shown, they estimate that there is a residue of from 145,000,000 to 170,000,000 bushels out of former crops, leaving, in round numbers, from 58,000,000 down to 33,000,000 bushels as the quantity by which it would be necessary to curtail consumption if these estimates should prove to be correct. It is, of course, quite likely that under the influence of high prices consumption will be curtailed by more than this amount, and that existing stocks will not be reduced too near to the point of complete exhaustion. As to the accuracy of the estimates in question, no opinion is here offered, as there are many countries for which no positive data as to the last crop have yet been received.

Below will be found the preliminary estimate of the French Ministry of Agriculture as to the principal grain crops of 1897, hectares and hectolitres being, however, reduced to their equivalents in acres and bushels, and placed in comparison with the final official figures as to the same crops for 1896:

Crops.	Area		Product	
	1897. Acres.	1896. Acres.	1897. Bushels.	1896. Bushels.
Wheat.....	16,172,349	16,076,640	251,297,887	839,793,054
Maslin.....	600,280	619,747	9,136,401	11,721,066
Rye.....	3,563,577	3,707,011	49,841,505	63,423,564
Barley.....	2,184,347	2,109,930	44,104,129	46,088,800
Oats.....	9,990,895	9,677,143	246,928,113	261,078,043

Next to that of Russia, the French wheat crop is the largest in Europe, the two countries together producing well on towards half the European wheat crop.

For Russia it is difficult as yet to get the data for anything like a trustworthy estimate. Extremely pessimistic reports as to the extent of the crop failure in that country have been circulated, but the liberal quantities coming forward for shipment have led dealers to receive such reports with incredulity. It is probable, however, that much of the Russian grain going to western European markets is out of the more liberal harvests of former years, and there is evidence tending to show that the crop of 1897 is at any rate considerably below the average.

The markets of Europe will apparently be very inadequately supplied with good clear barley suitable for malting purposes, complaints on this score being common among growers in large parts of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and other countries, including the Province of Ontario, in Canada, in which such barley is usually an important product.

Recent information, while it may in some cases modify the crop estimates for particular countries, does not essentially change the situation as regards the deficiency in the principal cereal crops of Europe. The outlook for wheat in the Australasian colonies continues good, but the prospects in Argentina are somewhat less bright, owing to drought and frosts. Accounts from India are quite favorable both as to the Kharif crops, harvested or to be harvested this fall, and as to the seeding of the rabi crop to be harvested next spring, which latter includes the wheat crop.

The European potato crop is apparently a short one, and the fruit crop also is deficient.

Consul Eugene Germain, of Zurich, Switzerland, after an investigation of the European fruit prospect, expresses the opinion that there will be a good market for American apples and dried fruits this season, if growers will be careful to put up choice stock only. He says: "Nothing smaller than eighties in French prunes will pay to ship to Europe, and all other dried fruits must be uniform in size and attractively packed."

## CROP REPORT FOR NOVEMBER, 1897.

The following estimates, based upon the November returns, are merely preliminary, and are subject to revision in the final report:

**Corn.**—The returns indicate an average yield of 23.7 bushels per acre, as compared with the preliminary estimate of 27.3 bushels in November last, and of 26.2 bushels in November, 1896. The average indicated yield in bushels per acre in some of the principal corn-producing States is as follows: New York, 22.5; Pennsylvania, 36; Tennessee, 21; Kentucky, 23; Ohio, 32.5; Indiana, 28; Illinois, 31.5; Iowa, 29; Missouri, 25; Kansas, 19, and Nebraska, 20. The average as to quality is 86.3 per cent., as compared with 88.4 per cent. in November last and 92.3 per cent. in the previous year.

**Buckwheat.**—The estimated average yield of buckwheat is 20.7 bushels per acre, as compared with an average of 18.7 bushels in November last, and an average of 14.5 bushels for the last fifteen years. The averages in New York and Pennsylvania, the two States of principal production, are 22 and 21 bushels per acre, respectively. The average per cent. of quality is 94.3, as compared with 94.7 in November last and 93.9 in 1896.

**Irish Potatoes.**—The indicated average yield per acre of Irish potatoes is 64.6 bushels, against 66.8 bushels in November last, 100.7 bushels in the preceding year, and 76.9 bushels the average for the last fifteen years.

**Tobacco.**—The indicated average yield of tobacco per acre is 645.9 pounds, as compared with 673.9 in November last, and 712.5 pounds as the average for the last fifteen years. The Kentucky crop is reported as the smallest in many years, and on the other hand that of Wisconsin shows a larger acreage, a larger yield per acre, and a higher average quality than for a decade. In Florida tobacco growing is said to have been greatly stimulated by the condition of affairs in Cuba.

**Hay.**—There is every indication that the hay crop will prove to be the largest on record, the indicated average yield being 1.42 tons per acre, or 0.06 ton per acre above the high average of last year and 0.21 ton per acre above the average for the last fifteen years.

**Cotton.**—The average indicated yield of lint cotton per acre is 181.9 pounds. The principal State averages are as follows:

North Carolina.....	184	Texas.....	165
South Carolina.....	189	Arkansas.....	215
Georgia.....	178	Tennessee.....	132
Alabama.....	155	Oklahoma.....	225
Mississippi.....	220	Indian Territory.....	300
Louisiana.....	245	Florida.....	110

In the main the crop has been picked in excellent condition, the weather having been highly favorable.

## THE FOREIGN CROP SITUATION.

Much interest attaches to the grain crop of Russia, especially wheat, on account of its magnitude as a factor in the European supply. All accounts agree in representing the wheat crop as deficient, but as to the extent of the deficiency there is much difference of opinion.

Notwithstanding short crop reports, Russia has since harvest exported grain very freely. The exports of wheat from August 1 to October 23 amounted to 4,152,840 quarters of 8 imperial bushels, against 2,885,640 quarters and 3,383,780 quarters during the corresponding periods in 1896 and 1895, respectively. These very large exports have led commercial papers to withhold their credence from the more pessimistic of the reports which have been published. That the crop was deficient was admitted, but that the failure was so serious as such reports implied, few of the grain dealers of western Europe would believe. Recently, however, some change of attitude is becoming apparent. Beerbohm's Corn Trade List, in its issue of October 22, states that reports seem to be growing worse, and says:

"One of our reports this week has ventured, in fact, to describe the wheat crop as little better than that of 1891. The truth probably is that in some of the leading districts, especially in the Caucasus and the Don localities, the yield has been so poor as to lead to the fear that the whole country is in the same condition. \* \* \* It is a significant point to note that prices in Russia are now, and have been for some little time, much too high for business with England, and we are told by more than one correspondent that prices are actually higher in the interior than they are in the ports."

It is generally understood that Russia had large stocks of wheat left over from the crops of preceding years, and this fact, coupled with the good prices which have prevailed, may account for the large exports which have taken place, even though the crop failure in large parts of Russia may have been extremely serious. Consul Heenan declares that Russia will not again prohibit the exportation of cereals.

The preliminary official figures on wheat for France, published in the report for October, show, upon comparison with the final official figures for 1896, a reduction of over 26 per cent., and upon comparison with the average for the ten years 1886-1895 they show a reduction of over 17 per cent. On an average for the five years 1891-95 France and Russia together produced over 26 per cent. of the world's wheat crop, as estimated from year to year by the United States Department of Agriculture, and a heavy shortage in both countries would, therefore, be sufficient in itself to produce a very sensible effect on the world's supply, independent of the short crops in Austria-Hungary, the Danubian and Balkan countries, and elsewhere, and the shortness of the last crop in India, Australasia, and Argentina.

In German rye, which is the principal bread grain of that country, has been officially estimated at 4 per cent. less than last year's crop.

The various estimates for Austria-Hungary are more or less conflicting, but there is no doubt as to there being a heavy deficit in the wheat crop.

The preliminary estimate of the Italian wheat crop makes it 30,000,000 hectolitres (85,131,000 bushels), against 51,000,000 hectolitres (144,722,700 bushels) last year.

The Austrian Ministry of Agriculture has estimated the Bulgarian wheat crop at 40 per cent., rye at 35 to 40 per cent., and barley at 25 per cent. less than last year. More recent commercial estimates make the deficiency in wheat somewhat greater and in rye and barley somewhat less than these figures indicate.

The wheat crop of Turkey has been estimated at 6,350,000 quarters (50,800,000 imperial bushels). In the European part of the empire the crop is generally poor, but in the Asiatic part it is good.

## CEREAL CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

## ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS.

(From Government Statistics.)

## Corn.

Year.	Production. Bushels.	Area. Acres.	Value. Cents.	Avg. Value per Bushel.	Year.	Production. Bushels.	Area. Acres.	Value. Cents.	Avg. Value per Bushel.
1866.....	867,946,295	24,306,538	\$591,668,295	68.2	1881.....	1,194,916,000	64,262,025	\$759,482,170	63.6
1867.....	768,320,000	22,526,249	610,948,400	79.5	1882.....	1,617,025,100	65,659,545	783,867,175	48.5
1868.....	906,527,000	34,887,246	599,512,460	62.8	1883.....	1,551,066,895	68,301,89	658,061,485	42.4
1869.....	874,324,000	37,103,245	658,532,700	75.3	1884.....	1,795,528,000	69,683,780	640,785,500	35.7
1870.....	1,094,255,000	8,648,977	601,839,90	51.0	1885.....	1,936,176,000	73,130,150	635,674,630	32.8
1871.....	991,898,000	34,091,137	478,275,900	48.2	1886.....	1,665,441,000	75,694,208	610,311,000	6.6
1872.....	1,092,719,000	35,526,836	43,149,290	39.8	1887.....	1,456,161,000	72,392,720	646,106,770	44.4
1873.....	932,274,000	39,197,148	447,183,020	48.0	1888.....	1,987,790,000	75,72,763	677,561,540	34.1
1874.....	850,148,500	41,036,918	450,043,080	64.7	1889.....	2,112,892,040	78,319,651	597,918,329	28.3
1875.....	1,321,069,000	44,841,371	55,445,030	42.0	1890.....	1,489,970,000	71,970,763	754,433,451	50.6
1876.....	1,293,827,500	49,033,364	475,491,210	37.0	1891.....	2,060,154,000	76,204,515	836,439,228	40.6
1877.....	1,342,558,000	50,369,113	480,643,440	46.8	1892.....	1,628,464,000	70,626,658	642,146,630	39.4
1878.....	1,388,218,750	51,585,000	441,153,405	31.8	1893.....	1,619,496,131	72,096,465	591,625,627	36.5
1879.....	1,547,901,790	53,085,450	540,488,217	37.5	1894.....	1,212,770,052	62,582,269	554,719,162	45.7
1880.....	1,717,434,543	62,317,842	670,714,499	39.6	1895.....	2,151,138,580	82,075,880	544,985,584	26.3
					1896.....	2,283,875,165	81,027,156	491,006,967	21.5
					1897.....	1,902,967,933	80,095,101	501,072,352	26.3

## Wheat.

Year.	Production. Bushels.	Area. Acres.	Value. Cents.	Avg. Value per Bushel.	Year.	Production. Bushels.	Area. Acres.	Value. Cents.	Avg. Value per Bushel.
1866.....	151,999,906	15,424,496	\$333,773,646	219.6	1881.....	383,280,090	37,709,020	\$456,880,427	119.2
1867.....	212,441,400	18,321,561	421,796,480	198.5	1882.....	504,185,470	37,087,194	445,002,125	88.2
1868.....	224,036,600	18,460,132	319,195,280	142.5	1883.....	421,086,160	39,455,568	383,649,272	91.1
1869.....	260,146,900	19,181,094	244,924,120	94.1	1884.....	512,765,000	39,475,885	380,862,260	64.5
1870.....	235,884,700	18,962,591	245,865,045	104.2	1885.....	357,112,000	34,186,246	275,320,390	77.1
1871.....	230,722,400	19,943,893	290,411,820	125.9	1886.....	457,218,000	36,806,184	314,226,080	69.7
1872.....	249,997,100	20,858,359	310,180,375	124.1	1887.....	456,329,000	37,641,788	310,672,960	68.1
1873.....	281,264,700	22,171,676	323,594,805	115.1	1888.....	415,868,000	37,336,138	395,248,030	62.6
1874.....	308,102,700	24,967,027	291,107,895	94.5	1889.....	490,560,000	38,123,859	342,491,707	69.8
1875.....	292,136,000	26,381,512	301,580,990	100.8	1890.....	399,262,000	36,067,154	324,773,678	89.8
1876.....	269,365,000	27,627,021	301,259,300	108.8	1891.....	611,784,000	39,916,897	518,472,711	83.9
1877.....	364,194,145	26,277,546	394,695,779	108.4	1892.....	515,949,000	33,554,490	322,111,891	62.4
1878.....	420,127,400	32,108,560	326,346,424	77.7	1893.....	396,131,725	34,629,418	218,171,881	58.8
1879.....	448,756,630	32,645,950	497,030,142	110.8	1894.....	460,267,416	34,682,436	225,002,025	49.1
1880.....	498,549,868	37,483,717	474,201,850	95.1	1895.....	467,102,947	34,047,332	287,988,998	50.9
					1896.....	427,684,346	34,678,646	310,602,539	728.6
					1897.....	530,149,168	39,465,036	428,547,121	80.6

## Rye.\*

Year.	Production. Bushels.	Area. Acres.	Value. Cents.	Avg. Value per Bushel.	Year.	Production. Bushels.	Area. Acres.	Value. Cents.	Avg. Value per Bushel.
1866.....	20,884,944	1,549,033	\$24,961,290	118.2	1879.....	23,639,460	1,625,450	\$15,507,431	65.6
1867.....	23,184,000	1,689,175	32,499,720	140.2	1880.....	24,540,829	1,76,619	18,564,580	73.6
1868.....	22,504,800	1,651,921	28,683,677	127.5	1881.....	20,704,950	1,79,100	19,327,415	98.8
1869.....	22,527,900	1,657,684	21,877,294	97.1	1882.....	20,960,037	2,227,894	18,430,194	61.6
1870.....	15,473,600	1,176,137	12,612,605	81.5	1883.....	28,058,583	2,314,754	18,310,503	58.1
1871.....	15,365,500	1,069,531	12,145,648	79.0	1884.....	28,640,000	2,343,963	14,857,000	51.9
1872.....	14,888,600	1,048,654	11,363,093	76.3	1885.....	21,746,000	2,129,301	12,594,820	67.9
1873.....	15,142,000	1,150,355	11,548,138	73.3	1886.....	24,489,000	2,129,918	13,181,330	63.8
1874.....	14,990,900	1,116,716	12,870,411	85.9	1887.....	20,693,000	2,053,447	11,283,140	54.5
1875.....	17,722,100	1,359,788	12,631,900	76.9	1888.....	28,415,000	2,364,805	16,721,869	56.8
1876.....	20,374,800	1,468,874	18,653,838	66.9	1889.....	26,555,446	2,038,485	13,612,222	51.1
1877.....	21,170,100	1,412,902	12,542,895	59.2	1890.....	26,727,615	1,944,780	13,345,476	60.8
1878.....	25,842,790	1,622,700	13,542,838	52.6	1891.....	27,210,070	1,890,845	11,964,826	44.0
					1892.....	24,368,047	1,831,201	9,960,769	40.9
					1897.....	27,363,324	1,708,561	12,230,647	44.7

\* No estimate of crop prepared by U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1880 to 1882.



## Barley.\*

Year.	Production. Bushels.	Area. Acres.	Value.	Avg. Value per Bushel. Cents.	Year.	Production. Bushels.	Area. Acres.	Value.	Avg. Value per Bushel. Cents.
1866.....	11,283,807	492,532	\$11,383,698	100.9	1879.....	40,283,100	1,680,700	\$22,714,444	58.9
1867.....	25,727,000	1,131,217	22,850,130	88.8	1880.....	45,165,346	1,842,329	30,090,742	66.6
1868.....	22,896,100	937,498	20,909,931	130.2	1881.....	41,181,330	1,967,510	33,932,512	83.3
1869.....	23,652,200	1,025,795	23,387,909	81.6	1882.....	48,953,028	2,272,108	30,768,015	62.9
1870.....	26,295,400	1,108,924	22,244,581	84.6	1883.....	50,188,097	2,370,009	30,420,423	58.7
1871.....	26,718,500	1,177,735	21,541,777	80.6	1884.....	61,203,000	2,608,813	29,779,170	45.7
1872.....	26,846,400	1,397,082	19,337,773	73.9	1885.....	58,380,000	2,729,369	32,367,696	56.3
1873.....	32,044,491	1,287,108	29,323,529	91.5	1886.....	59,428,000	2,652,957	31,840,510	59.6
1874.....	32,552,500	1,580,626	29,983,789	92.1	1887.....	56,512,000	2,901,963	30,464,390	51.9
1875.....	36,908,600	1,789,908	29,952,082	81.2	1888.....	63,884,000	2,998,333	37,373,052	59.0
1876.....	38,710,500	1,796,511	25,735,110	68.5	1889.....	69,939,495	3,320,371	35,723,888	41.1
1877.....	34,441,400	1,614,654	22,028,644	64.0	1890.....	61,400,165	3,170,602	27,134,127	44.2
1878.....	42,245,630	1,790,400	24,483,315	58.0	1891.....	87,072,744	3,299,978	29,812,413	38.7
					1896.....	769,695,223	2,950,539	22,491,341	32.3
					1897.....	103,685,127	2,718,116	25,142,139	37.7

## Tobacco.\*

Year.	Production. Pounds.	Area. Acres.	Value.	Avg. Value per Pound. Cents.	Year.	Production. Pounds.	Area. Acres.	Value.	Avg. Value per Pound. Cents.
1866.....	383,128,684	590,107	\$53,778,888	13.9	1879.....	391,278,350	492,100	\$22,727,521	5.8
1867.....	313,724,000	494,333	41,283,431	13.2	1880.....	446,296,889	602,516	36,414,615	8.2
1868.....	320,982,000	427,189	40,081,942	12.5	1881.....	449,890,014	646,239	43,372,339	9.6
1869.....	273,775,000	481,101	32,206,325	11.8	1882.....	513,077,558	671,522	43,189,930	8.4
1870.....	250,628,000	330,668	26,747,158	10.7	1883.....	511,545,641	638,739	40,465,392	9.0
1871.....	263,196,100	310,769	25,901,421	9.8	1884.....	541,504,000	724,663	44,160,151	8.2
1872.....	342,304,000	416,512	35,730,385	10.4	1885.....	567,738,000	732,590	43,265,593	7.7
1873.....	372,810,000	480,878	30,865,972	8.3	1886.....	532,537,000	750,210	39,488,213	7.4
1874.....	178,355,000	281,662	23,362,765	13.1	1887.....	386,240,000	596,620	40,877,239	10.6
1875.....	379,347,000	550,049	30,342,600	8.0	1888.....	565,798,000	747,326	43,066,665	7.7
1876.....	381,002,000	540,457	28,282,968	7.4	1889.....	453,028,968	702,952	39,155,442	8.1
1877.....	392,546,700	542,960	22,137,428	5.6	1890.....	408,678,385	623,103	27,790,739	6.8
1878.....	392,546,700	542,960	22,137,428	5.6	1891.....	491,544,000	639,960	35,574,229	7.2
					1896.....	403,004,320	594,749	24,258,070	...

## Potatoes.\*

Year.	Production. Bushels.	Area. Acres.	Value.	Avg. Value per Bushel. Cents.	Year.	Production. Bushels.	Area. Acres.	Value.	Avg. Value per Bushel. Cents.
1866.....	107,200,976	1,089,331	\$72,939,029	68.0	1879.....	181,628,400	1,836,900	\$79,153,678	43.6
1867.....	97,783,000	1,102,195	89,276,830	91.3	1880.....	167,659,570	1,842,510	81,062,214	48.8
1868.....	106,090,000	1,131,552	84,150,040	79.3	1881.....	119,145,494	2,041,070	99,291,341	50.9
1869.....	133,886,000	1,222,250	71,651,730	53.5	1882.....	170,972,508	2,171,635	95,304,844	55.7
1870.....	114,775,000	1,335,119	82,668,590	72.0	1883.....	208,164,425	2,269,475	87,849,981	42.2
1871.....	120,461,700	1,230,913	71,838,671	59.6	1884.....	190,642,000	2,320,960	75,524,290	39.6
1872.....	113,518,000	1,331,331	68,091,120	59.9	1885.....	175,029,000	2,245,323	78,153,408	44.7
1873.....	106,089,000	1,295,139	74,774,890	70.5	1886.....	168,051,000	2,237,136	78,441,940	46.7
1874.....	105,981,000	1,310,041	71,823,330	67.7	1887.....	134,103,000	2,337,322	61,506,740	68.2
1875.....	169,877,000	1,510,041	65,019,420	38.9	1888.....	202,385,000	2,535,232	81,413,589	40.2
1876.....	124,827,000	1,741,968	83,861,390	67.2	1889.....	183,034,208	2,605,186	108,661,801	59.0
1877.....	170,092,000	1,792,287	76,249,500	44.8	1890.....	177,737,338	2,737,973	91,536,787	53.6
1878.....	124,126,650	1,776,800	73,059,125	58.9	1891.....	297,237,370	2,954,952	78,984,901	26.6
					1896.....	252,234,540	2,767,465	72,182,330	...

\* No estimate of crop prepared by U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1889 to 1892.

## MONTHLY EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR FROM THE UNITED STATES.

FOR THE CROP YEARS JULY 1 TO JUNE 30, FROM 1889 TO 1896, INCLUSIVE.

## Wheat (Bushels).

Month.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
July.....	3,241,385	4,475,408	9,668,718	7,928,452	12,444,729	5,537,970	4,271,423
August.....	6,835,093	5,440,107	22,104,229	13,368,730	14,515,810	8,546,649	4,244,085
September.....	3,893,272	2,049,336	20,374,778	10,893,142	11,296,307	6,555,223	5,014,193
October.....	4,296,054	3,250,935	14,344,290	12,740,199	6,929,312	7,608,707	6,087,499
November.....	4,218,411	3,399,430	15,409,121	11,538,933	6,281,391	6,280,569	6,732,007
December.....	6,089,599	4,851,961	16,073,427	9,775,197	6,021,564	7,048,194	5,922,937
January.....	3,905,675	4,359,416	13,170,715	8,762,438	5,979,885	6,763,464	6,458,373
February.....	4,800,470	3,900,699	8,632,155	8,475,422	4,010,056	4,601,428	4,980,231
March.....	4,842,732	4,961,015	8,370,464	7,150,491	6,535,918	6,425,973	6,490,913
April.....	4,538,153	5,003,401	8,556,570	6,564,043	5,078,346	5,337,929	2,941,593
May.....	4,394,036	4,684,974	10,767,791	9,333,325	5,891,780	6,862,222	4,130,440
June.....	3,322,987	6,874,866	9,308,093	10,622,737	3,450,232	4,534,446	6,362,274
Total.....	54,887,767	55,131,948	157,280,351	117,121,109	88,415,230	76,102,704	60,650,080
Flour to wheat.....	55,012,700	51,049,388	68,385,461	74,791,526	75,567,898	68,710,014	65,793,888
Grand total, bush....	109,430,467	106,181,316	225,665,812	191,912,635	164,283,128	144,812,718	126,443,968

## Flour (Barrels).

Month.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
July.....	860,087	759,272	894,707	1,267,045	1,501,539	1,193,521	906,574
August.....	1,063,257	886,224	925,634	1,369,889	1,893,098	1,523,862	1,126,682
September.....	965,306	748,611	1,204,957	1,618,523	1,693,217	1,331,907	1,399,508
October.....	1,126,107	960,166	1,170,168	1,766,080	1,472,705	1,561,109	1,456,725
November.....	981,234	839,669	1,176,933	1,402,263	1,249,828	1,256,215	1,080,412
December.....	1,228,423	1,058,167	1,559,098	1,699,643	1,153,318	1,294,158	1,450,530
January.....	909,262	1,065,816	1,568,182	1,199,195	1,366,297	1,219,307	1,572,887
February.....	1,018,954	864,648	1,427,432	1,090,724	1,164,017	999,270	1,468,401
March.....	1,163,316	1,252,265	1,612,264	1,437,408	1,335,757	1,119,774	1,129,833
April.....	1,194,525	1,304,344	1,224,128	1,254,767	1,390,236	1,248,290	1,062,273
May.....	977,911	816,699	1,194,287	1,325,349	1,414,667	1,427,906	931,523
June.....	785,379	788,423	1,248,929	1,229,455	1,224,854	1,094,113	1,015,516
Total, bbls.....	12,231,711	11,844,304	15,196,769	16,620,339	16,850,533	15,368,993	14,620,864

## EXPORTS OF INDIAN CORN FROM THE UNITED STATES (CALENDAR YEARS).

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
January.....	Bushels. 8,501,283	Bushels. 1,343,191	Bushels. 14,500,874	Bushels. 3,159,947	Bushels. 8,701,881	Bushels. 3,782,419	Bushels. 14,667,314
February.....	13,527,210	1,441,065	12,807,972	8,613,583	5,864,400	2,838,532	12,961,296
March.....	13,877,589	2,787,561	11,681,017	3,849,889	7,031,893	3,390,284	9,530,614
April.....	13,898,215	1,535,424	8,726,343	4,240,531	7,370,607	4,093,579	7,454,885
May.....	10,329,115	1,999,814	5,972,315	5,606,400	3,779,459	4,414,455	8,213,443
June.....	8,021,942	2,999,292	3,177,824	4,960,090	2,894,583	2,988,520	6,686,234
July.....	6,817,713	3,121,648	2,703,251	5,910,930	1,046,613	3,909,514	5,763,508
August.....	2,885,758	1,278,723	3,046,073	7,166,494	816,745	4,890,533	11,816,289
September.....	3,512,624	2,857,443	2,658,620	3,846,862	437,288	5,615,526	12,460,205
October.....	2,580,021	3,419,528	4,582,965	3,765,929	701,223	7,518,671	12,888,730
November.....	1,273,992	2,058,840	4,409,292	3,644,712	736,075	7,777,287	12,939,195
December.....	1,621,758	5,849,322	3,204,633	5,376,551	2,426,404	10,747,318	15,080,617
Total, bush.....	86,817,230	30,691,851	77,471,179	55,143,918	41,806,711	61,956,636	131,960,530
Total, corn & meal, bu.	86,297,136	31,788,307	78,700,235	56,182,362	42,886,135	63,012,508	133,164,646

**EXPORTS OF FLOUR, WHEAT, AND CORN FROM THE UNITED STATES, WITH  
VALUES, FROM 1877 TO 1897.**

Fiscal Years July to June 30.	FLOUR Aggre- gate Value.	Av. Val. Per Barrel.	WHEAT Aggre- gate Value.	Av. Val. Per Bushel.	CORN Aggre- gate Value.	Av. Val. Per Bush.		
Barrels.	Barrel.	Bushels.	Bushel.	Bushels.	Bush.			
1877-78.. 3,947,333	\$25,085,721	\$8 35.7	72,404,961	\$36,872,016	\$1 33.8	85,461,068	\$48,033,358	\$0.56.2
1878-79.. 5,629,714	29,567,713	5 25.2	122,353,936	131,701,079	1 06.8	86,236,252	40,655,120	47.1
1879-80.. 6,011,419	35,353,197	5 87.7	153,252,795	191,546,306	1 24.3	98,168,877	53,238,247	54.3
1880-81.. 7,945,786	45,047,257	5 66.2	150,565,477	167,698,485	1 11.3	91,908,175	50,702,669	55.1
1881-82.. 5,915,686	36,375,055	6 14.8	95,271,802	112,923,718	1 18.5	43,184,915	23,845,830	66.7
1882-83.. 9,205,664	54,824,459	5 95.6	106,385,828	119,879,341	1 12.6	41,596,825	27,756,062	68.3
1883-84.. 9,152,260	51,130,696	5 58.7	70,349,012	75,026,678	1 06.6	45,247,490	27,648,044	61.1
1884-85.. 10,648,115	52,146,336	4 89.8	84,653,714	72,933,097	86.2	51,824,416	23,003,863	54.0
1885-86.. 8,179,241	38,442,955	4 70.0	57,759,209	50,262,715	87.0	63,655,433	31,730,322	49.8
1886-87.. 11,518,449	51,950,032	4 51.0	101,971,949	90,716,431	89.0	40,307,262	19,347,361	47.9
1887-88.. 11,963,574	54,777,710	4 57.9	65,789,281	56,211,468	85.3	24,273,417	13,355,950	55.0
1888-89.. 9,374,803	45,296,485	4 82.2	46,414,129	41,652,701	89.7	69,592,929	32,992,277	47.4
1889-90.. 12,231,711	57,036,163	4 66.3	54,387,767	45,275,906	83.2	101,973,717	42,658,015	41.8
1890-91.. 11,344,304	54,703,616	4 82.2	55,131,948	51,420,272	93.3	30,768,213	17,652,687	57.4
1891-92.. 15,196,709	75,392,293	4 95.9	157,280,351	161,399,132	1 02.6	75,451,849	41,591,460	55.1
1892-93.. 16,620,339	75,493,347	4 54.2	117,121,109	93,534,970	79.9	46,084,904	24,587,511	53.4
1893-94.. 16,859,533	69,271,760	4 10.9	88,415,290	59,407,041	67.2	65,324,341	30,211,154	46.2
1894-95.. 15,268,892	51,651,928	3 37.0	76,102,704	43,805,993	57.5	27,691,137	14,660,767	52.9
1895-96.. 14,620,864	52,025,217	3 55.3	60,671,080	39,709,968	63.8	99,992,386	37,836,862	37.8
1896-97.. 14,569,545	55,914,347	3 83.7	79,562,020	59,920,178	75.3	176,916,365	54,087,152	30.5

**EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.**

**EXPORTS OF WHEAT, ALL PORTS, BUSHELS.**

	Calendar Year— 1897.	1896.
Baltimore .....	15,304,039	6,590,856
Boston and Charlestown .....	9,582,108	9,583,955
Newport News .....	1,465,495	—
New York .....	25,085,896	18,476,263
Norfolk and Portsmouth .....	987,691	17,327
Philadelphia .....	4,801,606	4,863,886
Galveston .....	7,345,636	3,498,969
New Orleans .....	10,356,248	3,853,337
Puget Sound .....	4,958,392	3,535,306
San Francisco .....	15,076,819	20,210,723
Willamette .....	7,554,782	6,776,432
Duluth .....	1,231,469	2,189,118
Superior .....	2,250,732	1,645,334
Other customs districts .....	2,634,094	1,318,288
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>106,644,977</b>	<b>82,748,191</b>

**EXPORTS OF OATS, ALL PORTS, BUSHELS.**

	Calendar Year— 1897.	1896.
Baltimore .....	5,270,098	6,919,518
Boston and Charlestown .....	4,582,337	1,919,677
Newport News .....	2,655,900	8,750,054
New York .....	34,714,008	15,880,150
Norfolk and Portsmouth .....	—	74,102
Philadelphia .....	2,432,357	438,824
New Orleans .....	1,294,518	262,143
Puget Sound .....	72,154	99,227
San Francisco .....	84,382	100,805
Willamette .....	5,822	23,922
Duluth .....	—	8,714
Superior .....	2,063	59,651
Other customs districts .....	1,149,537	836,765
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>52,263,174</b>	<b>30,378,552</b>

**EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS, VALUE, ALL PORTS.**

	Calendar Year— 1897.	1896.
Baltimore .....	\$40,903,107	\$26,787,493
Boston and Charlestown .....	19,216,562	16,218,510
Newport News .....	14,419,993	9,611,460
New York .....	69,995,436	47,914,255
Norfolk and Portsmouth .....	5,535,146	4,757,511
Philadelphia .....	16,253,312	8,421,809
Galveston .....	8,269,951	4,290,781
New Orleans .....	19,928,855	11,729,752
Puget Sound .....	6,035,708	4,126,064
San Francisco .....	21,051,315	22,114,443
Willamette .....	8,028,419	6,626,211
Duluth .....	2,152,646	2,770,518
Superior .....	2,045,980	3,962,002
Other ports .....	8,386,628	6,687,186
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$243,121,108</b>	<b>\$176,027,595</b>

**EXPORTS OF CORN, ALL PORTS, BUSHELS.**

	Calendar Year— 1897.	1896.
Baltimore .....	43,043,008	26,832,132
Boston and Charlestown .....	9,424,844	5,893,209
Newport News .....	16,762,538	10,576,625
New York .....	83,216,509	19,100,180
Norfolk and Portsmouth .....	12,427,373	12,891,235
Philadelphia .....	25,141,487	8,829,376
Galveston .....	4,073,021	6,222,280
New Orleans .....	27,714,472	25,232,502
Puget Sound .....	38,373	14,752
San Francisco .....	136,313	50,168
Superior .....	855	9,425
Other customs districts .....	14,497,401	13,456,443
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>186,470,601</b>	<b>128,518,437</b>

## ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND VALUE OF CORN AND WHEAT IN 1896, BY STATES.

State or Territory.	Corn			Wheat		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Maine.....	14,780	546,880	\$257,024	7,770	170,940	\$143,590
New Hampshire.....	27,600	1,161,720	522,774	2,447	51,387	51,387
Vermont.....	48,642	1,994,322	757,842	8,407	205,972	191,554
Massachusetts.....	42,920	1,845,500	848,968			
Rhode Island.....	8,848	300,832	147,408			
Connecticut.....	46,658	1,773,004	744,662			
New York.....	536,257	17,882,738	6,799,240	396,873	6,349,968	5,587,972
New Jersey.....	282,586	9,325,358	3,857,122	101,651	1,555,290	1,384,181
Pennsylvania.....	1,311,875	52,475,000	17,316,750	1,266,949	17,737,286	14,721,947
Delaware.....	224,258	4,863,676	1,233,419	97,712	1,758,816	1,530,170
Maryland.....	623,004	19,896,128	6,379,561	463,457	7,878,769	6,933,317
Virginia.....	1,770,604	38,067,986	12,181,756	615,582	5,724,913	4,579,980
North Carolina.....	2,458,679	29,504,148	10,916,535	693,140	4,621,022	3,836,195
South Carolina.....	1,753,486	15,781,374	7,259,432	140,888	867,102	852,533
Georgia.....	2,984,514	32,829,654	14,116,751	212,484	1,699,872	1,512,886
Florida.....	486,094	4,860,940	2,576,208			
Alabama.....	2,595,606	32,445,075	14,600,284	49,273	394,184	335,046
Mississippi.....	2,072,103	27,973,290	12,308,292	4,462	37,927	31,100
Louisiana.....	1,197,310	15,565,030	7,004,264			
Texas.....	3,392,486	32,228,617	13,213,733	387,112	4,529,210	3,396,006
Arkansas.....	2,201,767	29,723,354	10,997,826	157,590	1,260,720	886,111
Tennessee.....	3,125,802	71,866,448	20,130,165	779,819	6,628,462	4,905,062
West Virginia.....	722,972	21,689,180	7,374,314	393,896	4,056,511	3,164,079
Kentucky.....	2,890,441	80,932,348	20,253,987	801,938	6,676,861	5,302,414
Ohio.....	3,016,877	123,691,957	25,975,311	2,422,224	21,800,018	17,004,012
Michigan.....	1,053,735	40,041,930	9,610,065	1,228,117	15,719,898	13,204,714
Indiana.....	3,813,379	133,468,285	25,358,970	2,294,160	20,647,440	16,517,852
Illinois.....	7,026,488	284,572,764	51,223,068	1,950,214	28,668,146	21,214,422
Wisconsin.....	1,051,083	38,890,071	8,553,816	669,094	8,898,060	6,229,265
Minnesota.....	1,129,409	34,446,974	6,544,325	3,281,624	46,549,061	31,692,361
Iowa.....	8,249,219	321,719,541	45,400,736	717,072	11,473,152	7,113,854
Missouri.....	6,546,987	176,768,649	35,353,730	1,418,331	16,594,473	11,616,181
Kansas.....	8,847,643	247,784,004	44,592,121	2,905,137	30,794,452	19,400,505
Nebraska.....	7,962,657	238,599,638	38,817,853	1,385,043	19,390,602	11,246,459
South Dakota.....	1,197,575	31,136,950	5,604,651	2,462,808	27,583,450	17,101,739
North Dakota.....	27,844	974,540	243,635	2,529,534	29,848,501	19,108,041
Montana.....	1,331	34,006	20,764	45,443	1,204,240	794,798
Wyoming.....	2,483	62,075	48,418	9,148	224,126	138,058
Colorado.....	178,308	2,852,928	1,027,054	159,839	2,797,182	1,706,281
New Mexico.....	24,290	388,160	215,488	38,957	818,097	539,944
Arizona.....				14,500	833,500	296,800
Utah.....	8,650	216,250	110,288	105,802	2,803,753	1,906,552
Nevada.....				6,001	180,030	124,221
Idaho.....				98,127	2,404,112	1,562,673
Washington.....	6,818	95,452	54,408	464,344	8,358,162	6,185,062
Oregon.....	13,529	207,638	160,677	602,778	10,247,141	7,377,942
California.....	59,529	2,202,573	1,167,364	3,088,849	45,097,185	37,490,672
Oklahoma.....				200,135	2,601,755	1,799,196
Total.....	81,027,156	2,283,875,165	\$491,006,967	34,618,646	427,684,246	\$310,002,599

WEEKLY VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, UNITED STATES AND CANADA,  
1895, 1896, AND 1897.

(From Reports of the New York Produce Exchange.)

		Corn			Wheat		
		1897. Bushels.	1896. Bushels.	1895. Bushels.	1897. Bushels.	1896. Bushels.	1895. Bushels.
Jan.	2.....	19,852,000	5,840,000	10,672,000	54,651,000	69,843,000	87,886,000
	9.....	20,526,000	6,181,000	11,088,000	53,872,000	68,945,000	86,615,000
	16.....	21,522,000	7,674,000	12,278,000	52,459,000	67,998,000	85,586,000
	23.....	21,718,000	10,430,000	12,654,000	51,295,000	67,523,000	84,665,000
	30.....	21,938,000	11,976,000	12,720,000	49,591,000	66,734,000	83,376,000
Feb.	6.....	23,332,000	12,174,000	12,883,000	47,885,000	66,119,000	82,322,000
	13.....	24,394,000	11,960,000	12,651,000	46,658,000	65,927,000	80,734,000
	20.....	26,413,000	11,516,000	12,969,000	45,215,000	65,010,000	79,476,000
	27.....	26,408,000	13,038,000	13,676,000	43,797,000	64,089,000	78,761,000
March	6.....	26,377,000	14,050,000	13,732,000	42,768,000	62,536,000	77,717,000
	13.....	26,795,000	14,886,000	13,439,000	41,449,000	62,123,000	76,874,000
	20.....	26,077,000	15,852,000	13,396,000	40,430,000	61,348,000	75,773,000
	27.....	25,152,000	16,530,000	13,407,000	39,023,000	61,048,000	74,307,000
April	8.....	25,318,000	16,989,000	12,890,000	38,612,000	60,322,000	72,702,000
	15.....	24,967,000	16,846,000	12,221,000	37,706,000	59,390,000	70,486,000
	22.....	24,103,000	17,170,000	11,529,000	36,979,000	58,483,000	68,626,000
	29.....	21,715,000	15,156,000	11,107,000	36,201,000	58,090,000	65,775,000
May	1.....	16,997,000	11,319,000	9,354,000	34,412,000	55,519,000	62,196,000
	8.....	15,061,000	10,237,000	7,981,000	31,862,000	54,000,000	59,623,000
	15.....	13,868,000	9,153,000	7,566,000	29,737,000	53,146,000	56,484,000
	22.....	11,475,000	7,990,000	8,978,000	28,296,000	51,298,000	54,244,000
	29.....	12,217,000	8,905,000	10,762,000	26,889,000	50,340,000	52,229,000

		Corn			Wheat		
		1897. Bushels.	1896. Bushels.	1895. Bushels.	1897. Bushels.	1896. Bushels.	1895. Bushels.
June	5	14,000,000	9,867,000	11,583,000	24,450,000	50,147,000	49,785,000
	12	16,621,000	9,406,000	10,784,000	22,686,000	49,486,000	47,717,000
	19	17,867,000	9,370,000	9,499,000	20,673,000	48,819,000	46,225,000
	26	16,913,000	8,760,000	9,955,000	18,793,000	47,860,000	44,561,000
July	3	15,977,000	9,100,000	7,811,000	17,583,000	47,198,000	43,359,000
	10	15,425,000	9,188,000	6,882,000	16,609,000	47,220,000	41,252,000
	17	15,130,000	8,666,000	5,941,000	15,324,000	46,743,000	40,483,000
	24	16,179,000	8,810,000	5,207,000	16,031,000	47,142,000	39,229,000
	31	15,896,000	10,752,000	4,654,000	17,814,000	46,754,000	38,517,000
Aug.	7	16,511,000	12,218,000	4,613,000	17,650,000	46,429,000	37,840,000
	14	18,507,000	13,750,000	4,298,000	17,226,000	45,876,000	36,863,000
	21	21,956,000	14,100,000	5,287,000	16,729,000	45,189,000	35,089,000
	28	27,873,000	13,964,000	5,412,000	15,473,000	45,574,000	35,440,000
Sept.	4	31,220,000	13,781,000	4,782,000	14,817,000	43,485,000	36,754,000
	11	33,604,000	13,007,000	4,961,000	15,766,000	47,602,000	38,093,000
	18	33,737,000	13,621,000	5,411,000	17,140,000	49,656,000	39,385,000
	25	35,649,000	13,218,000	5,451,000	20,045,000	48,715,000	40,768,000
Oct.	2	37,048,000	13,877,000	5,414,000	21,104,000	50,116,000	41,892,000
	9	37,704,000	14,468,000	5,375,000	22,794,000	52,434,000	44,480,000
	16	40,498,000	17,175,000	6,479,000	23,933,000	54,808,000	46,199,000
	23	44,772,000	17,856,000	4,805,000	24,622,000	57,286,000	50,486,000
	30	45,998,000	19,340,000	4,854,000	26,974,000	58,679,000	52,990,000
Nov.	6	45,108,000	19,294,000	4,627,000	29,062,000	59,923,000	56,937,000
	13	43,440,000	18,195,000	4,306,000	31,973,000	60,958,000	60,326,000
	20	43,242,000	18,150,000	4,642,000	32,708,000	59,971,000	62,221,000
	27	42,058,000	18,228,000	5,517,000	33,656,000	58,914,000	63,003,000
Dec.	4	40,950,000	17,406,000	5,207,000	34,836,000	56,312,000	63,786,000
	11	40,681,000	17,461,000	5,277,000	34,744,000	54,284,000	66,535,000
	18	38,539,000	18,073,000	5,789,000	35,565,000	55,163,000	69,398,000
	24	38,149,000	18,893,000	5,817,000	36,619,000	54,433,000	69,958,000

		Rye			Oats			Barley		
		1897. Bushels.	1896. Bushels.	1895. Bushels.	1897. Bushels.	1896. Bushels.	1895. Bushels.	1897. Bushels.	1896. Bushels.	1895. Bushels.
Jan.	2	3,067,000	1,553,000	450,000	14,069,000	6,537,000	8,826,000	4,408,000	3,750,000	2,881,000
	9	3,160,000	1,532,000	475,000	13,686,000	6,369,000	8,663,000	4,076,000	3,731,000	2,624,000
	16	3,443,000	1,554,000	448,000	13,621,000	6,615,000	8,424,000	3,877,000	3,426,000	2,316,000
	23	3,695,000	1,549,000	496,000	13,153,000	6,253,000	7,962,000	3,602,000	3,136,000	2,071,000
	30	3,825,000	1,520,000	404,000	13,172,000	6,443,000	7,683,000	3,456,000	2,760,000	1,796,000
Feb.	6	3,864,000	1,554,000	364,000	13,324,000	6,540,000	7,136,000	3,321,000	2,562,000	1,738,000
	13	3,910,000	1,553,000	353,000	13,494,000	6,956,000	6,982,000	3,382,000	2,295,000	1,665,000
	20	3,877,000	1,541,000	340,000	13,565,000	6,918,000	6,772,000	3,396,000	2,191,000	1,522,000
	27	3,582,000	1,507,000	318,000	13,897,000	7,001,000	6,586,000	3,315,000	1,927,000	1,417,000
Mar.	6	3,574,000	1,487,000	297,000	13,728,000	7,227,000	6,409,000	3,213,000	1,697,000	1,217,000
	13	3,616,000	1,467,000	282,000	13,528,000	7,410,000	6,350,000	3,135,000	1,533,000	1,004,000
	20	3,648,000	1,518,000	272,000	13,797,000	8,164,000	6,353,000	3,088,000	1,336,000	962,000
	27	3,705,000	1,488,000	267,000	13,796,000	8,526,000	6,154,000	3,165,000	1,195,000	787,000
Apr.	3	3,652,000	1,523,000	245,000	13,616,000	9,020,000	5,815,000	2,812,000	1,140,000	685,000
	10	3,642,000	1,509,000	213,000	13,287,000	9,341,000	5,727,000	2,705,000	1,099,000	490,000
	17	3,630,000	1,518,000	167,000	13,617,000	9,483,000	6,242,000	2,393,000	1,037,000	511,000
	24	3,526,000	1,610,000	151,000	13,771,000	9,737,000	6,199,000	3,073,000	1,229,000	450,000
May	1	3,195,000	1,424,000	127,000	11,722,000	8,240,000	5,816,000	2,294,000	1,139,000	402,000
	8	3,153,000	1,555,000	145,000	10,899,000	7,852,000	6,155,000	1,596,000	1,112,000	240,000
	15	3,091,000	1,550,000	149,000	9,876,000	7,890,000	6,333,000	1,467,000	808,000	188,000
	22	2,898,000	1,526,000	137,000	8,889,000	7,615,000	7,360,000	1,524,000	941,000	145,000
	29	2,621,000	1,434,000	126,000	8,969,000	8,303,000	8,626,000	1,414,000	857,000	100,000
June	5	2,343,000	1,647,000	127,000	9,429,000	8,315,000	8,749,000	1,357,000	802,000	94,000
	12	2,361,000	1,590,000	117,000	9,756,000	8,430,000	8,661,000	1,517,000	878,000	118,000
	19	2,342,000	1,621,000	137,000	9,062,000	8,396,000	7,976,000	1,143,000	957,000	130,000
	26	2,292,000	1,647,000	146,000	9,085,000	8,716,000	7,018,000	1,202,000	729,000	124,000
July	3	2,250,000	1,462,000	143,000	8,218,000	8,548,000	6,286,000	1,157,000	813,000	70,000
	10	2,097,000	1,445,000	132,000	6,949,000	8,228,000	5,632,000	801,000	768,000	51,000
	17	2,048,000	1,656,000	148,000	7,003,000	7,107,000	5,210,000	1,008,000	748,000	58,000
	24	1,771,000	1,557,000	154,000	6,651,000	6,537,000	4,867,000	964,000	740,000	40,000
	31	1,772,000	1,598,000	194,000	6,528,000	7,116,000	3,754,000	825,000	718,000	28,000
Aug.	7	1,642,000	1,626,000	254,000	6,551,000	6,945,000	3,925,000	831,000	639,000	44,000
	14	1,536,000	1,596,000	304,000	6,680,000	7,279,000	3,631,000	862,000	612,000	218,000
	21	1,675,000	1,676,000	390,000	8,005,000	6,907,000	3,719,000	812,000	708,000	48,000
	28	1,816,000	1,699,000	445,000	9,270,000	6,735,000	3,411,000	1,046,000	740,000	99,000
Sept.	4	2,289,000	1,769,000	518,000	9,543,000	7,274,000	3,194,000	1,306,000	1,108,000	187,000
	11	2,349,000	1,777,000	585,000	9,701,000	8,078,000	2,841,000	1,330,000	1,152,000	498,000
	18	2,425,000	1,963,000	614,000	10,752,000	8,490,000	3,045,000	1,394,000	1,338,000	1,008,000
	25	2,526,000	1,967,000	587,000	10,860,000	8,951,000	2,725,000	1,644,000	1,510,000	1,918,000
Oct.	2	2,868,000	2,007,000	651,000	10,719,000	9,084,000	3,436,000	2,279,000	2,206,000	2,660,000
	9	2,948,000	2,032,000	760,000	13,382,000	9,533,000	4,029,000	2,772,000	2,920,000	3,027,000
	16	3,160,000	2,350,000	879,000	14,884,000	10,085,000	4,880,000	3,407,000	3,411,000	3,701,000
	23	3,251,000	2,505,000	1,000,000	15,888,000	10,901,000	4,458,000	3,672,000	4,416,000	3,980,000
	30	3,442,000	2,544,000	1,064,000	15,364,000	11,751,000	4,999,000	3,817,000	5,907,000	3,873,000
Nov.	6	3,818,000	2,670,000	1,180,000	15,380,000	12,443,000	5,289,000	4,115,000	5,942,000	3,840,000
	13	3,797,000	2,708,000	1,287,000	14,288,000	12,759,000	5,972,000	4,324,000	6,250,000	4,047,000
	20	3,565,000	2,657,000	1,382,000	15,517,000	12,208,000	6,055,000	4,618,000	6,148,000	4,067,000
	27	3,603,000	2,559,000	1,423,000	15,261,000	12,474,000	6,397,000	5,891,000	5,867,000	5,310,000
Dec.	4	3,553,000	2,464,000	1,457,000	15,467,000	12,297,000	6,011,000	4,750,000	4,884,000	4,754,000
	11	3,681,000	2,582,000	1,555,000	14,351,000	11,369,000	6,184,000	4,890,000	5,498,000	4,475,000
	18	3,645,000	2,831,000	1,556,000	14,383,000	12,434,000	6,408,000	4,905,000	5,130,000	4,204,000
	24	3,710,000	2,896,000	1,553,000	12,772,000	13,476,000	6,468,000	4,789,000	4,875,000	3,762,000

## RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE AT NEW YORK, FOR YEARS 1892 TO 1897.

(From the Report of the New York Produce Exchange.)

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Flour.....bbls..	4,135,572	3,957,274	3,710,400	3,477,007	3,089,102	3,341,150
Flour.....sks..	5,067,691	5,920,509	5,643,489	4,067,840	4,487,046	5,294,594
Wheat.....bush..	63,582,280	48,777,985	30,775,426	23,922,427	23,864,087	33,445,250
Corn.....bush..	27,379,321	19,436,610	18,999,411	23,744,978	29,162,850	36,636,985
Oats.....bush..	30,600,177	29,597,902	26,657,514	23,307,100	42,907,750	54,624,126
Barley.....bush..	4,254,541	3,806,185	3,806,051	3,494,208	11,772,300	10,218,512
Malt.....bush..	4,039,765	4,082,900	4,378,100	3,921,700	3,828,700	4,060,500
Rye.....bush..	2,310,972	556,178	250,645	161,035	4,390,250	7,059,350
Buckwheat.....bush..	607,632	272,225	314,843	662,110	2,121,210	2,025,887
Peas.....bush..	652,300	572,680	517,150	490,500	361,162	436,932
B. E. peas.....bush..	13,627	4,684	7,890	1,007	4,353	3,141
Beans.....bbls..	140,286	98,357	93,293	134,678	211,046	309,026
Oatmeal.....bbls..	122,630	92,351	78,917	82,845	120,714	161,968
Cornmeal.....bbls..	50,862	488,749	490,654	480,408	437,677	505,940
Buckwheat flour.....sks..	65,960	65,236	53,508	64,223	62,729	48,294
Hominy.....pkgs..	23,534	26,469	18,867	19,253	24,217	49,703
Hominy chop.....tons..	843	866	458	380	287	.....
Feed.....tons..	18,662	15,006	12,624	18,297	23,614	85,983
Grass seed.....bags..	81,990	189,274	174,896	130,636	150,317	137,234
Flax seed.....bush..	4,137,700	3,996,100	363,400	1,306,020	6,222,193	2,546,359
Hops.....bales..	102,500	159,166	144,852	135,513	120,341	97,471
Whiskey.....bbls..	94,072	94,923	94,030	48,799	52,639	56,363
High wines.....bbls..	99,295	94,423	71,572	67,043	70,429	72,234
Alcohol.....bbls..	18,007	4,233	3,047	4,415	7,745	2,088
Beef.....tcs..	9,243	8,511	9,777	6,850	6,817	6,367
Beef.....bbls..	47,612	31,406	39,083	32,489	27,986	25,271
Beef hams.....cs..	636,681	452,676	472,060	556,715	469,405	374,012
Pork.....bbls..	13,661	11,668	13,215	6,946	1,893	2,981
Pork.....bbls..	151,057	132,130	177,359	166,109	133,940	185,402
Cut meats.....tcs..	98,229	93,413	101,198	113,411	94,355	113,367
Cut meats.....bbls..	527,025	3,9,908	447,903	483,723	384,600	656,106
Soap stock.....pkgs..	8,973	7,573	3,417	8,720	5,762	4,858
Tongues.....bbls..	12,519	8,921	11,437	11,437	6,346	10,873
Lard.....tcs..	506,041	326,693	506,699	553,001	468,411	561,870
Lard.....bbls..	647,958	487,775	672,904	734,225	636,987	1,326,928
Stearine.....tcs..	86,344	76,347	148,591	318,003	208,137	124,200
Stearine.....bbls..	9,551	6,691	2,480	3,710	5,561	18,993
Tallow.....bbls..	3,036	3,562	1,961	706	5,096	1,405
Tallow.....hds and cs..	2,992	1,823	930	1,242	2,515	1,201
Tallow.....tcs and bbls..	102,702	92,548	69,209	49,567	81,941	58,505
Grease.....hds and cks..	794	1,087	1,407	658	185	355
Grease.....tcs and bbls..	40,743	35,983	25,626	22,370	52,290	49,180
Lard oil.....bbls..	12,017	5,796	10,361	6,172	4,293	5,153
Lubricating oil.....bbls..	32,346	48,493	56,124	37,374	53,687	12,995
Cottonseed oil.....bbls..	22,334	207,299	263,296	291,159	241,007	261,406
Oilcake.....pkgs..	627,002	406,313	290,175	354,167	333,788	437,146
Butter.....pkgs..	1,699,187	1,637,252	1,711,412	1,830,245	2,168,393	2,100,443
Butterline.....pkgs..	4,415	52,006	55,006	48,324	45,551	43,718
Cheese.....bbls..	2,007,738	1,525,399	1,614,321	1,284,651	1,219,906	1,520,350
Eggs.....pkgs..	2,072,082	2,113,180	2,323,511	2,243,349	2,553,932	2,719,987
Olse stock.....pkgs..	121,749	112,491	122,473	120,878	119,534	128,562

## RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT NEW YORK, MONTHLY, DURING 1897.

	Flour. Barrels.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.	Peas. Bushels.	C. Meal. Barrels.
January.....	512,546	419,025	1,450,250	1,681,900	106,275	447,437	21,450	40,469
February.....	401,979	622,550	2,623,725	2,421,800	115,050	682,500	18,700	34,996
March.....	491,924	394,550	1,500,020	3,420,600	138,450	1960,925	21,650	30,896
April.....	400,836	580,900	1,747,975	2,250,000	820,775	816,075	15,950	29,088
May.....	513,648	3,709,825	1,784,550	4,367,900	1,019,900	1,508,100	16,500	39,566
June.....	594,568	3,084,400	3,183,125	6,281,000	613,350	937,575	30,800	49,068
July.....	523,627	2,344,375	4,310,150	4,540,500	973,250	571,375	44,000	48,879
August.....	690,036	3,166,950	4,514,000	5,791,600	1,105,175	2,423,425	28,600	53,532
September.....	678,198	5,004,750	9,234,225	6,705,650	402,975	364,800	78,700	66,217
October.....	752,644	6,775,575	5,068,350	5,980,800	658,250	1,080,975	44,000	53,347
November.....	857,238	5,967,525	2,887,450	6,486,700	752,550	1,618,150	66,100	27,210
December.....	781,685	4,494,825	1,284,075	4,307,370	853,350	1,112,175	51,912	34,675
Total, 1897..	7,123,002	38,445,250	39,636,995	54,604,126	7,059,350	10,218,512	498,362	505,940
1896.....	6,304,135	28,364,697	29,162,950	42,907,750	4,300,250	11,772,300	381,182	437,677
1895.....	6,404,036	28,922,427	25,744,978	25,207,100	161,035	3,494,208	480,500	489,409
1894.....	7,741,484	30,775,426	19,999,411	26,657,514	28,657,514	3,806,051	517,150	490,654
1893.....	8,190,495	48,777,985	19,436,610	29,597,902	556,178	3,806,185	572,680	488,749
1892.....	7,769,637	63,582,280	27,379,321	30,600,177	2,310,972	4,254,541	662,300	500,962

Also, in 1897, 4,080,500 bushels of malt.

## EXPORTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FROM NEW YORK, MONTHLY, DURING 1897.

1897.	Flour. Barrels.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.	Peas. Bushels.	C. Meal Barrels.
January....	453,810	1,703,804	1,745,969	1,081,835	187,068	1,850,806	33,576	27,166
February....	340,843	1,701,121	1,767,242	921,112	174,522	1,643,480	21,202	14,065
March.....	419,076	1,762,369	2,374,315	1,786,745	126,647	772,075	18,474	20,166
April.....	318,316	1,337,756	1,649,796	1,394,019	323,448	502,437	11,889	11,201
May.....	319,673	2,232,656	3,110,420	2,314,368	830,796	1,608,724	14,203	22,205
June.....	414,207	3,228,402	3,628,490	3,733,330	679,489	1,179,450	35,478	35,135
July.....	366,041	1,340,219	3,058,862	3,766,855	557,780	438,587	31,501	15,442
August.....	400,637	8,173,418	2,461,728	3,570,047	1,068,538	291,759	21,516	24,654
September..	469,378	5,120,143	3,036,328	4,904,399	919,811	222,707	31,066	26,380
October....	383,003	4,215,333	1,464,211	3,397,414	312,068	312,081	51,243	21,879
November..	354,889	2,998,264	3,123,027	3,926,209	407,680	702,852	44,277	17,248
December..	626,797	5,067,021	5,782,121	4,594,708	405,025	438,504	54,696	32,502
Total....	4,858,670	33,840,506	33,202,496	35,374,061	5,974,708	8,760,221	369,151	299,013

## ANNUAL EXPORTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FROM NEW YORK (CALENDAR YEARS).

The following statistics are largely taken from compilations by J. C. Brown, Statistician, New York Produce Exchange:

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Flour, bbls.....	3,978,076	5,663,236	6,082,903	5,897,478	4,399,350	4,643,550	4,858,670
Corn meal, bbls.....	191,533	159,596	159,149	158,238	147,631	163,595	299,013
Wheat, bush.....	46,514,006	49,789,403	39,047,932	25,142,34	24,239,799	21,766,950	33,840,506
Corn, bush.....	12,819,911	18,279,578	12,842,089	10,545,771	19,547,847	18,801,794	33,202,496
Oats, bush.....	3,208,466	3,742,612	5,197,007	384,806	1,497,587	16,453,018	35,374,061
Barley, bush.....	1,896,569	739,059	257,944	23,619	118,650	8,067,677	8,760,221
Rye, bush.....	4,448,975	3,261,508	439,459	20,925	.....	3,685,234	5,974,708
Peas, bush.....	668,069	686,545	473,796	365,013	290,242	325,992	369,151
Total grain, bush.....	69,525,796	76,498,205	57,218,177	36,530,427	45,731,125	69,120,685	117,521,143
Flour to bush.....	17,901,342	25,574,562	27,148,063	26,943,651	19,797,075	20,895,975	21,894,015
Corn meal to bush.....	642,132	638,392	636,596	632,952	590,524	654,380	1,076,062
Grand total, bush.....	88,069,260	102,711,159	85,002,826	64,097,080	66,118,724	90,671,020	140,461,210

## YEARLY RECEIPTS OF FLOUR, WHEAT, AND CORN AT NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE.

## Flour.

	1892. Barrels.	1893. Barrels.	1894. Barrels.	1895. Barrels.	1896. Barrels.	1897. Barrels.
New York.....	7,736,675	8,190,495	7,723,901	6,340,818	6,344,135	7,123,002
Boston.....	3,303,769	3,231,143	3,348,595	2,640,868	2,384,719	2,270,431
Philadelphia.....	3,189,829	3,072,649	3,032,293	2,619,606	3,320,143	3,452,921
Baltimore.....	3,546,390	3,791,842	5,004,499	3,892,232	4,104,966	*3,398,333
Total four ports.....	17,776,633	18,316,129	19,175,278	15,493,544	16,113,968	16,244,687

## Wheat.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
New York.....	63,332,010	48,777,965	30,775,426	28,898,377	28,264,697	38,445,250
Boston.....	6,805,611	6,737,809	6,894,588	7,143,949	13,427,724	10,967,958
Philadelphia.....	12,036,780	5,282,621	5,539,906	2,114,559	5,910,920	6,558,798
Baltimore.....	17,219,232	14,787,027	8,870,563	4,840,902	7,592,041	17,896,006
Total four ports.....	99,413,633	75,585,442	52,050,483	42,997,787	55,196,382	73,868,014

## Corn.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
New York.....	27,177,821	19,438,610	19,982,778	25,557,778	29,162,950	39,636,895
Boston.....	7,015,149	9,817,901	7,184,517	8,930,408	9,803,373	11,817,529
Philadelphia.....	22,377,323	6,440,761	4,441,495	4,838,004	11,043,128	26,454,441
Baltimore.....	23,516,524	9,440,233	9,535,653	11,639,381	27,724,535	44,514,888
Total four ports.....	77,033,817	44,975,513	41,242,493	51,015,631	77,736,486	121,423,253

\* Baltimore's flour "receipts" include city milling—368,091 bbls. in 1897.

## WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD FOR THE YEARS 1897 TO 1896.

Country.	1892. Bushels.	1893. Bushels.	1894. Bushels.	1895. Bushels.	1896. Bushels.
United States.....	515,949,000	366,132,000	460,267,000	467,103,000	427,884,000
Canada.....	49,701,000	42,650,000	44,583,000	57,480,000	40,804,000
Mexico.....	14,000,000	15,000,000	18,000,000	14,000,000	8,000,000
<b>Total North America....</b>	<b>579,650,000</b>	<b>423,782,000</b>	<b>522,850,000</b>	<b>538,563,000</b>	<b>476,688,000</b>
Argentina.....	26,000,000	57,000,000	80,000,000	60,000,000	48,000,000
Uruguay.....	2,262,000	5,703,000	8,915,000	10,000,000	6,000,000
Chile.....	16,500,000	19,000,000	16,000,000	15,000,000	12,000,000
<b>Total South America....</b>	<b>55,762,000</b>	<b>81,703,000</b>	<b>104,915,000</b>	<b>85,000,000</b>	<b>66,000,000</b>
Austria.....	54,174,000	43,690,000	48,190,000	41,767,000	43,991,000
Hungary.....	142,558,000	158,425,000	141,858,000	146,000,000	150,830,000
Croatia-Slavonia.....	7,071,000	8,223,000	8,788,000	6,200,000	8,400,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Montenegro.....	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Serbia.....	10,000,000	8,651,000	7,500,000	9,400,000	9,300,000
Roumania.....	63,942,000	60,115,000	43,587,000	63,505,000	62,200,000
Turkey in Europe.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	21,500,000	24,000,000
Bulgaria.....	40,441,000	35,987,000	30,800,000	37,000,000	45,800,000
Greece.....	4,500,000	6,500,000	5,500,000	4,000,000	4,800,000
Italy.....	115,685,000	125,227,000	121,586,000	106,181,000	132,000,000
Spain.....	82,288,000	98,484,000	105,800,000	92,000,000	83,000,000
Portugal.....	6,000,000	5,500,000	9,000,000	7,000,000	5,800,000
France.....	310,836,000	277,506,000	347,537,000	339,129,000	337,823,000
Switzerland.....	4,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	4,900,000
Germany.....	116,215,000	110,000,000	110,281,000	103,159,000	103,140,000
Belgium.....	19,500,000	17,300,000	19,800,000	18,000,000	17,216,000
Netherlands.....	5,380,000	4,971,000	4,344,000	5,000,000	5,400,000
Great Britain.....	60,407,000	50,800,000	61,033,000	38,343,000	58,851,000
Ireland.....	2,214,000	1,694,000	1,532,000	1,109,000	1,191,000
Denmark.....	4,984,000	4,691,000	4,162,000	4,591,000	4,340,000
Sweden.....	4,343,000	3,893,000	4,467,000	3,798,000	4,671,000
Norway.....	250,000	275,000	275,000	260,000	300,000
Russia in Europe.....	337,570,000	461,861,000	418,225,000	376,885,000	365,148,000
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>1,410,588,000</b>	<b>1,514,298,000</b>	<b>1,521,029,000</b>	<b>1,437,050,000</b>	<b>1,484,301,000</b>
Russia in Asia.....	72,000,000	76,987,000	87,908,000	83,499,000	75,000,000
British India.....	208,640,000	288,539,000	252,784,000	224,378,000	181,997,000
Asiatic Turkey.....	44,000,000	48,000,000	45,000,000	46,000,000	44,000,000
Persia.....	18,567,000	20,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	20,000,000
Japan.....	15,741,000	16,848,000	20,310,000	16,500,000	16,000,000
Cyprus.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,200,000	2,400,000
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>358,948,000</b>	<b>432,384,000</b>	<b>429,702,000</b>	<b>404,578,000</b>	<b>339,397,000</b>
Egypt.....	8,262,000	10,000,000	12,000,000	14,000,000	12,000,000
Tunis.....	8,000,000	4,000,000	10,700,000	7,500,000	5,000,000
Algeria.....	19,979,000	20,274,000	28,900,000	24,800,000	17,600,000
Cape Colony.....	3,500,000	4,014,000	3,195,000	2,542,000	3,200,000
<b>Total Africa.....</b>	<b>39,731,000</b>	<b>38,288,000</b>	<b>54,795,000</b>	<b>48,842,000</b>	<b>38,400,000</b>
New South Wales.....	4,089,000	7,032,000	6,708,000	7,283,000	5,359,000
Victoria.....	14,110,000	15,282,000	15,738,000	11,807,000	6,848,000
South Australia.....	6,639,000	9,531,000	14,047,000	8,027,000	6,116,000
Western Australia.....	305,000	443,000	537,000	176,000	194,000
Tasmania.....	987,000	1,051,000	890,000	899,000	1,242,000
New Zealand.....	10,581,000	8,842,000	5,046,000	3,727,000	7,059,000
Queensland.....	405,000	477,000	420,000	562,000	128,000
<b>Total Australasia.....</b>	<b>37,096,000</b>	<b>42,458,000</b>	<b>43,360,000</b>	<b>32,461,000</b>	<b>25,908,000</b>
<b>Recapitulation by Continents:</b>					
North America.....	579,650,000	423,782,000	522,850,000	538,563,000	476,688,000
South America.....	55,762,000	81,703,000	104,915,000	85,000,000	66,000,000
Europe.....	1,410,588,000	1,514,298,000	1,521,029,000	1,437,050,000	1,484,301,000
Asia.....	358,948,000	432,384,000	429,702,000	404,578,000	339,397,000
Africa.....	39,731,000	38,288,000	54,795,000	48,842,000	38,400,000
Australasia.....	37,096,000	42,458,000	43,360,000	32,461,000	25,908,000
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>2,481,803,000</b>	<b>2,562,913,000</b>	<b>2,676,651,000</b>	<b>2,546,494,000</b>	<b>2,430,497,000</b>



## THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

The following table shows the growth of the cotton industry, as returned by the several censuses:

Year.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	Average No. of Employées, and Total Wages.		Cost of Material Used.	Value of Products.
			Employées.	Wages.		
1850.....	1,094	\$74,500,931	22,286	†	\$34,833,056	\$61,869,184
1860.....	1,091	98,585,299	122,023	\$23,940,108	57,285,584	115,681,774
1870.....	951	140,708,291	135,399	39,014,132	111,736,936	17,489,739
1880.....	756	208,280,346	*174,659	42,040,510	102,206,347	192,060,110
1890.....	905	354,020,843	221,585	69,490,272	154,912,979	267,961,734

NOTE.—In addition to the figures contained in the above table, there were 249 mills classed as "special mills," engaged in manufacturing products which are not sold as specific manufactures of cotton. These establishments reported \$11,224,448 capital, 12,928 employées, \$3,573,909 wages, \$2,338,395 cost of cotton consumed, \$18,890,273 value of products, and should be considered in making comparisons.

### SPINDLES AND LOOMS.

The following table shows the number of spindles and looms, the cotton consumed and its value:

Year.	Spindles.	Looms.	Cotton Consumed. Pounds.	Value of Cotton.
1860.....	5,285,727	126,313	422,704,975	.....
1870.....	7,132,415	157,310	398,308,237	.....
1880.....	10,653,435	225,759	750,343,981	\$56,945,725
1890.....	14,188,103	324,886	1,117,945,776	117,362,576

### SPINDLES, NORTH AND SOUTH.

The number of spindles in the North and South for the years 1860-91 to 1896-97 are shown below

(From the "Financial Chronicle.")

	1860-91.	1861-92.	1862-93.	1863-94.	1864-95.	1865-96.	1866-97.
North.....	12,925,000	13,275,000	13,475,000	13,550,000	13,700,000	13,800,000	13,900,000
South.....	1,856,000	2,002,869	2,166,023	2,291,064	2,433,248	3,011,196	3,456,537
Total.....	14,781,000	15,277,869	15,641,023	15,841,064	16,133,248	16,811,196	17,356,537

### THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

ESTIMATED SPINDLES IN EUROPE, THE UNITED STATES, AND INDIA, 1883-1896.

Year Ending Sept. 30.	Europe			United States		Total Europe and United States.		India.
	United Kingdom.	Continent.	Total.	Northern States.	Southern States.	Total.	United States.	
1883.....	42,000,000	22,450,000	64,450,000	11,800,000	899,000	12,699,000	77,110,000	1,790,000
1884.....	42,750,000	22,650,000	65,400,000	12,250,000	1,050,000	13,300,000	78,700,000	2,002,000
1885.....	43,000,000	22,750,000	65,750,000	12,250,000	1,125,000	13,375,000	79,125,000	2,146,000
1886.....	42,700,000	22,900,000	65,600,000	12,250,000	1,150,000	13,400,000	79,000,000	2,262,000
1887.....	42,740,000	23,180,000	65,920,000	12,300,000	1,200,000	13,500,000	79,420,000	2,491,000
1888.....	43,000,000	24,385,000	67,385,000	12,300,000	1,250,000	13,550,000	80,935,000	2,499,000
1889.....	43,500,000	24,885,000	68,385,000	12,700,000	1,300,000	14,000,000	82,385,000	2,763,000
1890.....	43,750,000	25,460,000	69,210,000	12,800,000	1,605,000	14,405,000	83,615,000	3,274,000
1891.....	44,750,000	26,085,000	70,785,000	12,900,000	1,740,000	14,640,000	85,425,000	3,352,000
1892.....	45,350,000	26,405,000	71,755,000	13,250,000	1,950,000	15,200,000	86,955,000	3,402,000
1893.....	45,270,000	26,850,000	72,120,000	13,450,000	2,100,000	15,550,000	87,670,000	3,576,000
1894.....	45,270,000	27,350,000	72,620,000	13,500,000	2,200,000	15,700,000	88,320,000	3,650,000
1895.....	45,400,000	28,250,000	73,650,000	13,700,000	2,433,248	16,133,248	89,783,000	3,810,000
1896.....	44,900,000	29,350,000	74,250,000	13,800,000	3,011,196	16,811,196	90,900,000	3,963,000
1897.....	44,900,000	30,320,000	75,220,000	13,900,000	3,456,537	17,356,537	92,576,537	4,000,000

\* Includes 2,115 officers and clerks whose salaries were not reported.

† This item was not fully reported in the census of 1850.

## CONSUMPTION OF COTTON, NORTH AND SOUTH.

The following table shows the takings and consumption of cotton by the Northern and Southern mills for a series of years.

(Compiled from the "Financial Chronicle's" figures.)

Years.	Taken by Mills—		Total.	Stock.	Supply.	Consumption (Estimated)—			Leaving Stock at Mills.
	North.	South.				North.	South.	Total.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1879-80...	1,824,805	179,000	1,893,805	27,274	1,881,079	1,561,000	179,000	1,740,000	91,079
1880-81...	1,686,804	216,000	1,891,804	91,079	1,982,883	1,660,000	206,000	1,866,000	127,883
1881-82...	1,661,206	238,000	1,899,206	127,883	2,027,089	1,728,206	238,000	1,966,206	60,883
1882-83...	1,772,912	331,000	2,013,912	60,883	2,164,795	1,730,000	331,000	2,061,000	103,795
1883-84...	1,555,163	334,000	1,889,163	103,795	1,992,958	1,648,517	334,000	1,977,517	15,441
1884-85...	1,419,689	286,000	1,685,689	15,441	1,701,130	1,420,130	266,000	1,686,130	15,000
1885-86...	1,777,676	340,000	2,117,676	15,000	2,132,676	1,657,676	340,000	1,997,676	135,000
1886-87...	1,679,658	397,829	2,077,587	135,000	2,212,587	1,749,250	397,829	2,147,179	65,408
1887-88...	1,787,121	443,373	2,230,494	65,408	2,295,902	1,779,500	443,373	2,222,873	73,029
1888-89...	1,780,496	486,903	2,267,399	73,029	2,340,118	1,823,000	486,903	2,310,903	24,515
1889-90...	1,797,850	549,478	2,347,328	24,515	2,396,843	1,800,000	549,478	2,349,478	17,366
1890-91...	2,081,625	65,916	2,637,541	17,366	2,654,906	1,925,090	605,916	2,531,006	123,900
1891-92...	2,212,032	681,471	2,893,503	123,900	3,017,403	2,025,000	681,471	2,706,471	310,932
1892-93...	1,747,314	733,707	2,481,021	310,932	2,791,947	1,950,000	733,707	2,683,707	108,246
1893-94...	1,613,971	723,329	2,337,300	108,246	2,445,546	1,675,000	723,329	2,398,329	47,217
1894-95...	2,154,170	853,352	3,007,522	47,217	3,054,739	2,040,000	853,352	2,893,352	161,387
1895-96...	1,670,744	915,810	2,586,554	161,387	2,747,941	1,780,000	915,810	2,695,810	52,131
1896-97...	1,862,565	1,074,482	2,937,047	52,131	2,989,178	1,835,000	1,024,482	2,859,482	79,696

## CONSUMPTION, UNITED STATES, EUROPE, THE WORLD.

The consumption in bales of 500 pounds each, and not 400 pounds as heretofore, in the United States, Europe, the world, and India, is given below, the total not including India:

(From the "Financial Chronicle" and Ellison & Co.'s "Annual Review.")

Consumption.	Europe.			United States.			Total World.	India.
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total Europe.	North.	South.	U. S.		
Bales 500 Lbs.								
1866-67.....	2,048,000	1,862,000	3,410,000	567,000	61,000	658,000	4,068,000	.....
1867-68.....	1,895,000	1,884,000	3,279,000	715,000	52,000	767,000	4,046,000	.....
1868-69.....	1,972,000	1,169,000	3,141,000	772,000	70,000	842,000	3,983,000	.....
1869-70.....	2,130,000	1,267,000	3,397,000	730,000	79,000	809,000	4,206,000	.....
1870-71.....	2,244,000	1,525,000	3,769,000	807,000	80,000	887,000	4,656,000	.....
1871-72.....	2,412,000	1,646,000	4,058,000	888,000	106,000	994,000	5,052,000	.....
Ave. 6 years..	2,117,000	1,392,000	3,509,000	751,000	75,000	826,000	4,335,000	.....
1872-73.....	2,467,000	1,626,000	4,093,000	926,000	122,000	1,048,000	5,141,000	.....
1873-74.....	2,502,000	1,651,000	4,153,000	1,089,000	113,000	1,152,000	5,305,000	.....
1874-75.....	2,470,000	1,792,000	4,262,000	965,000	127,000	1,062,000	5,324,000	.....
1875-76.....	2,541,000	1,822,000	4,463,000	1,075,000	127,000	1,202,000	5,665,000	.....
1876-77.....	2,546,000	1,902,000	4,448,000	1,134,000	129,000	1,263,000	5,711,000	.....
1877-78.....	2,431,000	2,007,000	4,438,000	1,246,000	184,000	1,380,000	5,818,000	.....
Ave. 6 years..	2,496,000	1,817,000	4,313,000	1,059,000	125,000	1,184,000	5,494,000	.....
1878-79.....	2,274,000	2,077,000	4,351,000	1,292,000	135,000	1,427,000	5,778,000	.....
1879-80.....	2,680,000	2,200,000	4,880,000	1,423,000	162,000	1,585,000	6,465,000	.....
1880-81.....	2,858,000	2,365,000	5,223,000	1,507,000	187,000	1,694,000	6,917,000	297,000
1881-82.....	2,912,000	2,558,000	5,470,000	1,545,000	213,000	1,758,000	7,228,000	312,000
1882-83.....	2,995,000	2,704,000	5,699,000	1,594,000	306,000	1,900,000	7,599,000	358,000
1883-84.....	2,983,000	2,704,000	5,687,000	1,492,000	306,000	1,796,000	7,482,000	416,000
Ave. 6 years..	2,776,000	2,434,000	5,210,000	1,476,000	218,000	1,694,000	6,904,000	.....
1884-85.....	2,746,000	2,604,000	5,350,000	1,286,000	241,000	1,527,000	6,877,000	467,000
1885-86.....	2,902,000	2,772,000	5,674,000	1,512,000	310,000	1,822,000	7,496,000	504,000
1886-87.....	2,955,000	2,912,000	5,867,000	1,578,000	361,000	1,939,000	7,806,000	569,000
1887-88.....	3,073,000	3,037,000	6,110,000	1,624,000	400,000	2,024,000	8,134,000	617,000
1888-89.....	3,016,000	3,256,000	6,272,000	1,704,000	444,000	2,148,000	8,420,000	697,000
1889-90.....	3,327,000	3,432,000	6,659,000	1,682,000	503,000	2,185,000	8,844,000	791,000
Ave. 6 years..	2,986,000	3,002,000	5,988,000	1,564,000	377,000	1,941,000	7,929,000	608,000
1890-91.....	3,384,000	3,631,000	7,015,000	1,810,000	557,000	2,367,000	9,382,000	924,000
1891-92.....	3,181,000	3,619,000	6,800,000	1,944,000	632,000	2,576,000	9,376,000	914,000
1892-93.....	2,866,000	3,661,000	6,527,000	1,872,000	679,000	2,551,000	9,078,000	918,000
1893-94.....	3,233,000	3,827,000	7,060,000	1,593,000	671,000	2,264,000	9,324,000	958,000
1894-95.....	3,250,000	4,090,000	7,280,000	1,940,000	803,000	2,743,000	10,023,000	1,074,000
1895-96.....	3,276,000	4,160,000	7,441,000	1,711,000	861,000	2,572,000	10,013,000	1,105,000
Ave. 6 years..	3,198,000	3,822,000	7,020,000	1,812,000	700,000	2,512,000	9,532,000	982,000
1896-97.....	3,224,000	4,368,000	7,592,000	1,778,000	962,000	2,738,000	10,033,000	1,020,000

## PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND CONSUMPTION—CROP YEARS 1871 TO 1897.

(From the Bureau of Statistics and "Financial Chronicle.")

Three Figures Omitted.

Year.	Annual Crop.		Disposition of Domestic		Foreign		Total Consumption, Domestic & Foreign.
	Bales.	Lbs.	Ex-ported.	Consumption.	Im-ported.	Consumption.	
			Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1871.....	4,347	2,020,694	1,462,928	557,766	1,197	420	558,186
1872.....	2,974	1,384,084	933,537	450,547	2,894	2,606	453,153
1873.....	3,931	1,833,189	1,200,064	633,125	4,426	4,091	637,216
1874.....	4,170	1,940,648	1,358,602	582,046	3,626	3,248	585,294
1875.....	3,828	1,783,644	1,280,419	523,225	2,149	1,716	524,941
1876.....	4,632	2,157,958	1,491,405	666,553	2,451	2,227	668,780
1877.....	4,474	2,065,901	1,445,369	650,532	2,657	2,379	652,911
1878.....	4,774	2,280,286	1,607,534	652,752	3,062	2,696	654,849
1879.....	5,074	2,404,410	1,628,373	776,038	2,994	2,491	778,528
1880.....	5,781	2,771,797	1,822,081	949,736	3,548	3,313	953,049
1881.....	6,606	3,199,823	2,191,929	1,007,894	4,450	8,209	1,011,103
1882.....	5,456	2,588,240	1,739,976	848,264	4,340	2,496	850,761
1883.....	6,950	3,405,070	2,288,075	1,116,995	4,082	843	1,117,838
1884.....	5,713	2,757,544	1,862,573	894,972	7,019	5,666	900,637
1885.....	5,706	2,742,966	1,891,659	851,307	5,116	3,506	854,813
1886.....	6,776	3,182,306	2,058,037	1,124,268	5,072	3,795	1,128,064
1887.....	6,505	3,157,378	2,169,457	987,921	3,925	3,208	991,129
1888.....	7,047	3,439,172	2,264,121	1,175,052	5,498	5,294	1,180,345
1889.....	6,938	3,439,935	2,384,817	1,055,118	7,973	7,785	1,062,908
1890.....	7,311	3,627,366	2,471,780	1,155,596	8,606	8,358	1,163,924
1891.....	8,653	4,316,044	2,907,359	1,406,685	20,909	20,481	1,429,146
1892.....	9,035	4,506,576	2,935,220	1,571,356	28,664	28,531	1,569,887
1893.....	6,700	3,352,658	2,212,115	1,140,543	43,368	43,007	1,183,550
1894.....	7,550	3,769,381	2,683,282	1,086,069	27,706	26,676	1,112,775
1895.....	9,901	5,036,964	3,517,533	1,519,431	49,332	48,590	1,567,962
1896.....	7,162	3,595,776	2,365,882	1,298,451	41,149	.....	1,339,600
1897.....	8,714	4,383,820	3,040,771	1,452,185	38,988	.....	1,491,173

## EXPORTS TO EACH COUNTRY.

■ The following table shows the exports of unmanufactured domestic cotton, by countries, from 1821 to 1897. (Last three figures of each column omitted.)

Year Ending June 30.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Belgium.	Russia.	Spain.	Italy.	Other Countries.	Total.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1821.....	87,718	27,439	748	.....	304	234	897	7,500	124,893
1830.....	249,830	75,105	1,123	.....	111	32	235	12,620	298,450
1840.....	494,915	179,090	9,158	12,890	2,203	524	3,902	41,257	743,941
1850.....	431,531	125,824	5,044	12,748	4,338	27,676	9,353	18,856	635,381
1860.....	1,264,136	283,967	66,072	14,890	21,698	44,021	27,018	45,970	1,767,686
1870.....	649,165	153,146	86,775	1,726	15,170	27,704	7,274	17,594	936,558
1874.....	908,571	177,365	114,613	8,553	54,090	53,359	12,298	34,749	1,257,602
1875.....	911,941	155,139	75,284	3,113	65,708	29,813	9,041	10,375	1,260,418
1876.....	957,329	243,975	108,545	15,538	80,896	47,561	23,379	54,178	1,491,405
1877.....	1,020,365	219,088	177,605	2,298	25,109	46,030	11,547	48,322	1,445,369
1878.....	1,039,948	236,030	121,649	14,191	85,428	40,665	18,110	51,488	1,607,533
1879.....	983,774	196,968	137,494	9,563	154,323	70,867	23,808	51,924	1,628,374
1880.....	1,216,927	179,846	154,022	8,948	102,250	66,936	29,593	63,997	1,822,061
1881.....	1,364,835	276,926	233,065	9,159	133,857	63,870	37,572	71,611	2,190,925
1882.....	1,180,896	166,770	162,481	2,366	92,116	57,631	22,086	56,677	1,739,975
1883.....	1,388,265	214,414	209,291	21,027	173,677	98,469	40,303	82,686	2,284,075
1884.....	1,192,126	228,684	181,527	15,431	96,819	67,984	25,862	54,156	1,822,572
1885.....	1,209,917	170,730	234,493	42,832	67,565	67,659	38,520	48,940	1,901,650
1886.....	1,222,240	200,821	294,717	62,534	92,461	84,207	55,236	55,817	2,058,187
1887.....	1,356,757	233,045	280,832	53,144	75,629	69,249	36,611	62,188	2,284,457
1888.....	1,419,262	196,098	280,312	63,395	108,398	84,665	55,187	54,890	2,284,120
1889.....	1,470,400	200,069	340,377	73,903	72,017	90,766	65,533	81,718	2,364,816
1890.....	1,452,576	242,379	418,820	46,793	96,581	67,669	64,875	62,103	2,471,799
1891.....	1,700,606	276,550	508,571	48,711	67,806	109,418	97,011	97,685	2,907,359
1892.....	1,690,843	346,382	482,441	67,186	67,196	93,729	85,501	101,932	2,943,320
1893.....	1,181,588	284,029	425,193	45,199	18,178	104,06	80,069	77,813	2,222,115
1894.....	1,485,451	345,426	451,694	64,453	70,840	112,682	105,857	83,879	2,683,282
1895.....	1,777,891	395,349	759,315	72,670	70,969	168,827	168,827	155,143	3,311,533
1896.....	1,133,611	239,133	519,229	43,993	45,811	108,089	130,822	96,899	2,335,226
1897.....	1,563,593	358,012	685,788	40,865	42,020	111,459	157,870	144,148	3,103,755

For statistics since the year 1801, see Volume I, pages 365-6-7-8-9.

## FOREIGN MOVEMENT IN GOODS.

EXPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES, BY COUNTRIES, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1892-1897.

<i>Cotton Cloths.</i>						
Countries.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
United Kingdom.....	\$558,315	\$520,863	\$712,578	\$659,444	\$588,476	\$800,421
Germany.....	30,155	17,784	128,524	127,537	149,309	95,672
Other Europe.....	120,475	70,680	65,259	46,237	100,272	95,620
British North America.....	85,538	647,663	967,837	887,160	1,189,615	1,775,483
Mexico.....	492,079	291,893	309,091	389,544	494,365	366,753
Central American States and British Honduras.....	448,488	348,136	431,052	668,333	648,546	599,126
West Indies (including Bermuda).....	899,577	1,168,018	1,245,926	950,184	953,726	919,602
Argentine Republic.....	160,173	331,485	317,883	188,247	274,963	270,844
Brazil.....	673,725	1,325,787	1,435,546	1,504,726	919,185	607,019
Colombia.....	257,331	181,478	100,351	298,332	401,080	382,546
Other South America.....	1,589,525	1,126,740	1,227,787	1,364,518	1,572,683	1,364,903
China.....	3,587,732	1,638,657	2,846,220	1,703,023	3,854,146	7,114,574
British India and East Indies.....	325,230	144,759	330,077	282,278	138,603	199,880
Other Asia and Oceania.....	385,399	289,395	487,454	761,263	411,685	1,905,581
Africa.....	609,468	490,831	271,600	444,572	793,386	748,236
Other countries.....	574,809	514,815	537,511	583,819	467,707	5,350
Total.....	\$11,158,023	\$9,108,484	\$11,494,786	\$10,479,217	\$12,968,357	\$17,281,620

*Other Manufactures of Cotton Goods.*

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
United Kingdom.....	\$161,726	\$241,670	\$301,897	\$259,280	\$384,675	\$467,656
Germany.....	70,996	119,434	164,335	220,514	171,080	219,089
France.....	8,671	7,367	9,849	10,774	16,502	10,492
Other Europe.....	20,575	41,285	97,175	48,230	50,420	51,817
British North America.....	865,319	1,358,001	1,275,623	1,719,871	1,754,002	1,351,179
Mexico.....	155,302	140,322	151,575	151,924	322,729	346,139
Central American States and British Honduras.....	80,615	70,589	71,424	172,191	193,310	240,683
West Indies (including Bermuda).....	131,892	143,215	145,155	128,200	143,308	161,706
Argentine Republic.....	15,740	56,877	82,461	18,209	41,933	66,845
Brazil.....	75,645	76,782	103,143	107,782	73,787	97,975
Colombia.....	38,867	38,511	40,052	33,953	82,772	54,832
Other South America.....	48,395	56,147	48,261	58,035	56,633	56,683
British Australasia.....	96,147	57,851	71,485	89,087	119,437	181,317
Other Asia and Oceania.....	270,013	261,853	245,954	222,988	455,332	398,566
Africa.....	10,789	18,587	10,405	15,440	46,321	70,232
Other countries.....	16,902	11,379	16,536	23,734	16,803	10,737
Total.....	\$2,068,254	\$2,700,871	\$2,846,100	\$3,290,222	\$3,879,039	\$3,756,068
Total cotton manufactures...	\$13,226,277	\$11,809,355	\$14,340,886	\$13,769,439	\$16,837,396	\$21,037,678

IMPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES, BY COUNTRIES, AND CLASSES OF ARTICLES, 1892-1897.

<i>Cotton Manufactures.</i>						
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Cloth—						
France.....	\$271,122	\$321,219	\$278,020	\$351,559	\$504,339	\$539,597
Germany.....	388,535	422,364	249,932	295,854	365,871	458,143
Switzerland.....	83,330	116,259	90,239	533,700	352,073	369,232
United Kingdom.....	3,894,281	4,936,367	2,845,087	4,297,513	3,855,141	3,908,173
Other Europe.....	4,408	3,978	6,084	4,890	14,420	3,328
All other countries.....	3,991	7,290	11,534	71,013	17,679	4,206
Total.....	\$4,645,667	\$5,797,477	\$3,490,806	\$5,554,059	\$5,100,424	\$4,677,679
Clothing, etc., not including knit goods—						
Belgium.....	\$162,267	\$198,619	\$182,860	\$182,427	\$197,110	\$225,033
France.....	846,086	296,027	238,363	452,697	481,340	402,166
Germany.....	284,977	581,731	657,900	657,900	540,303	503,168
Switzerland.....	39,126	39,079	323,011	212,647	97,372	109,601
United Kingdom.....	408,550	508,009	514,619	1,214,789	1,302,422	1,206,954
Other Europe.....	17,335	14,892	8,421	2,992	17,672	25,299
China.....	40,966	33,796	24,371	29,580	31,240	23,758
Other Asia.....	10,485	6,274	10,136	4,722	14,309	8,532
All other countries.....	2,056	1,422	1,055	9,123	1,547	2,721
Total.....	\$1,261,848	\$1,682,049	\$1,658,778	\$2,768,877	\$2,683,315	\$2,627,222
Knit goods: Stockings, hose, and other—						
France.....	\$426,876	\$444,949	\$256,907	\$307,748	\$411,583	\$398,394
Germany.....	5,068,932	5,626,779	3,908,003	5,954,481	5,509,539	4,994,881
Switzerland.....	46,253	77,788	55,580	23,769	44,211	64,144
United Kingdom.....	285,904	238,360	130,207	231,550	211,304	185,530
Other Europe.....	4,510	3,848	14,657	17,446	13,772	15,572
All other countries.....	1,177	451	301	185	263	182
Total.....	\$5,833,652	\$6,392,175	\$4,380,655	\$6,535,179	\$6,190,672	\$5,596,703

## Laces, edgings, embroideries, etc.—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Belgium.....	\$115,941	\$111,807	\$95,222	\$117,128	\$132,111	\$145,531
France.....	990,459	1,081,980	783,386	1,185,058	1,241,688	1,783,857
Germany.....	1,277,818	1,513,557	1,244,509	1,747,553	1,223,343	1,906,162
Switzerland.....	4,832,701	5,591,776	3,758,653	5,589,788	5,753,885	5,679,977
United Kingdom.....	4,031,695	4,464,607	2,128,381	2,999,464	2,494,256	2,935,015
Other Europe.....	21,387	20,105	37,194	27,420	12,903	14,145
All other countries.....	8,388	8,466	6,474	9,580	20,928	18,520
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$11,248,289</b>	<b>\$12,741,798</b>	<b>\$8,021,769</b>	<b>\$11,686,016</b>	<b>\$10,878,964</b>	<b>\$12,573,207</b>
<b>Thread (not on spools), yarn, etc.—</b>						
Belgium.....	\$2,431	\$2,330	\$9,344	\$2,108	\$241	\$1,579
France.....	23,226	37,739	15,883	16,468	17,152	14,667
Germany.....	51,594	51,528	38,557	36,473	27,608	55,871
United Kingdom.....	575,586	668,214	261,474	602,623	826,167	574,173
Other Europe.....	1,970	2,830	786	990	894	1,094
All other countries.....	45	12	180	40	5	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$684,952</b>	<b>\$762,653</b>	<b>\$326,224</b>	<b>\$658,702</b>	<b>\$872,067</b>	<b>\$947,898</b>
<b>All other—</b>						
Austria-Hungary.....	\$142,296	\$221,550	\$156,420	\$53,306	\$35,332	\$29,676
France.....	461,355	651,905	447,028	570,204	531,626	500,453
Germany.....	57,123	1,091,634	861,635	1,112,876	1,045,381	1,402,490
Switzerland.....	84,072	57,091	94,062	247,071	206,538	104,822
United Kingdom.....	3,017,290	4,018,613	2,863,198	3,929,850	4,755,220	6,084,625
Other Europe.....	14,000	15,809	15,711	24,808	31,552	40,465
Japan.....	65,540	113,840	51,825	43,081	81,556	64,967
All other countries.....	12,627	13,699	18,416	14,786	24,837	18,627
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$4,664,433</b>	<b>\$6,184,141</b>	<b>\$4,498,315</b>	<b>\$5,995,792</b>	<b>\$6,712,072</b>	<b>\$8,307,164</b>

## PRICES IN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

(Compiled by A. B. Shepperson.)

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES IN NEW YORK.

## Middling Upland Cotton During Each Month and for the Season.

	Season of 1891-92.		Season of 1892-93.		Season of 1893-94.		Season of 1894-95.		Season of 1895-96.		Season of 1896-97.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
September....	8 13-16	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1-16	8 7-16	7 13-16	6 15-16	6 5-16	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 3-16
October.....	8 1/2	8 5-16	8 1/2	7 11-16	8 9-16	8 1-16	6 5-16	5 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 15-16
November.....	8 5-16	8 1-16	10	8 5-16	8 1/2	7 15-16	6	5 9-16	9	8 1/2	8 3-16	7 1/2
December.....	8 1-16	7 1/2	10	9 1/2	8 1-16	7 13-16	5 13-16	5 11-16	8 9-16	8 1/2	7 11-16	7 1-16
January.....	7 11-16	7 1/2	9 15-16	9 7-16	8 5-16	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	8 5-16	8 3-16	7 1/2	7 1-16
February.....	7 7-16	7 1-16	9 7-16	9	8 1-16	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 9-16	8 1/2	7 13-16	7 7-16	7
March.....	7 1-16	6 11-16	9 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 7-16	5 9-16	8	7 1/2	7 7-16	7 3-16
April.....	7 1/2	6 11-16	8 9-16	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7	6 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 5-16
May.....	7 7-16	7 1/2	7 13-16	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
June.....	7 13-16	7 1/2	8 1-16	7 1/2	7 7-16	7 1/2	7 1/2	7	8	7 7-16	7 1/2	7 11-16
July.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 3-16	7 15-16	7 5-16	6 15-16	7 3-16	7	7 7-16	7 1-16	8	7 1/2
August.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	7	6 1/2	8 3-16	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 7-16	8 1/2	7 1/2
Highest of Season....	8 13-16c. on Sept. 5.		10c. on Nov. 25.		8 9-16c. on Oct. 16.		8 3-16c. on Aug. 29.		9 1/2c. on Oct. 15.		8 1/2c. on Sept. 10.	
Lowest of Season....	6 11-16c. on Mar. 23.		7 1-16c. on Sept. 3.		6 1/2c. on Aug. 2.		5 9-16c. on Nov. 12.		7 1-16c. on July 15.		7c. on Feb. 13.	

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES IN LIVERPOOL.

## Middling Upland Cotton During Each Month and for the Season.

	Season of 1891-92.		Season of 1892-93.		Season of 1893-94.		Season of 1894-95.		Season of 1895-96.		Season of 1896-97.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
September....	4 1/2	4 11-16	4 1/2	3 15-16	4 11-16	4 1/2	3 29-32	3 17-32	4 23-32	4 7-32	4 27-32	4 1/2
October.....	4 15-16	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 5-32	4 15-16	4 29-32	4 11-16	4 7-16
November.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 7-16	4 1/2	4 7-16	3 7-32	2 31-32	4 25-32	4 7-16	4 1/2	4 11-32
December.....	4 1/2	4 3-16	5 5-16	5	4 7-16	4 1/2	3 5-32	3 1-32	4 21-32	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 31-32
January.....	4 3-16	4	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 7-16	4 1/2	3 3-32	2 31-32	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1-16	3 15-16
February.....	4	3 11-16	5 3-16	4 13-16	4 1/2	4 1-16	3 1-32	2 31-32	4 19-32	4 1/2	4 1-32	3 25-32
March.....	3 1/2	3 9-16	5 1-16	4 1/2	4 3-16	4 1/2	3 11-32	3	4 13-32	4 1/2	4 1-32	3 29-32
April.....	3 15-16	3 9-16	4 11-16	4 3-16	4 3-16	4 1-16	3 11-16	3 11-32	4 13-32	4 11-32	4 1/2	4 1/2
May.....	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 5-16	4 1/2	4 1-16	3 15-16	3 1/2	3 9-16	4 15-32	4 5-32	4 1/2	4 3-32
June.....	4 1/2	4	4 9-16	4 3-16	4 1-16	3 15-16	3 29-32	3 1/2	4 3-32	3 27-32	4 5-32	4 3-32
July.....	4 1-16	3 15-16	4 9-16	4 1/2	4	3 25-32	3 1/2	3 21-32	4 1-32	3 1/2	4 9-32	4 5-32
August.....	4	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 3-16	3 1/2	3 15-16	4 9-32	3 11-16	4 23-32	4 3-32	4 5-16	4 1-16
Highest of Season....	4 15-16c. on Oct. 8.		5 1/2c. on Jan. 6.		4 1/2c. on Oct. 17.		4 9-32c. on Aug. 30.		4 15-16c. on Oct. 16.		4 27-32c. on Sept. 8.	
Lowest of Season....	3 9-16c. on Mar. 15.		3 15-16c. on Sept. 1.		3 25-32c. on July 31.		2 31-32c. on Nov. 12.		3 1/2c. on July 27.		3 25-32c. on Feb. 13.	

FOR DAILY OR WEEKLY PRICES OF COTTON AND COTTON GOODS, SEE INDEX, UNDER "PRICES."

## DYEING AND FINISHING.

The following table shows the growth of the dyeing and finishing industry, as returned by the several censuses:

Year.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	Average No. of Employés.	Total Wages.	Cost of Material Used.	Value of Products.
1850.....	104	\$4,814,350	5,105		\$11,540,847	\$15,454,430
1860.....	124	5,718,671	7,097	\$2,001,528	5,035,435	11,716,468
1870.....	232	18,374,503	13,086	5,221,538	199,589,982	113,017,537
1880.....	191	26,223,981	16,688	6,474,364	13,064,286	32,397,420
1890.....	248	38,450,800	20,267	9,717,011	12,365,220	28,900,560

NOTE.—The table exhibited does not embrace the statistics of establishments connected with cotton, woolen, or silk factories. While chemicals and dyestuffs to the value of \$8,407,698 were consumed in 1890 by the dyeing and finishing manufacturers themselves, the silk, woolen, and cotton mills in which dyeing and finishing are done consumed chemicals and dyestuffs valued at \$11,278,970.

## CLASSES OF GOODS DYED AND FINISHED.

The various classes of goods dyed and finished, with the quantities and value thereof in 1890, are shown as follows:

	Lbs.	Value.
Woolen yarns, dyed.....	17,999,651	\$751,801
Worsted " ".....	9,345,157	493,974
Cotton " ".....	48,462,759	2,086,127
Spun silk, " ".....	311,890	119,810
Thrown silk, " ".....	3,322,017	2,346,387
Wool stock, " ".....	1,191,866	48,828
Cotton " ".....	4,676,344	204,527
	Square Yards.	Value.
Wool and worsted piece goods, dyed.....	20,779,084	\$652,998
Cotton " ".....	446,496,822	5,671,438
" " bleached.....	454,357,758	8,369,940
" " printed.....	597,687,868	10,355,062
Silk " dyed.....	7,406,399	394,777
Mixed " ".....	60,716,250	2,069,766
Total value.....		\$28,900,560

\* This item was not fully reported at the census of 1860.

† At the census of 1870, the value of the fabric itself was included, whereas at all subsequent censuses merely the values added to such fabrics by the process of dyeing and finishing are given.

## THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY.

The following table exhibits the growth of the woolen industry, including hosiery and knit goods, from 1850 to 1890 inclusive, as returned by the several censuses:

Year.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	Average No. of Employées.	Wages.	Cost of Material Used.	Value of Products.	Total Horse-power.
1850.....	1,780	\$32,516,366	47,763	*	\$29,244,696	\$49,636,881	.....
1860.....	1,078	42,849,932	59,522	\$13,361,002	46,649,365	80,734,606	.....
1870.....	3,456	132,382,319	119,859	40,357,235	134,154,615	217,668,826	.....
1880.....	2,689	159,091,899	161,567	47,389,087	164,371,551	267,252,913	151,619
1890.....	2,439	206,494,481	219,132	76,660,748	202,065,572	337,768,524	237,404

### GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

The following table illustrates the geographical evolution of the industry and its tendency to localization:

	Wool-Carding Machinery—						Worsted Industry—					
	No. of Cards (Sets).	1870.	1880.	1890.	Per Ct. of Total.	1870.	No. of Combs.	1870.	1880.	1890.	Per Ct. of Total.	1870.
Total U. S. ....	8,224	7,681	8,198	100	100	100	261	518	835	100	100	100
Massachusetts.....	1,512	1,660	1,887	18.39	21.90	22.41	172	190	265	65.90	36.68	30.99
Pennsylvania.....	1,468	1,155	1,299	15.92	15.24	15.84	29	124	191	11.11	23.94	22.84
New York.....	1,170	1,150	1,408	12.09	15.17	17.11	1	80	48	0.38	15.44	10.23
Rhode Island.....	490	495	572	5.31	6.53	6.98	7	70	195	2.68	18.51	22.81
Connecticut.....	752	622	646	8.15	8.20	7.88	34	21	34	13.08	4.06	3.46
N. Hampshire.....	418	395	462	4.93	5.06	6.00	12	21	29	4.60	4.06	3.39
Maine.....	395	274	387	4.63	3.61	4.72	...	...	5	...	...	0.59
New Jersey.....	111	184	235	1.20	2.43	2.87	6	9	29	2.30	1.74	3.39
Vermont.....	200	167	167	2.17	2.20	1.91	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio.....	334	182	167	3.62	2.40	1.37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana.....	346	160	153	3.75	2.11	1.87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois.....	251	109	71	2.72	1.44	0.87	...	...	...	...	...	...
In above States.....	7,387	6,543	7,364	80.06	86.81	89.83	261	515	835	100	99.42	97.78
All other States.....	1,837	1,038	834	19.92	13.69	10.17	...	3	19	...	0.58	2.22

### MACHINERY.

NUMBER OF CARDS, COMBING MACHINES, LOOMS, AND SPINDLES AND TOTAL AMOUNT OF WOOL USED, AS PER CENSUSES OF 1860 TO 1890.

Year.	Cards.	Combing Machines.	Looms.	Spindles.	Total Wool, Lbs.
1860.....	3,319	...	16,075	639,700	100,682,810
1870.....	9,224	261	46,175	2,194,498	214,373,219
1880.....	7,581	518	59,261	2,254,996	287,597,334
1890.....	8,198	835	69,807	3,182,500	351,158,020

### QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PRODUCTS, CENSUS OF 1890.

Products.	Quantities.	Value.
Woolen, worsted, union, and cotton-warp cloths, coatings, cassimeres, etc., for men's wear.....	104,938,311 square yards..	\$83,523,714
Woolen, worsted, union, and cotton-warp overcoatings, cloakings, etc., for men's and women's wear.....	14,883,893 square yards..	13,082,801
Woolen, worsted, union, and cotton-warp dress goods, sackings, tricots, ladies' cloth and broadcloth, alpaca, mohairs, etc., for women's wear.....	126,692,829 square yards..	32,149,923
All-wool, union, and cotton-warp flannels.....	61,195,501	18,582,549
Satinets.....	18,630,656	4,296,062
Linings, Italian cloths, and lastings.....	4,585,090	1,255,520
Jeans, kerseys, and linseys.....	17,124,217	4,738,064
Jersey cloth.....	3,072,533	2,171,828
Huntings.....	566,880	135,963
Carriage cloths.....	1,282,921	626,791
Total piece goods.....	352,974,821	\$160,562,725

\* This item was not fully reported at the census of 1850.

Products.	Quantities.	Value.
Woven shawls of wool or worsted.....square yards..	4,758,652	\$2,098,523
All-wool, union, and cotton-warp blankets.....	20,793,644	7,153,900
All-wool, union, and cotton-warp horse blankets.....	5,507,074	1,721,516
Carriage robes.....	775,963	646,904
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>31,835,333</b>	<b>\$11,620,843</b>
Woolen, worsted, and union upholstery goods.....	4,131,288	\$3,634,183
Braids and picture cords.....running yards..	133,859,751	15,924,452
Ingrain carpets, 2 and 3 y., and ingrain art carpets.....square yards..	34,726,370	27,125,980
Tapestry and body brussels, tapestry velvet, Wilton, Axminster, and Moquette carpets.....running yards..	36,536,565	784,204
All other carpets.....square yards..	1,521,330	2,629,781
Rugs of all kinds.....number..	1,563,803	
<b>Total value of carpets and rugs.....</b>		<b>\$46,464,417</b>
Felts.....square yards..	6,950,001	\$3,120,296
Wool hats.....dozens..	1,046,481	\$5,239,176
All-wool and union or merino yarns.....pounds..	42,215,173	\$18,062,970
Worsted yarns.....	29,376,182	22,411,368
Cotton yarn.....	3,662,936	782,849
Wool rolls, noils, waste, and all other partly manfd. products..	12,850,039	3,176,653
<b>Total yarns and partly manufactured products.....</b>	<b>88,134,330</b>	<b>\$39,433,835</b>
Woolen, merino, and cotton half-hose.....dozens..	7,080,943	\$7,441,852
Woolen, merino, and cotton hose.....	10,072,033	11,749,438
Merino, all-wool, and cotton shirts and drawers.....	6,866,157	33,009,997
Leggings and gaiters.....	25,072	85,401
Gloves and mittens.....	896,061	1,942,000
Hoods, scarfs, nubbies, etc.....	342,497	1,476,430
Cardigan jackets, etc.....	361,478	3,576,248
Knit shawls.....	28,990	115,467
Fancy knit goods, wristlets, etc.....	270,683	759,748
Boot and shoe linings.....yards..	7,596,711	1,038,558
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$61,245,169</b>
<b>All other products.....</b>		<b>\$6,457,938</b>
<b>Total value of products.....</b>		<b>\$337,768,524</b>

## COMPARISON OF DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED WOOL MANUFACTURES.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED WOOL MANUFACTURES, WITH PER CAPITA VALUE AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION.\*

Domestic Manufactures (Census). Year.	Value Per Capita.	Per Cent. of Total Consump- tion.	Net Importa- tions (Average for 10 Years). Value.	Value Per Capita.	Per Cent. of Total Consump- tion.
1820.....	\$4,413,068	30.15	\$36,859,702	\$0.71	60.85
1830.....	14,528,166	63.67	8,290,062	0.64	36.33
1840.....	20,696,999	1.21	13,970,772	0.82	40.26
1850.....	49,639,881	2.14	13,005,852	0.56	20.76
1860.....	80,734,606	2.57	31,333,273	1.00	27.96
1870.....	217,668,826	5.65	33,043,521	0.86	13.18
1880.....	267,252,913	5.33	39,537,694	0.79	12.89
1890.....	337,768,524	5.39	43,345,981	0.69	11.37

\* Cotton hosiery and knit goods, included in the census figures of this table, are not included in the value of imports.

† Net imports for year ending September 30, 1821.



## THE MOVEMENT OF WOOL.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF SHEEP, WOOL CLIP, AVERAGE WEIGHT OF FLEECE, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, AND SCOURED WOOL.

	Number	Value	By Department	By S. N. D. North.	Imports.
	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Agriculture.	Pounds.	Pounds.
			Pounds.	Calendar Year.	June 30.
1870.....	40,853,000	\$98,384,433	162,000,000	163,000,000	49,230,199
1880.....	40,765,900	90,230,537	232,500,000	264,000,000	128,131,747
1881.....	43,576,899	104,070,759	240,000,000	290,000,000	55,964,236
1882.....	45,016,224	108,595,954	272,000,000	300,000,000	67,861,744
1883.....	49,237,291	124,395,835	290,000,000	320,400,000	70,575,478
1884.....	50,626,626	119,902,706	300,000,000	337,500,000	78,350,651
1885.....	50,390,243	107,990,650	308,000,000	329,600,000	70,596,170
1886.....	48,322,331	92,443,867	302,000,000	323,031,028	129,084,958
1887.....	44,759,314	89,872,839	285,000,000	302,169,950	114,038,030
1888.....	43,544,755	82,279,926	269,000,000	301,876,121	113,558,753
1889.....	42,599,079	90,640,369	265,000,000	295,799,479	126,487,729
1890.....	44,336,072	100,656,761	276,000,000	309,474,858	105,431,285
1891.....	43,431,136	106,397,447	285,000,000	307,101,507	129,303,648
1892.....	44,938,365	116,121,270	294,000,000	333,018,405	148,670,652
1893.....	47,273,553	125,906,294	303,151,055	348,538,138	172,433,338
1894.....	45,048,017	89,186,110	287,105,980	325,210,712	55,152,585
1895.....	42,294,084	66,685,767	309,748,000	294,298,726	206,061,990
1896.....	38,298,733	65,167,735	273,000,000	272,474,708	220,811,473
1897.....	36,818,443	.....	.....	259,153,251	350,852,026

(Continued.)

	Total Prod. and Imports.	Total Exports.	Retained for Consumption.	Scoured.	Average Weight Fleece.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1870.....	211,230,199	1,862,945	209,367,254	.....	3.52
1880.....	360,631,747	3,840,071	356,791,676	.....	4.42
1881.....	296,964,236	5,578,980	290,385,247	.....	.....
1882.....	399,861,744	3,948,015	335,913,729	.....	.....
1883.....	380,575,478	4,074,517	356,500,961	.....	.....
1884.....	378,350,651	2,315,094	376,035,557	.....	.....
1885.....	373,596,170	3,203,345	375,392,825	.....	.....
1886.....	431,084,958	6,680,849	424,404,109	149,365,625	5.84
1887.....	399,038,030	6,968,232	392,051,798	140,556,685	5.39
1888.....	382,558,753	4,281,895	378,176,858	136,591,955	6.00
1889.....	391,487,729	3,404,670	388,083,059	134,795,350	6.00
1890.....	381,431,285	3,519,509	377,911,776	139,628,220	6.05
1891.....	414,363,648	2,980,045	411,373,603	139,323,703	6.04
1892.....	442,670,652	3,210,019	439,460,633	145,300,318	6.50
1893.....	475,586,838	4,310,495	471,276,343	151,103,776	6.38
1894.....	353,209,999	6,497,654	346,712,315	140,292,268	6.39
1895.....	531,292,602	6,622,190	524,670,412	125,718,690	6.37
1896.....	525,108,199	12,972,217	512,135,982	115,284,579	6.38
1897.....	623,326,734	8,700,596	614,626,136	111,365,967	6.30

## IMPORTS OF WOOL AND WOOLENS.

IMPORTS OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1896 AND 1897.

(From the Official Reports of the United States Treasury Department.)

Articles, Wools, Hair of the Camel, Goat, Alpaca, etc., and Manufactures of:	Quantities for Twelve— Months Ending		Values for Twelve— Months Ending	
	June 30.	June 30.	June 30.	June 30.
Unmanufactured (free, lbs.)—	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Class one, clothing—In the grease....	117,233,440	176,350,510	\$19,448,471	\$27,824,567
"    "    Scoured.....		24,408,569		6,457,149
Class two, combing—In the grease....	15,756,318	37,627,967	3,509,736	7,119,201
"    "    Scoured.....		323,523		68,419
Class three, carpet—In the grease....	97,921,715	110,665,432	9,493,035	11,569,886
"    "    Scoured.....		1,476,025		174,029
Total unmanufactured.....	230,911,473	350,952,026	\$32,451,242	\$53,243,191
Wools (lbs.), imported from—				
Class One—				
United Kingdom.....	56,404,946	107,515,170	9,829,175	18,962,124
France.....	6,553,937	16,978,281	1,671,604	4,283,671
South America.....	16,025,847	36,056,964	1,950,297	4,692,933
Asia and Oceania.....	20,390,828	18,618,721	3,559,626	3,159,935
Other countries.....	17,987,882	21,591,923	2,437,769	3,162,968
Total.....	117,233,440	200,756,079	\$19,448,471	\$34,281,656
Class Two—				
United Kingdom.....	6,505,645	21,011,983	1,597,029	4,297,774
Other Europe.....	1,400,639	1,073,903	395,013	249,781
British North America.....	3,817,160	7,374,463	795,907	1,444,137
South America.....	3,299,340	8,339,497	473,725	1,173,810
Asia and Oceania.....	634,646	22,454	238,190	3,639
Other countries.....	98,888	129,190	9,872	14,479
Total.....	15,756,318	37,951,490	\$3,509,736	\$7,187,620
Class Three—				
United Kingdom.....	28,022,594	40,073,884	3,274,225	4,929,083
France.....	6,495,304	8,799,115	694,472	1,146,491
Germany.....	1,242,212	2,379,654	131,863	262,287
Other Europe.....	16,897,626	16,214,393	1,853,521	1,818,559
British North America.....	270	33,054	16	3,016
South America.....	15,413,029	16,408,044	1,436,821	1,392,914
China.....	24,228,508	21,449,747	1,579,067	1,553,947
Other Asia and Oceania.....	5,324,788	6,725,776	492,927	661,534
Other countries.....	297,399	57,790	30,133	5,584
Total.....	97,921,715	112,141,457	\$9,493,035	\$11,773,915
Manufactures of—				
Carbonized wool.....dut., lbs.	203,561	43,736	49,111	13,513
Carpets and carpeting.....dut., sq. yards.	626,597	470,757	863,944	782,955
Clothing, etc., except shawls and knit goods.....dut.			1,296,536	984,689
Cloths.....dut., lbs.	36,781,572	27,859,311	21,886,528	17,007,273
Dress goods, women's and children's, dut., lbs.	26,356,835	22,048,526	19,929,925	16,787,241
Knit fabrics.....dut.			2,541,672	2,531,058
Rags, noils, and wastes.....free, lbs.	16,770,976	44,142,140	1,968,541	5,220,793
Shoddy, mungo, flocks, etc.....dut., lbs.	1,900,133	5,670,562	662,066	1,714,835
Shawls.....dut.			452,487	464,835
Yarns.....dut., lbs.	2,023,009	1,842,856	1,050,721	956,543
All other.....dut.			2,742,239	2,669,227
Total manufactures.....			\$53,494,400	\$49,162,992
Carpets (square yards), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	521,374	352,968	675,053	545,907
Other Europe.....	66,241	78,114	145,786	146,642
Japan.....	8,143	6,085	4,430	5,709
Other Asia and Oceania.....	22,538	22,430	52,840	59,914
Other countries.....	8,301	11,140	15,895	24,788
Total.....	626,597	470,757	\$96,944	\$782,955
Cloths (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	32,240,264	23,412,241	17,927,006	13,056,678
Austria-Hungary.....	172,650	202,782	157,863	179,451
Belgium.....	636,328	565,244	547,500	465,051
France.....	650,776	421,165	630,542	447,181
Germany.....	3,033,547	3,230,769	2,584,797	2,837,136
Other Europe.....	8,015	13,542	6,425	10,069
Other countries.....	39,994	13,568	32,395	11,717
Total.....	36,781,572	27,859,311	\$21,886,528	\$17,007,273
Dress goods (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	11,281,065	8,063,155	7,615,063	5,218,648
France.....	8,067,083	8,450,972	6,230,127	6,768,965
Germany.....	6,891,662	5,356,832	5,939,936	4,633,530
Other Europe.....	94,305	176,667	82,567	165,299
Other countries.....	2,720	900	2,182	809
Total.....	26,356,835	22,048,526	\$19,929,925	\$16,787,241

## WOOL PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1897.

(From the Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.)

States and Territories.	No. of Sheep, April 1, 1897.	Average Weight of Fleece, 1897. Pounds.	Wool, Washed and Unwashed. Pounds.	Per Cent. of Shrinkage, 1897.	Scoured Wool, 1897. Pounds.
Maine.....	225,066	6	1,350,386	42	783,230
New Hampshire.....	74,505	6½	454,233	55	217,927
Vermont.....	153,632	7	1,071,364	57	480,687
Massachusetts.....	40,672	5½	223,686	42	129,744
Rhode Island.....	10,479	5½	57,674	42	33,428
Connecticut.....	30,499	5½	167,745	42	97,268
New York.....	780,837	6	4,685,622	50	2,342,811
New Jersey.....	40,486	5	232,430	47	107,288
Pennsylvania.....	770,795	5½	4,229,372	53	1,992,505
Delaware.....	11,691	5	53,455	46	31,568
Maryland.....	119,073	5	585,390	47	315,567
Virginia.....	370,745	5	1,853,725	42	1,073,161
North Carolina.....	300,653	5	1,503,290	43	858,875
South Carolina.....	67,503	5	337,515	44	189,008
Georgia.....	311,935	4	1,247,740	40	748,644
Florida.....	90,671	4	362,634	42	210,356
Alabama.....	232,971	4½	990,137	42	574,274
Mississippi.....	236,256	4	1,145,024	45	629,763
Louisiana.....	124,361	4½	561,874	50	290,937
Texas.....	2,665,691	6½	17,315,067	68	5,540,831
Arkansas.....	153,690	6	952,090	55	428,426
Tennessee.....	361,307	4½	1,625,832	43	926,762
West Virginia.....	436,165	5½	2,398,908	48	1,247,432
Kentucky.....	697,998	5½	3,783,989	38	2,346,073
Ohio.....	2,245,781	5½	11,780,350	50	5,895,175
Michigan.....	1,232,513	6½	8,400,067	53	3,948,031
Indiana.....	619,401	6	3,716,406	45	2,044,023
Illinois.....	573,209	6½	3,613,806	50	1,808,908
Wisconsin.....	688,378	6½	4,305,488	50	2,152,744
Minnesota.....	363,972	6	2,363,832	55	1,063,724
Iowa.....	517,281	6½	3,362,326	60	1,344,930
Missouri.....	665,190	5½	3,824,843	50	1,912,422
Kansas.....	217,104	8	1,736,832	67	572,155
Nebraska.....	183,671	8	1,496,368	67	484,391
California.....	2,468,000	7	17,245,620	66	5,893,511
Oregon.....	2,458,730	7½	18,440,850	69	5,716,663
Nevada.....	520,138	7½	3,901,065	68	1,248,321
Colorado.....	1,846,458	6½	9,088,562	68	2,908,349
Arizona.....	308,806	7½	6,222,497	70	1,568,849
North Dakota.....	318,470	6	1,910,820	60	764,323
South Dakota.....	307,006	6	1,842,080	60	763,612
Idaho.....	1,312,317	7	10,199,719	66	3,124,504
Montana.....	2,372,313	7	20,110,061	63	7,440,845
New Mexico.....	2,514,223	4½	11,314,004	53	5,317,532
Utah.....	1,890,549	6	11,033,294	65	3,907,153
Washington.....	666,748	7	4,877,222	70	1,463,197
Wyoming.....	1,583,620	7½	11,835,555	65	4,156,044
Oklahoma.....	22,426	7	156,962	66	53,374
Total.....	34,784,287	6.80	219,153,251	60.1	87,365,987
Pulled wool.....	.....	.....	40,000,000	40	24,000,000
Total product, 1897.....	.....	.....	259,153,251	.....	111,365,987

## ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION OF WOOL.

(By S. N. D. North.)

The following table shows the production of fleece and pulled wool, washed and in the grease, and scoured wool, the shrinkage on fleece wool being taken for each State, and on pulled wool estimated at 40 per cent.:

	Fleece and Pulled Wool, Washed and in the Grease			Scoured Wool		
	Pounds.	Decrease.	Increase.	Pounds.	Decrease.	Increase.
1888.....	301,876,121	293,829	.....	196,591,955	3,964,730	.....
1889.....	295,779,479	6,096,642	.....	184,795,350	1,796,605	.....
1890.....	309,474,856	.....	13,699,377	139,628,220	.....	4,832,870
1891.....	307,401,507	2,073,349	.....	139,326,703	301,517	.....
1892.....	333,018,405	.....	25,606,898	145,300,318	.....	5,973,615
1893.....	348,538,138	.....	15,519,733	151,103,776	.....	5,803,458
1894.....	325,210,712	23,327,426	.....	140,232,268	10,811,508	.....
1895.....	294,266,726	30,913,986	.....	125,718,630	14,573,578	.....
1896.....	272,474,708	21,822,018	.....	115,284,579	10,424,111	.....
1897.....	259,153,251	13,321,457	.....	111,365,987	3,918,562	.....

## STOCKS OF WOOL.

STOCKS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN WOOLS ON HAND IN THE UNITED STATES JANUARY 1, 1896, TO 1898.

(From the "Boston Commercial Bulletin.")

## STOCKS OF DOMESTIC (IN POUNDS).

	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Boston.....	51,606,000	40,523,000	44,681,000	32,416,600	38,508,000	30,669,000
New York.....	7,506,000	4,448,300	4,106,000	6,308,000	3,075,000	3,901,500
Philadelphia.....	8,000,000	13,050,000	6,750,000	4,050,000	8,600,000	7,300,000
Albany and Troy.	1,730,000	1,170,000	1,025,000	1,573,000	1,045,000	1,440,000
Hartford.....	3,500,000	5,280,000	1,300,000	3,000,000	2,500,000	1,500,000
Providence.....	580,000	525,000	275,000	400,000	500,000	100,000
West Virginia....	1,200,000	1,600,000	1,300,000	*800,000	*600,000	*225,000
Ohio and Pa.....	3,000,000	4,500,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	7,500,000	935,000
Michigan.....	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,775,000	700,000	500,470	470,000
Kentucky.....	2,500,000	1,100,000	1,500,000	*700,000	*880,000	*500,000
Chicago.....	10,950,000	13,571,730	9,189,000	7,861,000	5,450,000	2,743,000
Wisconsin.....	800,000	1,500,000	850,000	*980,000	100,000	300,000
St. Louis.....	5,525,000	6,055,000	7,640,000	5,050,000	3,089,000	6,310,000
Texas.....	1,720,000	1,500,000	1,900,000	800,000	925,000	195,000
Territories.....	1,413,000	2,720,000	1,080,000	1,900,000	1,610,000	250,000
Oregon.....	250,000	1,500,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	.....
San Francisco.....	7,000,000	5,850,000	4,198,500	4,020,000	5,770,000	1,525,000
Total.....	108,780,000	106,498,080	90,799,500	78,789,100	81,382,000	58,354,000
Concealed sp'les..	18,426,000	17,060,000	11,835,000	22,000,000	27,000,000	10,000,000
Total.....	127,206,000	123,558,080	102,634,500	98,789,100	108,382,000	68,354,000

## STOCKS OF FOREIGN (IN POUNDS).

	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Boston.....	24,700,000	15,080,000	11,808,300	6,875,500	6,402,500	4,340,500
New York.....	9,261,000	6,179,000	9,700,000	15,704,000	11,370,000	8,548,375
Philadelphia.....	13,425,000	4,500,000	8,500,000	10,075,000	6,000,000	5,000,500
Smaller markets..	2,135,000	1,065,000	1,525,000	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	49,581,000	26,844,000	31,533,300	32,654,500	23,772,500	17,889,375

\* Includes Wheeling, all classified separately previous to 1896.

† Includes Louisville, etc.

‡ Includes Milwaukee.

## A DECADE OF WOOL CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the "Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.")

Imports of Wool Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1888 to 1897, Inclusive, with Exports of Foreign and Domestic Wools, Amount of Domestic Clip, and Quantity Retained for Consumption, with Percentage of Foreign Wool to Total Supply as Ascertained.

	Imports				Value.	Domestic Production, Calendar Year Preceding.
	Class One. Pounds.	Class Two. Pounds.	Class Three. Pounds.	Total. Pounds.		
1888.....	23,039,679	5,639,528	84,879,546	113,558,753	\$15,887,217	302,169,950
1889.....	29,224,522	6,871,066	90,891,541	126,987,129	17,974,515	301,876,121
1890.....	16,649,490	7,658,906	81,122,999	105,431,295	15,264,063	286,779,479
1891.....	32,230,965	6,667,023	90,406,060	129,303,648	18,231,372	309,474,866
1892.....	50,262,796	5,826,574	82,581,232	148,670,602	19,688,106	307,101,507
1893.....	43,311,565	6,736,201	122,396,072	172,453,838	21,064,180	333,018,405
1894.....	10,685,496	1,548,505	42,918,584	55,152,585	6,107,498	348,538,138
1895.....	87,151,522	13,476,735	105,405,849	206,033,906	25,556,421	325,210,712
1896.....	117,233,440	15,756,318	97,921,715	230,911,473	32,451,242	294,290,726
1897.....	200,759,079	37,951,490	112,141,457	350,852,026	53,243,191	272,474,708
Total.....	610,548,514	108,132,846	920,154,535	1,638,835,895	\$225,467,767	3,069,940,602

	Exports			Retained for Consumption.	Foreign. Per Cent.
	Foreign. Pounds.	Domestic. Pounds.	Total Pounds.		
1888.....	4,359,731	22,164	4,381,895	411,346,808	26.6
1889.....	3,263,094	141,576	3,404,670	424,959,180	29.0
1890.....	3,286,467	261,042	3,547,509	397,691,255	25.6
1891.....	2,638,123	291,922	2,930,045	435,848,459	29.0
1892.....	3,007,563	202,456	3,210,019	452,562,140	32.2
1893.....	4,218,637	91,858	4,310,495	501,141,748	33.5
1894.....	5,977,407	520,247	6,497,654	397,193,069	12.4
1895.....	2,343,061	4,279,109	6,622,190	524,622,428	38.8
1896.....	6,026,236	6,945,981	12,972,217	512,235,982	43.9
1897.....	3,429,063	5,271,535	8,700,598	614,626,136	56.5
Total.....	38,551,402	17,997,890	56,549,292	4,672,227,205	34.2

## THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF WOOL IN 1897.

(Estimated from the latest returns, by S. N. D. North.)

		Pounds.	South America (continued) -		Pounds.
Europe -			All other.....		20,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland.....		* 138,657,440			
Russia, including Poland.....		330,000,000			444,000,000
France.....		103,610,000			5,000,000
Spain.....		102,600,000	Central America.....		
Germany.....		54,258,500	Asia -		
Austria-Hungary.....		64,300,000	Russia.....		60,000,000
Italy.....		29,000,000	British India.....		85,000,000
Portugal.....		13,410,000	Asiatic Turkey.....		39,000,000
Sweden and Norway.....		8,200,000	Central Asia.....		48,000,000
Turkey in Europe, etc.....		67,500,000	China.....		30,000,000
All other Europe.....		14,000,000	All other.....		15,000,000
		925,635,940			275,000,000
North America -			Australasia.....		568,000,000
United States.....		250,153,251	Africa -		
British Provinces.....		* 12,000,000	Algiers and Tunis.....		32,200,000
Mexico.....		5,000,000	Egypt.....		3,000,000
		276,153,251	Cape Colony, Natal, and Orange		
South America -			Free State.....		97,000,000
Argentine Republic.....		320,000,000	All other.....		1,000,000
Chili.....		7,500,000			133,200,000
Brazil.....		1,500,000	Oceanica.....		50,000
Uruguay.....		80,000,000			
Venezuela.....		15,000,000	Total.....		2,625,036,191

\* Fleece washed.

NOTE.—The above table must not be held to represent an actual increase in the wool supply of the world between 1896 and 1897, such as appears from the figures. The apparent increase is due to later and more definite information regarding certain countries, notably Russia, which leads to the conclusion that its wool clip has heretofore been largely underestimated. The short clip of Australasia in 1897 is somewhat offset by the increased supplies from the River Plate, and the fair conclusion is that there is no great variation in the wool production of 1896 and 1897, the available supply of fine wools being doubtless considerably less in the latter year.

## WOOL PRICES.

COMPARISON OF ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICES OF OHIO FINE WASHED FLEECE IN BOSTON, AND THE SAME SCOURED, WITH PRICES IN LONDON OF SEVERAL COMPETING FINE FOREIGN WOOLS SINCE 1850.

(Mauger & Avery.)

Year.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Fine Ohio Washed Fleece.	Fine Ohio Fleece, Scoured.	Port Phillip (Australian) Average Fleece (Washed).	Port Phillip Good Average Greasy.	Adelaide (Australia) Average Grease.	Cape of Good Hope Average Fleece.	Buenos Ayres Average Grease.	Australian Good, Scoured.	Australian Average, Scoured.	Cape of Good Hope Average, Scoured.	Buenos Ayres Average, Scoured.
1850.....	.45 $\frac{1}{2}$	.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	.31	Not marketed.	.15	.28	.....	.54	.46	.40	.....
1851.....	.47	.85 $\frac{1}{2}$	.21		.15	.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.54	.48	.42	.....
1852.....	.45	.81 $\frac{1}{2}$	.29		.18	.31	.....	.62	.56	.42	.....
1853.....	.58 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.07	.38		.19	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.68	.60	.50	.....
1854.....	.49 $\frac{1}{2}$	.91 $\frac{1}{2}$	.38		.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.28	.....	.58	.52	.44	.....
1855.....	.46 $\frac{1}{2}$	.85 $\frac{1}{2}$	.39		.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.32	.....	.62	.56	.50	.....
1856.....	.55 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.46		.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.39	.....	.72	.66	.60	.....
1857.....	.53	1.02	.46		.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.38 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.74	.68	.60	.....
1858.....	.45 $\frac{1}{2}$	.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	.45		.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.36	.....	.70	.64	.52	.....
1859.....	.50	1.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.47		.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.36	.....	.72	.66	.56	.....
1860.....	.54 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.48	.30	.24	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19	.78	.68	.60	.62
1861.....	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	.44	.27	.21	.39 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.70	.60	.52	.56
1862.....	.50 $\frac{1}{2}$	.93 $\frac{1}{2}$	.44	.27	.21	.33	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.70	.60	.52	.56
1863.....	.79 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.51 $\frac{1}{2}$	.44	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.34	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.70	.62	.54	.54
1864.....	.90 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.77	.46	.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.35	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.74	.64	.54	.51
1865.....	.83	1.66	.45	.27	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.32	.15	.70	.62	.50	.50
1866.....	.67	1.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	.47	.28	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.33	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.76	.68	.54	.51
1867.....	.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.43	.24	.20	.28	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.68	.60	.44	.46
1868.....	.48	.89 $\frac{1}{2}$	.40	.22	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.64	.52	.40	.39
1869.....	.49	.90 $\frac{1}{2}$	.34	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15	.20	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.54	.44	.34	.32
1870.....	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	.89 $\frac{1}{2}$	.34	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.22	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.54	.46	.38	.34
1871.....	.55 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.42	.25	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.66	.58	.48	.45
1872.....	.72	1.56 $\frac{1}{2}$	.52	.31	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.35	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.82	.74	.50	.59
1873.....	.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.50	.30 $\frac{1}{2}$	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.31	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.76	.68	.52	.50
1874.....	.55 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.47	.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	.23	.32	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.74	.66	.54	.50
1875.....	.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.44	.27	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.30	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.68	.60	.50	.53
1876.....	.44 $\frac{1}{2}$	.87	.40 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.28	.13	.62	.54	.44	.44
1877.....	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	.91	.40 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.64	.54	.42	.42
1878.....	.39 $\frac{1}{2}$	.74 $\frac{1}{2}$	.40	.24	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.64	.54	.42	.42
1879.....	.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	.71 $\frac{1}{2}$	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.60	.52	.41	.42
1880.....	.49 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.43	.27	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.68	.60	.46	.51
1881.....	.43	.95 $\frac{1}{2}$	.39	.24	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.60	.53	.42	.46
1882.....	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	.90 $\frac{1}{2}$	.39 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25	.18	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.60	.53	.42	.45
1883.....	.40 $\frac{1}{2}$	.86	.38	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.59	.51	.40	.44
1884.....	.37	.80 $\frac{1}{2}$	.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	.23	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.56	.48	.38	.41
1885.....	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	.71 $\frac{1}{2}$	.33	.20	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.18	.10	.48	.41	.33	.34
1886.....	.34	.74	.31	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.47	.41	.32	.35
1887.....	.33	.73 $\frac{1}{2}$	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14	.18	.11	.48	.42	.34	.37
1888.....	.30 $\frac{1}{2}$	.68	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11	.48	.42	.33	.36
1889.....	.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	.73 $\frac{1}{2}$	.35	.23	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.54	.48	.38	.41
1890.....	.33	.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	.32	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15	.19	.12	.50	.44	.36	.40 $\frac{1}{2}$
1891.....	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	.70 $\frac{1}{2}$	.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.45	.40	.33	.36
1892.....	.29	.64	.28	.17	.12	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.39 $\frac{1}{2}$	.33	.29	.33
1893.....	.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	.59 $\frac{1}{2}$	.28	.17	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.39 $\frac{1}{2}$	.33	.29	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$
1894.....	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.51 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09	.36	.31	.27	.25
1895.....	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.39	.23	.17	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.30 $\frac{1}{2}$	.33	.23	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$
1896.....	.18	.40	...	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.41	.38	.29	.29 $\frac{1}{2}$
1897.....	.22	.50	...	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15	.10	.40 $\frac{1}{2}$	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	.29	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$

Fine Ohio fleece, January, 1895, 17 cents; scoured, 38 cents.

Column 9 shows the clean cost in London of a class of wool most nearly corresponding to Ohio scoured fleece in column 2. Currency prices throughout in columns 1 and 2.

## COURSE OF PRICES AT PHILADELPHIA FOR SEASON 1896-97, REPORTED BY COATES BROTHERS.

	1896							1897					
	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	
	Arrivals increasing.	Prices nominal.	Dull London lower.	Lowest prices recorded.	Some speculative buying.	National election.	Congress meets. Prices advancing.	Large sales.	Less active. Large orders for foreign wools.	Strong and firm.	Export Bill passes House.	Waiting for action in Senate.	
Ohio, Penn., and West Va.													
Fleece Washed.													
XX and above.	17@19	17@19	17@18	17@18	17@19	18@19	20@21	19@21	19@21	20@21	20@22	21@23	
X.	16@17	16@17	16@17	16@17	16@17	16@18	18@19	18@19	18@19	18@19	19@20	20@21	
Medium.	18@19	18@19	18@19	18@19	18@19	19@20	20@21	20@21	20@21	21@22	22@23	23@24	
Quarter blood.	18@19	18@19	18@19	18@19	18@19	19@20	20@21	20@21	20@21	21@22	22@23	23@24	
Common.	17@18	17@18	17@18	17@18	17@18	18@19	19@20	18@20	18@20	20@21	19@21	20@22	
N. Y., Mich., Ind., and Wis.													
Fleece Washed.													
XX.	16@17	16@17	15@16	15@16	15@16	15@17	17@18	17@18	17@18	17@18	18@20	19@20	
X.	15@16	15@16	14@15	14@15	14@15	14@15	16@17	16@17	16@17	16@17	17@18	18@19	
Medium.	17@19	17@19	17@18	17@18	17@18	18@19	19@20	19@20	19@20	19@20	20@22	22@23	
Quarter blood.	17@19	17@19	17@18	17@18	17@18	18@19	19@20	19@20	19@20	20@21	21@22	22@23	
Common.	16@18	16@18	16@17	16@17	16@17	17@18	18@19	18@19	18@19	18@20	19@20	20@21	
Combing & Delaine Fleece.													
Washed, fine delaine.	18@20	18@20	17@19	17@19	18@20	19@20	20@21	20@21	20@21	21@22	21@23	22@23	
" medium.	19@20	19@20	19@20	19@20	19@20	19@21	21@22	21@22	21@22	22@23	23@24	24@25	
" low.	19@20	19@20	18@20	19@20	19@20	19@21	21@22	21@22	21@22	22@23	23@24	24@25	
" coarse.	18@19	18@19	18@19	18@19	18@19	19@20	20@21	20@21	20@21	20@22	20@23	22@23	
Unwashed, medium.	15@16	15@16	15@16	14@15	15@16	16@17	16@17	16@17	16@17	16@17	18@18	18@20	
" quarter blood.	15@16	15@16	15@16	14@15	15@16	16@17	16@17	16@17	16@17	16@17	17@18	20@21	
" braid.	14@15	14@15	14@15	13@14	14@15	15@16	16@17	16@17	16@17	16@17	18@19	19@20	
Unwashed, Light & Bright.													
Fine.	10@12	10@12	10@12	10@12	10@12	11@13	12@14	12@14	12@14	12@14	13@15	13@15	
Medium.	14@15	14@15	14@15	13@14	14@15	15@16	15@16	14@16	15@16	15@16	17@18	18@19	
Quarter blood.	14@15	14@15	14@15	13@14	14@15	15@16	15@16	14@16	15@16	15@16	17@18	19@20	
Coarse.	13@14	13@14	13@14	12@13	13@14	14@15	14@16	14@15	14@15	14@15	16@17	18@19	
Unwashed, Dark Colored.													
Light fine.	8@10	8@10	7@9	7@9	7@9	8@10	8@10	8@10	8@10	8@10	9@11	10@12	
Heavy fine.	6@8	6@8	5@7	5@7	5@7	6@8	6@8	6@8	6@8	6@8	7@9	8@10	
Medium.	11@13	11@13	10@12	10@12	10@12	10@13	10@13	10@13	10@13	10@13	12@14	13@15	
Fine medium.	10@12	10@12	9@11	9@11	9@11	10@11	10@11	10@11	10@11	11@13	12@15	13@15	
Coarse.	11@13	11@13	10@12	10@12	10@12	10@12	10@12	10@12	10@12	11@13	12@14	13@15	
Colorado.													
Medium and fine, choice.	11@13	11@13	10@12	9@11	9@11	10@12	10@13	10@13	10@13	10@13	11@14	12@15	
" heavy.	8@10	8@10	7@9	6@8	6@8	8@10	8@10	8@10	8@10	8@10	9@11	9@11	
Common and qrt'r blood.	10@12	10@12	10@11	10@11	10@12	10@12	10@13	10@13	10@13	10@13	11@14	12@15	
Coarse, carpet.	10@11	10@11	9@10	9@10	9@10	10@11	10@12	10@12	10@12	10@12	10@13	10@13	
New Mexican.													
Choice improved, light.	11@13	11@13	10@12	10@12	10@12	11@12	11@13	11@13	11@13	11@13	12@14	13@15	
Partly improved.	10@12	10@12	9@11	9@11	9@11	10@11	10@12	10@12	10@12	10@12	11@13	12@14	
Coarse, carpet.	10@11	10@11	9@10	8@10	8@10	9@10	10@12	10@12	10@12	10@12	10@12	11@13	
Heavy, sandy or burry.	7@9	7@9	7@8	6@7	6@7	6@8	8@10	8@10	8@10	8@10	9@11	9@11	
Black.	7@9	7@9	7@8	7@8	7@8	8@9	8@10	8@10	8@10	8@10	9@12	10@13	
Texas.													
Fine, 12 months.	9@11	9@11	8@10	8@10	8@10	8@10	9@12	9@10	9@10	9@10	10@12	11@13	
Medium, 12 months.	11@12	11@12	10@12	10@12	10@12	10@12	10@13	10@12	10@12	10@12	10@13	12@14	
Coarse, 12 months.	10@11	10@11	9@10	9@10	9@10	9@10	10@12	10@12	10@11	10@11	10@11	11@13	
Montana and Dakota.													
Unwashed, fine, bright.	8@10	8@10	7@9	7@9	7@9	8@9	9@10	9@10	9@10	9@10	10@12	11@13	
" medium, bright.	10@12	10@12	10@11	9@11	10@12	10@13	10@13	10@13	10@13	10@13	12@14	13@15	
" coarse, bright.	9@10	9@10	9@10	8@10	10@11	10@12	10@12	10@12	10@12	10@12	10@12	12@14	
" d'k c'd, h'vy or short.	6@8	6@8	6@7	6@7	6@7	6@8	7@9	7@9	7@9	7@9	8@10	9@11	
Utah and Wyoming.													
Unwashed, light, fine.	8@10	8@10	8@9	8@9	8@9	8@9	8@9	8@9	8@9	8@9	9@11	11@12	
" heavy, fine.	6@8	6@8	6@7	6@7	6@7	6@7	7@8	7@8	7@8	7@8	8@9	9@10	
" fine medium.	9@11	9@11	9@10	9@10	9@10	9@10	9@10	9@10	9@10	9@10	10@12	12@14	
" selected medium.	11@13	11@13	10@12	10@12	10@12	10@12	11@13	11@13	11@13	11@13	12@14	13@15	
" low.	9@10	9@10	9@10	8@10	8@10	8@10	9@11	9@11	9@11	9@11	10@12	12@13	
Canada Washed.													
Choice selected.	21@23	21@23	20@22	20@21	20@21	21@22	23@24	23@24	24@26	24@26	25@28	25@28	
Quarter blood.	20@21	20@21	19@20	18@20	18@20	20@21	22@23	21@22	22@24	22@24	24@26	24@26	
Coarse.	18@20	18@20	18@19	17@19	17@19	18@20	20@21	20@21	20@22	20@22	22@24	22@24	
Pulled.													
City merino.	12@15	12@15	11@14	10@14	10@14	12@15	13@16	13@16	13@16	15@18	16@19	16@19	
City super and lambs.	16@20	16@20	15@19	14@18	14@18	16@19	17@20	17@20	17@20	18@22	19@23	19@23	
West'n super and lambs.	14@17	14@17	13@16	12@16	12@16	14@17	15@18	15@18	15@18	16@18	17@19	17@19	

## THE SILK INDUSTRY.

The following table exhibits the growth of the silk industry from 1850 to 1890, as returned by the several censuses:

Year.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	Average No. of Employés.	Total Wages.	Cost of Material Used.	Value of Products.
1850.....	67	\$673,300	1,743	.....	\$1,063,860	\$1,809,476
1860.....	139	2,930,990	5,435	\$1,050,224	3,901,777	6,607,771
1870.....	86	6,231,130	6,949	1,942,286	7,817,559	12,210,662
1880.....	332	19,125,900	31,337	9,146,705	22,467,701	41,053,045
1890.....	472	51,007,537	50,913	19,690,318	51,004,425	97,296,454

## COMBINED TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

The growth of the textile industries of the United States for a period of forty years, as reported by the several censuses, is shown in the following table:

Year.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	Average No. of Employés.	Total Wages.	Cost of Material Used.	Value of Products.
1850.....	3,025	\$112,513,947	146,897	.....	\$76,715,959	\$123,799,971
1860.....	3,027	150,090,852	194,063	\$40,353,492	112,842,111	214,740,614
1870.....	4,790	297,694,243	274,943	86,565,191	353,249,103	530,898,764
1880.....	4,018	412,721,496	384,251	105,050,696	302,709,394	532,973,486
1890.....	4,114	739,973,661	511,897	175,547,343	421,398,196	721,949,262

## NEW TEXTILE MACHINERY, 1897.

The following data, compiled from the "Textile World," show new textile machinery compared with previous years:

NEW MILLS CONSTRUCTED.						1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Cotton.....	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	Silk.....	43	17	10	11
Woolen.....	49	66	59	23	52	Miscellaneous.....	14	8	16	23
Knitting.....	53	81	83	17	33					
Total.....	71	85	90	40	53		230	207	198	114

## PROJECTED MILLS.

PROJECTED MILLS.						1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Cotton.....	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	Silk.....	3	5	3	1
Woolen.....	15	47	69	28	23	Miscellaneous.....	0	3	1	2
Knitting.....	8	7	10	6	5					
Total.....	7	17	13	5	5		38	79	96	42

## PROJECTED MILLS IN 1896, IN NEW ENGLAND, THE SOUTH, AND ELSEWHERE.

	South.	N. E.	Else- where.	Total.		South.	N. E.	Else- where.	Total.
Cotton.....	15	0	0	15	Silk.....	0	0	3	3
Woolen.....	0	3	5	8					
Knitting.....	8	1	3	7	Total.....	18	4	11	33

## SPINDLE GROWTH.

SPINDLE GROWTH.						1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
New England—						35,840	24",352	211,662	39,090	182,000
New mills.....						31,240	4,560	66,156	100,348	132,304
Enlargements.....										
Southern States—						256,780	382,045	493,280	143,572	183,104
New mills.....						150,094	42,000	152,800	119,709	63,568
Enlargements.....										
Middle and Western States—						4,000	24,000	.....	19,000	32,000
New mills.....						.....	10,000	14,000	.....	9,000
Enlargements.....										
Total.....						477,954	702,957	937,998	421,689	601,976



## DISTRIBUTION OF SPINDLE GROWTH AND NEW MILLS IN 1897.

*New Cotton Mills.*

South—	No.	Spindles.	Looms.	North—	No.	Spindles.	Looms*
Alabama.....	4	75,000	2,222	Massachusetts.....	2	35,840	25
Florida.....	1	2,000	...	Rhode Island.....	1	.....	107
Georgia.....	7	45,000	626	New York.....	1	.....	....
Louisiana.....	1	1,500	10	New Jersey.....	3	.....	40
North Carolina.....	9	38,080	80	Pennsylvania.....	5	4,000	....
South Carolina.....	11	95,200	2,472				
Tennessee.....	3	.....	192				
Kentucky.....	1	.....	....				
Total.....	37	256,780	5,672	Total.....	12	39,840	172

*New Woolen Mills.*

New England (total).....	14	Illinois.....	1
Maine.....	2	Wisconsin.....	1
New Hampshire.....	1	Missouri.....	1
Massachusetts.....	3	Minnesota.....	1
Rhode Island.....	4	Kansas.....	1
Connecticut.....	4	Wyoming.....	1
Middle States (total).....	29	Oregon.....	2
New York.....	1	Southern State -	
Pennsylvania.....	26	Kentucky.....	1
New Jersey.....	2		
Western States (total).....	9	Grand total.....	53
Indiana.....	1		

*New Knitting Mills.*

New England (total).....	3	Illinois.....	1
New Hampshire.....	2	Wisconsin.....	2
Vermont.....	2	Michigan.....	3
Massachusetts.....	1	Southern States (total).....	12
Middle States (total).....	45	North Carolina.....	5
New York.....	14	South Carolina.....	3
New Jersey.....	2	Alabama.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	28	Tennessee.....	2
Delaware.....	1		
Western States (total).....	9	Grand total.....	71
Ohio.....	3		

*New Sack Mills.*

Connecticut (total).....	4	New Jersey (total).....	14
Velvet and plushes.....	2	Plushes and velvets.....	1
Braids, etc.....	2	Dress goods.....	9
New York (total).....	3	Ribbons and novelties.....	4
Dress goods.....	2	Pennsylvania (total).....	22
Velvets.....	1	Dress goods.....	14
		Ribbons, etc.....	8
Grand total.....			43

*New Miscellaneous Mills.*

New Hampshire (total).....	2	Delaware (total).....	2
Flax fiber.....	1	Dye works.....	1
Hair cloth.....	1	Not known.....	1
Rhode Island -		Iowa—	
Hair cloth.....	1	Flax yarn.....	1
New Jersey -		Minnesota—	
Dye works.....	1	Crash towels, new system.....	1
Pennsylvania (total).....	4	Kentucky—	
Dyeing and finishing.....	3	Dye works.....	1
Linen.....	1	North Carolina—	
		Dye works.....	1
Grand total.....			14

## THE COAL INDUSTRY.

The following table shows the approximate areas of the coal fields of the United States, with the total product of each for the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896.

## CLASSIFICATION OF THE COAL FIELDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From the United States Geological Survey.)

	Area. Square Miles.	1891. Short Tons.	1892. Short Tons.	1893. Short Tons.	1894. Short Tons.	1895. Short Tons.	1896. Short Tons.
<b>Anthracite.</b>							
New England (Rhode Island and Massachusetts).....	500	500					
Pennsylvania.....	486	50,865,431	52,472,504	53,967,543	51,921,121	67,999,337	54,346,081
Colorado and New Mexico..	15	†	64,963	93,578	71,550	67,119	79,492
	995	50,865,931	52,537,467	54,061,121	51,992,671	68,066,516	54,425,573
<b>Bituminous.*</b>							
<b>Triassic—</b>							
Virginia.....	180	17,290	37,219	19,878	52,079	57,782	95,670
North Carolina.....	2,700	20,355	6,679	17,000	16,900	24,900	7,813
<b>Appalachian—</b>							
Pennsylvania.....	9,000	42,788,490	46,694,576	44,070,724	39,912,463	50,217,228	49,557,453
Ohio.....	10,000	12,868,683	13,562,927	13,253,646	11,909,856	13,355,806	12,875,202
Maryland.....	550	3,890,239	3,419,962	3,716,041	3,501,428	3,915,585	4,143,996
Virginia.....	2,000	719,109	687,968	800,461	1,177,004	1,310,542	1,159,053
West Virginia.....	16,000	9,220,965	9,738,755	10,708,578	11,627,757	11,387,961	12,876,296
Kentucky.....	11,180	1,222,918	1,231,110	1,245,785	1,218,072	1,490,057	1,486,016
Tennessee.....	5,100	2,418,678	2,062,064	1,902,258	2,190,879	2,535,064	2,693,108
Georgia.....	210	171,000	215,498	372,740	354,111	290,998	238,546
Alabama.....	8,660	4,759,731	5,529,312	5,136,965	4,397,173	5,032,775	5,748,697
	62,690	77,984,563	83,122,190	81,207,168	76,273,748	90,167,596	90,748,305
<b>Northern—</b>							
Michigan.....	6,700	80,307	77,990	45,979	70,022	112,322	92,882
<b>Central—</b>							
Indiana.....	6,450	2,973,474	3,345,174	3,791,851	3,423,921	3,995,892	3,905,779
Kentucky.....	4,500	1,694,151	1,794,203	1,761,394	1,893,120	1,867,713	1,847,462
Illinois.....	36,800	15,690,698	17,962,276	19,949,564	17,113,576	17,735,864	19,786,636
	47,750	20,327,323	23,001,653	25,502,809	22,430,617	23,599,469	25,539,967
<b>Western—</b>							
Iowa.....	18,000	3,825,495	3,918,491	3,972,229	3,967,253	4,156,074	3,954,028
Missouri.....	26,700	2,674,606	2,733,949	2,897,442	2,245,089	2,372,393	2,381,542
Nebraska.....	3,200	1,500	1,800				3,500
Kansas.....	17,000	2,716,705	3,007,276	2,652,546	3,388,251	2,926,870	2,884,801
Arkansas.....	9,100	542,379	535,558	574,763	512,626	598,322	675,374
Indian Territory.....	20,000	1,091,032	1,182,721	1,252,110	999,606	1,211,185	1,396,646
Texas.....	4,500	172,100	245,690	302,206	420,848	484,959	544,015
	98,500	11,023,817	11,635,185	11,651,296	11,508,623	11,749,808	11,759,966
<b>Rocky Mountain, etc.—</b>							
Dakota.....		30,000	40,725	49,630	42,015	39,197	78,050
Montana.....		541,961	564,648	892,309	927,396	1,504,193	1,543,445
Idaho.....							
Wyoming.....		2,327,841	2,508,939	2,439,311	2,417,463	2,246,911	2,229,624
Utah.....		371,045	361,013	413,205	431,560	471,896	418,627
Colorado.....	2,913	3,512,632	3,447,967	4,018,793	3,776,817	3,027,327	3,054,711
New Mexico.....		462,228	659,230	655,112	580,238	709,130	600,823
Nevada.....					150		
		7,245,707	7,577,422	8,468,360	7,175,628	7,998,594	7,925,230
<b>Pacific Coast—</b>							
Washington.....		1,056,249	1,213,427	1,264,877	1,102,470	1,191,410	1,195,504
Oregon.....		51,226	34,661	41,618	47,521	78,685	101,721
California.....		93,301	85,178	72,603	67,247	75,453	493,776
		1,201,376	1,333,266	1,579,163	1,221,238	1,340,548	1,391,001
Total product, including colliery consumption.....		168,566,669	179,329,071	182,352,774	177,741,526	198,117,530	191,966,357

\* Including lignite, brown coal, and scattering lots of anthracite.

† Included in bituminous product.

‡ Includes Alaska.

**DISTRIBUTION OF COAL PRODUCT, PRICES, NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS, ETC., BY STATES, IN 1894.**

(From United States Geological Survey.)

States and Territories.	Loaded at Mines for Shipment. Short Tons.	Sold to Local Trade and Used by Em- ployés. Short Tons.	Used at Mines for Steam and Heat. Short Tons.	Made Into Coke. Short Tons.	Total Product'n. Short Tons.	Total Value.	Average Price Per Ton.	Average Number of Days Ac- tive.	Average Number of Em- ployés.
Alabama.....	3,555,498	285,416	138,288	1,769,520	5,748,697	\$5,174,185	\$0.90	248	9,894
Arkansas.....	647,240	8,640	19,494	.....	675,374	755,577	1.12	168	1,507
California and Ala- ka.....	80,808	7,897	5,071	.....	93,776	220,523	2.35	291	177
Colorado.....	2,424,027	65,755	93,128	529,490	3,112,400	3,606,642	1.16	172	6,704
Georgia and North Carolina.....	125,852	1,170	9,682	109,655	246,359	179,770	.73	301	731
Illinois.....	16,128,103	2,985,022	669,601	3,900	19,786,626	15,809,738	.80	186	33,064
Indiana.....	3,471,470	311,911	113,442	8,966	3,905,779	3,231,787	.84	163	8,906
Indian Territory....	1,295,742	12,648	45,580	12,696	1,366,646	1,918,115	1.40	170	3,549
Iowa.....	3,390,799	494,443	91,766	7,020	3,964,028	4,628,022	1.17	178	9,672
Kansas.....	2,562,779	256,906	63,901	1,215	2,884,901	3,285,032	1.15	168	7,127
Kentucky.....	2,960,355	261,897	55,447	45,779	3,333,478	2,684,308	.78	165	7,549
Maryland.....	4,068,558	53,046	22,332	.....	4,143,936	3,299,928	.80	204	4,080
Michigan.....	83,150	6,547	3,185	.....	92,882	150,631	1.62	157	320
Missouri.....	2,047,251	243,029	41,262	.....	2,331,542	2,518,194	1.08	168	5,963
Montana.....	1,314,873	27,476	17,676	183,430	1,543,445	2,279,672	1.47	224	2,336
New Mexico.....	607,319	6,677	7,446	1,184	622,636	930,381	1.49	172	1,559
North Dakota.....	71,447	6,183	420	.....	78,050	84,908	1.09	166	141
Ohio.....	11,494,275	1,181,610	173,722	26,596	12,875,202	10,253,461	.79	161	25,500
Oregon.....	88,116	12,961	654	.....	101,721	294,564	2.90	191	254
Pennsylvania.....	37,686,555	1,570,161	504,224	9,786,513	49,557,453	36,368,249	.71	206	72,625
Tennessee.....	1,980,538	43,752	40,343	588,473	2,663,106	2,281,286	.86	211	6,531
Texas.....	522,177	12,846	8,962	.....	544,015	896,251	1.65	187	1,953
Utah.....	340,338	9,171	7,411	61,707	418,627	500,547	1.20	202	679
Virginia.....	824,042	40,951	38,540	361,190	1,254,723	848,851	.68	198	2,510
Washington.....	1,065,494	16,722	44,613	88,685	1,195,504	2,396,078	2.00	221	2,622
West Virginia.....	9,838,033	426,441	56,395	2,565,407	12,876,286	8,336,685	.65	201	19,078
Wyoming and Ne- braska.....	2,102,528	21,367	68,251	41,088	2,233,184	2,918,225	1.37	210	2,987
Total.....	110,817,872	8,370,635	2,329,826	16,122,443	137,640,276	114,891,515	\$0.83	192	237,665
Pennsylvania an- thracite.....	48,358,783	1,132,292	4,855,006	.....	54,346,081	81,748,651	1.50	174	148,991
Grand total.....	159,176,155	9,502,927	7,184,832	16,122,443	191,986,357	196,640,166	\$1.02	185	366,656
Grand total (1895).....	153,380,289	9,655,505	6,677,539	18,404,197	193,117,530	197,799,043	1.02	195	362,879

**ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF COAL IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1880.**

(From United States Geological Survey.)

Year.	Bituminous Coal—		Anthracite—		Total—	
	Short Tons.	Value.	Short Tons.	Value.	Short Tons.	Value.
1880.....	42,831,758	\$53,443,718	28,640,811	\$42,196,678	71,481,569	\$95,640,396
1881.....	53,961,012	60,224,344	31,921,018	64,125,038	85,881,030	124,349,380
1882.....	68,164,533	76,076,487	35,121,256	70,556,094	103,285,789	146,632,581
1883.....	76,755,280	82,237,800	38,456,845	77,217,055	115,212,125	159,494,855
1884.....	82,578,204	77,417,086	37,110,847	66,351,512	119,735,051	143,768,578
1885.....	72,621,548	82,347,648	38,331,974	76,671,948	110,957,522	150,019,596
1886.....	73,707,957	78,481,058	39,035,446	76,119,120	112,743,403	154,801,176
1887.....	67,887,380	98,014,656	42,088,197	84,552,181	120,975,557	182,556,537
1888.....	102,039,838	101,161,529	46,619,564	90,020,483	148,650,412	191,881,012
1889.....	93,685,543	94,504,745	45,514,970	65,721,578	141,229,514	180,226,323
1890.....	111,320,016	110,400,801	46,468,641	66,383,772	157,788,657	176,904,573
1891.....	117,901,237	117,188,400	50,665,431	73,944,735	168,566,688	191,132,135
1892.....	126,856,567	125,124,381	52,472,504	82,442,000	179,329,071	207,566,381
1893.....	128,385,231	122,751,616	53,967,543	85,687,074	182,352,774	206,438,696
1894.....	118,820,406	107,413,501	51,921,121	78,488,068	170,741,526	188,141,564
1895.....	135,118,193	115,779,771	57,969,337	82,019,272	193,117,530	197,799,043
1896.....	137,640,276	114,891,515	54,346,081	81,748,651	191,986,357	196,940,166

## PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES, SINCE 1890.

States and Territories.	1891. Short Tons.	1892. Short Tons.	1893. Short Tons.	1894. Short Tons.	1895. Short Tons.	1896. Short Tons.
Alabama.....	4,759,781	5,529,312	5,136,965	4,997,178	5,693,775	5,748,697
Arkansas.....	542,379	535,558	574,763	512,626	598,322	675,374
California.....	93,301	85,178	72,003	67,247	*75,453	*93,776
Colorado.....	3,512,632	3,510,830	4,102,399	2,831,409	3,082,982	3,112,400
Georgia.....	171,000	215,498	372,740	354,111	*285,898	*246,359
Illinois.....	15,680,698	17,862,276	19,949,564	17,113,576	17,735,884	19,780,628
Indiana.....	2,973,474	3,345,174	3,791,851	3,423,921	3,966,892	3,905,779
Indian Territory.....	1,091,031	1,192,721	1,252,110	999,606	1,211,185	1,366,646
Iowa.....	3,825,566	3,918,491	3,972,229	3,967,253	4,156,074	3,954,028
Kansas.....	2,716,705	3,007,276	2,652,546	3,388,251	2,926,870	2,884,801
Kentucky.....	2,916,069	3,025,313	3,007,179	3,111,192	3,357,770	3,333,478
Maryland.....	3,820,239	3,419,962	3,716,041	3,501,428	3,915,585	4,143,936
Michigan.....	50,307	77,990	45,979	70,022	112,322	92,882
Missouri.....	2,674,606	2,733,949	2,697,442	2,245,039	2,372,328	2,331,542
Montana.....	541,861	564,648	892,309	927,395	1,504,193	1,543,445
Nebraska.....	1,500	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	462,328	661,330	665,094	597,196	720,654	622,626
North Carolina.....	20,355	6,679	17,000	16,900	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	30,000	40,725	49,630	42,015	39,197	78,050
Ohio.....	12,698,653	13,562,927	13,255,648	11,909,856	13,355,906	12,875,202
Oregon.....	51,826	34,462	41,683	47,521	73,685	101,721
Pennsylvania—						
Anthracite.....	50,665,431	52,472,504	53,987,453	51,921,121	57,990,337	154,346,061
Bituminous.....	42,788,490	46,694,576	44,070,724	39,912,463	50,217,228	149,557,453
Rhode Island.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	2,118,678	2,062,064	1,902,258	2,180,879	2,535,644	2,663,106
Texas.....	172,100	245,680	302,206	420,848	484,959	544,015
Utah.....	371,045	361,013	413,205	431,550	471,836	418,627
Virginia.....	736,399	675,205	820,389	1,229,068	1,368,324	1,254,723
Washington.....	1,056,249	1,213,427	1,264,877	1,106,470	1,191,410	1,195,504
West Virginia.....	9,220,665	9,738,755	10,708,578	11,627,757	11,867,961	12,876,296
Wyoming.....	2,827,841	2,506,839	2,430,311	2,417,463	2,246,911	2,233,184
Total product sold....	168,566,669	179,329,071	182,362,774	170,741,526	185,118,198	187,640,276

N. B.—North Dakota includes South Dakota.

\* Includes Alaska.

† Includes North Carolina.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COAL, 1867-1895.

IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
Year Ending June 30—	Anthracite—		Bituminous and Shale—		Year Ending June 30—	Anthracite—		Bituminous and Shale—	
	Quantity. Long Tons.	Value.	Quantity. Long Tons.	Value.		Quantity. Long Tons.	Value.	Quantity. Long Tons.	Value.
1867.....	.....	.....	509,802	\$1,412,597	1867.....	192,912	\$1,383,457	92,189	\$512,742
1868.....	.....	.....	394,021	1,250,513	1868.....	192,291	1,062,745	86,367	433,475
1869.....	.....	.....	437,228	1,292,119	1869.....	283,763	1,553,115	.....	.....
1870.....	.....	.....	415,739	1,103,065	1870.....	121,096	803,135	106,820	508,223
1871.....	973	\$4,177	430,508	1,121,914	1871.....	134,571	905,169	133,390	564,067
1872.....	390	1,322	495,063	1,279,686	1872.....	259,567	1,375,342	141,311	586,264
1873.....	2,221	10,764	460,028	1,548,208	1873.....	342,180	1,827,822	242,453	1,086,253
1874.....	471	3,224	492,063	1,937,274	1874.....	401,912	2,236,084	361,490	1,587,666
1875.....	138	963	436,714	1,791,601	1875.....	316,157	1,791,626	203,189	828,943
1876.....	1,428	8,560	400,632	1,592,846	1876.....	337,984	1,869,434	230,144	850,711
1877.....	630	2,220	495,816	1,782,941	1877.....	418,791	*1,91,351	321,665	1,024,711
1878.....	158	518	572,846	1,929,680	1878.....	319,477	1,006,943	340,661	1,352,624
1879.....	488	721	496,501	1,716,209	1879.....	349,916	1,427,886	276,000	891,512
1880.....	8	40	471,818	1,588,312	1880.....	392,626	1,362,901	222,634	695,179
1881.....	1,207	2,628	652,963	1,988,199	1881.....	462,208	2,091,928	191,068	739,532
1882.....	34	148	795,722	2,141,373	1882.....	553,742	2,589,867	314,320	1,102,898
1883.....	507	1,172	645,924	3,013,555	1883.....	557,813	2,648,083	463,051	1,693,214
1884.....	1,448	4,404	748,995	2,494,228	1884.....	649,040	3,053,550	646,265	1,977,969
1885.....	4,976	15,848	768,477	2,548,432	1885.....	588,481	2,586,421	683,481	1,989,541
Dec. 31—					Dec. 31—				
1886.....	2,039	4,920	811,667	2,501,153	1886.....	667,076	2,718,143	544,768	1,440,631
1887.....	14,181	42,963	819,242	2,609,311	1887.....	825,496	3,499,166	706,364	2,001,966
1888.....	24,093	68,710	1,085,647	3,728,090	1888.....	969,542	4,325,126	860,462	2,629,472
1889.....	20,652	117,434	1,001,374	3,425,347	1889.....	857,632	3,636,347	935,151	2,783,592
1890.....	15,145	46,695	819,971	2,822,216	1890.....	794,335	3,272,697	1,280,930	4,004,995
1891.....	37,607	112,722	1,363,313	4,561,105	1891.....	861,251	3,577,010	1,615,869	5,104,850
1892.....	65,058	197,583	1,143,304	3,744,892	1892.....	851,639	3,722,903	1,645,869	4,997,289
1893.....	53,768	148,112	*1,062,996	3,623,892	1893.....	1,333,297	6,241,007	2,324,591	6,009,801
1894.....	90,008	234,024	*1,242,714	3,785,513	1894.....	1,440,625	6,369,021	2,195,716	4,970,270
1895.....	141,837	328,706	*1,212,023	3,626,623	1895.....	1,470,710	5,937,130	2,211,983	4,816,847
1896.....	101,609	237,717	1,211,448	3,453,742	1896.....	1,350,000	5,925,506	2,276,202	5,072,818

\* Including 14,632 tons of slack or culm, valued at \$16,906.

† Including 30,453 tons of slack or culm, valued at \$32,367.

‡ Including 18,174 tons of slack or culm, valued at \$15,300.

## THE COAL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

(Compiled from United States Geological Survey Reports.)

	1880.	1890.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	Short Tons.	Short Tons.	Short Tons.	Short Tons.	Short Tons.	Sh't Tons.
United States.....	71,481,569	157,788,657	182,352,774	170,741,526	193,117,530	191,986,357
Great Britain.....	184,605,738	203,408,008	184,044,890	210,870,828	212,320,725	218,804,611
Germany.....	65,177,634	98,179,309	105,207,394	109,010,906	114,524,186	123,906,391
France.....	21,346,124	28,756,638	28,280,207	30,273,699	30,878,040	32,300,537
Austria-Hungary.....	16,317,000	30,323,195	33,570,358	34,704,184	35,985,564	.....
Belgium.....	18,617,585	22,453,471	21,400,097	22,555,857	22,507,371	23,376,726
Russia.....	3,570,413	6,633,219	8,307,337	9,509,158	10,005,210	.....
Other countries*.....	3,621,342	16,048,616	18,067,484	21,678,204	23,770,079	.....
Total.....	384,737,405	553,591,108	581,250,481	609,344,362	643,108,705	.....
Per cent. of United States.....	19.60	28.00	31.37	28.02	30.03	.....
New South Wales.....	1,642,122	3,428,181	3,671,727	4,112,725	4,186,040	.....
Queensland.....	65,018	378,945	296,131	303,190	361,734	.....
New Zealand.....	835,913	713,885	774,534	805,892	.....	.....
Victoria.....	.....	23,240	102,738	196,196	217,473	.....
Canada.....	1,424,635	3,117,661	3,201,742	3,903,913	3,512,504	3,743,234
India.....	†1,117,248	2,438,744	2,838,438	3,158,240	4,394,963	.....
Spain.....	.....	1,336,328	1,636,966	1,830,853	1,965,729	2,069,966
Italy.....	153,654	415,500	349,767	299,103	336,563	.....
Sweden.....	.....	206,132	220,426	235,532	246,464	.....

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE TRADE BY RAILROADS.†

(In Long Tons.)

Coal Roads.	1892		1893		1894		1895		1896	
	Ship-ments.	Per Cent.	Ship-ments.	Per Cent.	Ship-ments.	Per Cent.	Ship-ments.	Per Cent.	Ship-ments.	Per Cent.
Reading Railroad.....	8,994,496	21.47	9,022,949	20.94	8,289,068	20.06	9,905,659	21.23	9,019,533	20.89
Central New Jersey.....	5,271,131	12.53	5,508,475	12.77	4,847,886	11.71	5,388,194	11.56	4,999,003	11.58
Lehigh Valley.....	6,141,066	14.66	5,952,852	13.82	6,424,076	15.52	7,390,454	15.82	6,749,128	15.63
Del., Lack. & Western.....	6,529,650	15.59	6,887,123	15.98	5,997,969	14.49	6,129,261	13.17	5,627,533	13.08
Delaware & Hudson.....	4,058,527	9.89	4,361,624	10.12	3,997,059	9.66	4,347,843	9.35	4,152,273	9.52
Pennsylvania Railroad.....	5,571,321	13.30	5,848,242	13.57	4,727,576	11.42	5,025,645	10.80	4,752,120	11.06
Pennsylvania Coal Co.....	1,921,029	4.58	1,894,701	4.40	1,705,198	4.12	1,746,832	3.76	1,728,972	4.05
Erie.....	1,388,823	3.31	1,369,573	3.18	1,669,827	4.03	1,820,038	3.91	1,718,262	3.98
N. Y., Ont. & W.....	807,071	1.93	1,160,766	2.69	1,372,365	3.32	1,424,407	3.07	.....	.....
Del., Sus. & Schl.....	1,210,186	2.89	1,088,227	2.53	1,633,369	3.95	1,905,784	4.10	4,430,659	10.23
N. Y., Sus. & W.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	726,167	1.75	1,492,244	3.21	.....	.....
Total shipments.....	41,893,320	.....	43,089,537	.....	41,391,200	.....	46,545,761	.....	.....	.....

## PRICES OF COAL.

AVERAGE PRICES FOR COAL AT THE MINES, BY STATES (SHORT TONS).

(From United States Geological Survey.)

States and Territories.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Alabama.....	\$1.30	\$1.15	\$1.11	\$1.03	\$1.07	\$1.05	\$0.89	\$0.93	\$0.90	\$0.90
Arkansas.....	1.68	1.50	1.42	1.29	1.19	1.24	1.34	1.22	1.25	1.11
California.....	3.00	4.00	2.36	2.56	2.20	2.46	2.31	2.31	2.33	\$2.86
Colorado.....	2.20	2.20	1.51	1.40	1.37	1.62	1.24	1.24	1.20	1.16
Georgia.....	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.04	1.50	.99	.96	.85	.88	.70
Illinois.....	1.09	1.12	.97	.98	.91	.91	.89	.89	.80	.80
Indiana.....	1.34	1.40	1.02	.99	1.03	1.08	1.07	.96	.91	.84
Indian Territory.....	1.87	1.88	1.76	1.82	1.74	1.71	1.79	1.59	1.43	1.40
Iowa.....	1.34	1.30	1.33	1.24	1.27	1.32	1.30	1.26	1.20	1.17
Kansas.....	1.40	1.50	1.48	1.30	1.31	1.31½	1.27	1.23	1.20	1.15
Kentucky.....	1.15	1.20	.99	.92	.98	.92	.86	.88	.86	.78
Maryland.....	.96	.95	.86	.86	.81	.89	.88	.77	.81	.80
Michigan.....	1.50	1.66	1.71	1.99	1.66	1.56	1.79	1.47	1.60	1.62
Missouri.....	1.34	2.21	1.36	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.17	1.12	1.08
Montana.....	3.50	3.50	2.42	2.42	2.27	2.36	1.99	2.04	1.80	1.47

\* This includes the countries named following, in addition to other countries not enumerated.  
† 1881.

‡ From "Engineering and Mining Journal."

§ Includes Alaska.

## PRICES OF COAL—Continued.

States and Territories.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Nevada.....								\$3.15		
New Mexico.....	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$1.79	\$1.34	\$1.68	\$1.62	\$1.47	1.57	\$1.49	\$1.49
North Carolina.....				1.74	1.93	1.44	1.50	1.70	1.66	1.50
North Dakota.....	1.50	3.50	1.43	1.40	1.40	.96	1.13	1.12	1.07	1.09
Ohio.....	.88	.93	.93	.94	.94	.94	.92	.83	.79	.79
Oregon.....	2.20	3.00		2.89	3.00	4.29	3.57	3.87	3.36	2.90
Pennsylvania bituminous....	.90	.95	.77	.84	.87	.84	.80	.74	.72	.71
Tennessee.....	1.30	1.10	1.21	1.10	1.11	1.13	1.08	.97	.93	.86
Texas.....	2.00	2.05	2.66	2.53	2.40	2.32	2.28	2.31	1.88	1.65
Utah.....	2.00	2.10	1.59	1.74	1.80	1.56	1.48	1.40	1.31	1.20
Virginia.....	.94	1.00	.93	.75	.83	.86	.84	.76	.63	.68
Washington.....	2.20	3.00	2.32	2.71	2.81	2.28	2.31	2.33	2.16	2.00
West Virginia.....	.95	1.10	.82	.84	.80	.80	.77	.75	.68	.65
Wyoming.....	3.00	3.00	1.26	1.70	1.53	1.27	1.35	1.31	1.33	+1.37
Total bituminous.....	*.99	*1.21	1.00	.99	.99	.99	.96	.91	.86	.83
Pennsylvania anthracite.....	*2.01	*1.95	1.44	1.43	1.46	1.57	1.59	1.52	1.41	1.50
General average.....	*1.45	*1.42	1.13	1.12	1.13	1.16	1.14	1.09	1.02	1.02

## RELATIVE INTERESTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL OPERATOR AND THE RAILROADS.

Railroads.	Tonnage Owned.	Individual Operators.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.....	55.3 per cent.	44.7 per cent.
Erie.....	51.2 "	48.8 "
Pennsylvania.....	59.9 "	47.1 "
Central Railroad of New Jersey.....	78.2 "	23.8 "
Lehigh Valley.....	25.6 "	74.4 "
Philadelphia and Reading.....	74.5 "	15.5 "
Totals.....	60.3 "	39.7 "

The above data was published in "The Bond Record."

\* Exclusive of colliery consumption.

+ Includes Nebraska.

## MANUFACTURE OF COKE.

## STATISTICS OF COKE MANUFACTURE, 1880-1896.

(From United States Geological Survey.)

Year.	Estab-lish-ments.	Ovens built.	Ovens Building.	Coal Used. Short Tons.	Coke Pro-duced. Short Tons.	Total Value of Coke at Ovens*.	Value of Coke per Ton.	Yield of Coal in Coke. Per Cent.
1880.....	186	12,572	1,159	5,237,741	3,398,300	\$5,681,267	\$1.99	63
1881.....	197	14,119	1,005	6,549,602	4,113,760	7,725,175	1.88	63
1882.....	215	18,358	712	7,577,648	4,793,821	8,462,167	1.77	63
1883.....	231	18,304	497	8,516,070	5,464,721	8,121,807	1.49	61
1884.....	250	19,537	812	7,861,974	4,873,905	7,242,878	1.49	61
1885.....	223	20,116	482	8,071,128	5,106,696	7,629,112	1.49	63
1886.....	222	22,597	4,154	10,688,972	6,845,369	11,153,968	1.63	64
1887.....	270	28,001	3,584	11,859,752	7,611,705	15,621,116	2.01	64
1888.....	261	30,059	2,587	12,945,350	8,540,080	12,445,983	1.46	66
1889.....	232	34,185	2,115	15,960,978	10,258,022	16,630,801	1.62	64
1890.....	253	37,158	1,647	18,905,209	11,508,021	23,215,302	2.02	64
1891.....	243	40,245	911	16,844,840	10,332,698	20,593,216	1.87	65
1892.....	261	42,002	1,893	18,513,837	12,010,839	23,530,141	1.66	64
1893.....	258	44,201	717	14,917,146	9,477,580	16,523,714	1.74	63
1894.....	260	44,772	591	*14,737,867	9,196,244	*12,273,669	1.87	64
1895.....	265	45,565	638	20,848,323	13,353,714	19,234,319	1.44	16411
1896.....	341	46,944	883	18,694,422	11,788,773	21,660,729	1.837	63

## COKE PRODUCT, BY STATES, FOR 1896.

(Tons of 2,000 pounds.)

	Tons.	Total Value.	Per Ton.		Tons.	Total Value.	Per Ton.
Alabama.....	1,470,437	\$3,064,900	\$2.07	Ohio.....	80,868	\$208,789	\$2.58
Colorado (*).....	363,760	1,046,306	2.88	Pennsylvania (+).....	7,356,502	13,182,859	1.792
Georgia.....	53,673	68,486	1.278	Tennessee.....	338,202	624,011	1.84
Illinois.....	2,600	5,200	2.00	Virginia.....	268,081	404,573	1.509
Indiana.....	4,353	8,647	1.99	Washington.....	25,949	104,894	4.04
Indian Territory.....	21,021	73,574	3.50	West Virginia.....	1,649,755	2,259,999	1.37
Kansas.....	4,785	8,676	1.813	Wisconsin.....	5,332	21,000	3.94
Kentucky.....	27,107	42,062	1.55	Wyoming.....	19,542	58,626	3.00
Missouri.....	2,500	4,131	1.65				
Montana.....	60,078	425,483	7.08	Total.....	11,788,773	\$21,660,729	\$1.837
New Mexico.....	24,228	48,453	2.00				

\* Includes Utah.

+ Includes New York.

## AVERAGE YEARLY PRICES, 1881-1896.

The following table shows the average value per short ton at the ovens of the coke made in the United States in the years from 1881 to 1896, inclusive, by States and Territories; values for 1896 will be seen above:

States and Territories.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Alabama.....	\$3.00	\$2.79	\$2.75	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.65	\$2.39	\$2.34	\$2.30	\$2.41	\$2.53	\$2.31	\$2.27	\$2.025	\$2.10
Colorado.....	5.29	4.67	4.36	3.45	3.89	3.99	4.00	4.00	3.45	3.90	3.24	3.31	3.13	2.85	2.76
Georgia.....	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.13	2.04	2.17	2.20	2.12	1.57	1.49	2.25	2.00	1.50	1.25	1.17
Illinois.....	3.10	2.55	2.10	1.96	2.68	2.65	2.13	2.84	2.57	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.00
Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.93	2.81	2.68	3.12	3.28	2.00	2.02	1.58	2.00	1.94	1.94
Indian Territory.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.60	3.50	3.33	2.90	2.70	3.25	3.22	3.47	3.51	3.50	3.41
Kansas.....	1.80	1.70	1.98	2.02	1.65	1.54	1.91	1.96	1.81	2.37	2.35	2.18	2.18	1.895	2.14
Kentucky.....	2.89	2.38	2.87	3.94	3.14	2.23	2.18	2.04	2.28	1.90	2.02	2.01	2.00	1.78	1.46
Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	1.10	1.51	1.51	1.46	1.50	1.65	1.68	1.20
Montana.....	.....	.....	12.00	11.72	.....	10.00	8.00	8.00	8.71	8.91	9.00	8.00	11.00	7.49	7.49
New Mexico.....	.....	6.00	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	5.32	4.89	4.75	0	3.18	4.32	2.01
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	2.49	2.57	2.57	2.49	2.78	2.69	2.65	2.48	2.50	2.32	1.99	2.18	1.95	2.78	2.40
Pennsylvania.....	1.70	1.55	1.22	1.25	1.25	1.42	1.84	1.28	1.40	1.91	1.82	1.80	1.52	1.096	1.266
Tennessee.....	2.33	2.52	2.25	1.95	1.31	1.87	2.19	1.27	2.03	1.96	1.93	2.06	1.85	1.64	1.90
Utah.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	4.96	4.50	0	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	.....	.....	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.50	2.50	1.74	2.22	1.68	1.58	2.18	2.26	1.64	1.32
Washington.....	.....	.....	4.75	4.75	5.00	7.00	0	8.00	8.00	7.00	7.08	5.08	8.45	4.27	4.27
West Virginia.....	2.30	2.25	2.19	1.19	1.80	1.94	2.22	1.70	1.76	1.83	1.83	1.76	1.62	1.373	1.24
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	5.75	5.75	5.61	5.50	6.41	4.58	5.25	5.25
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	0	8.50	43.50	8.50
Average.....	1.88	1.77	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.63	2.01	1.48	1.62	2.02	1.97	1.96	1.74	1.337	1.44

+ Utah included.

+ Value estimated.

## MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From the U. S. Geological Survey.)

CALENDAR YEARS.

PRODUCTS.		1895		1896	
Metallic.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Pig iron, spot value.....	long tons...	9,448,308	\$105,198,550	8,623,127	\$90,250,000
Silver, coining value (a).....	troy ounces.	55,727,000	72,051,000	58,834,800	76,069,236
Gold, coining value (b).....	troy ounces.	2,254,760	46,610,000	2,568,132	53,088,000
Copper (c), value at New York City.....	pounds.....	392,639,964	38,682,347	453,007,139	48,698,267
Lead (d), value at New York City.....	short tons...	170,000	11,220,000	187,000	10,472,000
Zinc, value at New York City.....	short tons...	89,686	6,278,20	81,499	6,519,620
Quicksilver, value at San Francisco.....	flasks (e).....	36,104	1,337,131	30,765	1,075,449
Aluminum, value at Pittsburg.....	pounds.....	920,000	464,800	1,300,000	520,000
Antimony, value at San Francisco.....	short tons...	450	68,000	601	84,230
Nickel (f), value at Philadelphia.....	pounds.....	10,312	3,091	17,170	4,464
Tin.....	pounds.....	(m)	.....	(m)	.....
Platinum, value (crude), San Francisco.....	troy ounces.	150	900	163	944
Total value metallic products.....			\$281,913,639		\$286,782,570
Non-Metallic—Spot Values.					
Bituminous coal (g).....	short tons...	135,118,193	\$115,749,771	137,640,276	\$114,891,515
Pennsylvania anthracite.....	long tons...	51,785,122	82,019,272	48,010,616	81,415,785
Building stone.....	.....	.....	34,688,816	.....	31,346,171
Petroleum.....	barrels (h).....	52,968,526	57,691,279	60,900,361	58,518,709
Natural gas.....	.....	.....	13,006,650	.....	12,450,280
Brick clay.....	.....	.....	9,000,000	.....	9,000,000
Clay (all other than brick).....	long tons...	360,000	800,000	360,000	800,000
Cement.....	barrels (i).....	8,731,401	5,482,254	9,479,473	6,378,385
Mineral waters.....	gallons sold.	21,463,543	4,254,237	25,446,312	4,129,862
Phosphate rock.....	long tons...	1,038,551	3,606,094	948,720	2,868,954
Salt.....	barrels (j).....	13,669,649	4,423,084	13,850,726	4,040,839
Limestone for iron flux.....	long tons...	5,247,949	2,623,974	4,120,102	2,060,000
Zinc white.....	short tons...	20,710	1,449,700	20,000	1,400,000
Gypsum.....	short tons...	265,503	807,447	224,139	572,344
Borax.....	pounds.....	11,918,000	596,900	13,506,000	675,400
Mineral paints.....	long tons (k).....	50,895	621,552	48,032	530,455
Grindstones.....	.....	.....	206,768	.....	326,826
Fibrous talc.....	short tons...	39,240	370,895	46,089	399,443
Asphaltum.....	short tons...	68,163	343,281	80,503	577,563
Soapstone.....	short tons...	21,496	266,495	22,183	354,065
Precious stones.....	.....	.....	113,621	.....	97,050
Pyrites.....	long tons...	99,549	322,545	115,483	320,163
Corundum and emery.....	short tons...	2,102	106,256	2,120	113,246
Oilstones, etc.....	pounds.....	.....	155,881	.....	127,066
Mica.....	pounds.....	.....	55,831	.....	57,041
Barytes (crude).....	long tons...	21,529	68,321	17,068	46,513
Bromine.....	pounds.....	517,421	134,343	546,580	144,501
Fluorspar.....	short tons...	4,000	24,000	6,500	52,000
Feldspar.....	long tons...	23,200	133,400	7,614	30,700
Manganese ore.....	long tons...	9,547	71,789	9,979	88,812
Flint.....	long tons...	36,800	117,780	12,274	21,038
Monazite.....	pounds.....	1,573,000	137,150	30,000	1,500
Graphite.....	pounds.....	.....	52,582	.....	48,480
Bauxite.....	long tons...	17,069	44,000	18,364	47,338
Sulphur.....	short tons...	1,800	42,000	5,280	87,200
Fullers' earth.....	short tons...	6,900	41,400	9,872	59,360
Marls.....	short tons...	60,000	30,000	60,000	30,000
Infusorial earth.....	short tons...	4,954	20,514	2,846	16,732
Millstones.....	.....	.....	22,542	.....	22,567
Chromic iron ore.....	long tons...	1,740	16,595	786	6,667
Cobalt oxide.....	pounds.....	14,458	20,675	10,700	15,301
Magnetite.....	short tons...	2,200	17,000	1,500	11,000
Asbestos.....	short tons...	795	13,525	504	6,100
Rutile.....	pounds.....	100	350	100	350
Total value of non-metallic mineral products...			\$339,774,029		\$334,187,373
Total value metallic products.....			281,913,639		286,782,570
Estimated value mineral products unspecified (l).....			1,000,000		1,000,000
Grand total.....			\$622,687,668		\$621,969,943

a \$1.2029 per troy ounce.

b \$20.6718 per troy ounce.

c Including copper made from imported pyrites, except in 1881, for which no returns are available for matte.

d The product from domestic ores only.

e Of 76½ avoirdupois pounds net.

f Including nickel in copper-nickel alloy, and in exported ore and matte.

g Including brown coal and lignite, and anthracite mined elsewhere than in Pennsylvania.

h Of 42 gallons.

i Of 300 pounds for natural cement, and 400 pounds for artificial Portland.

j Of 280 pounds net.

k Including metallic paints, ocher, umber, Venetian red, sienna, ground soapstone, ground slate, and mineral black.

l Includes antimony smelted from imported ores. The product of antimony ores in the United States was 86 short tons, valued at \$2,845. This would yield about 50 tons of metallic antimony.

m Not reported.



## IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES.

The statistics following are largely compiled from the Eleventh Census and the Reports of the United States Geological Survey.

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, IRON AND STEEL, 1870, 1880, and 1890.\*

Items.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Number of establishments.....	808	792	719
Capital.....	\$121,772,074	\$209,904,965	\$414,044,844
Miscellaneous expenses.....	†	‡	\$18,214,948
Average number of employes (aggregates).....	77,555	8140,798	175,506
Total wages.....	\$40,514,981	\$355,451,510	\$65,736,192
Officers, firm members, and clerks:			
Average number.....	1	1	4,325
Total wages.....			\$6,462,236
All other employes:			
Average number.....	1	1	171,181
Total wages.....			\$39,273,956
Cost of materials used.....	\$135,526,132	\$191,271,150	\$327,272,845
Value of products†.....	\$207,208,696	\$296,557,685	\$478,687,519
Tons of products.....	3,655,215	7,265,140	18,216,215

## STATISTICS OF THE IRON AND STEEL WORKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the accompanying table are given the number and capacity of the iron and steel works in the United States on January 1, 1890, these works embracing blast furnaces, rolling mills, steel works, tin-plate works, and forges and bloomeries which make blooms for sale from iron ore, pig iron, and scrap iron. These branches of our iron and steel industries include the production from raw materials of all iron and steel in their crude forms as well as in some of their more finished forms—pig iron, steel ingots, iron and steel rails, structural iron and steel, plate and sheet iron and steel, tin plates, wire rods, cut nails and wire nails, and all miscellaneous forms of rolled iron and steel. Foundries which produce iron castings, and machine shops and similar reproductive branches, with the exception of cut and wire nail works, are not included in the table. Forges which make axles, anchors, anvils, shafting, and other forgings are not included.

## NUMBER AND CAPACITY OF IRON AND STEEL WORKS OF THE UNITED STATES IN JANUARY, 1890.

Number of completed blast furnaces—256 bituminous, 117 anthracite and coke, and 96 charcoal; total.....	469
Annual capacity of completed blast furnaces, long tons.....	17,373,637
Annual capacity of the bituminous furnaces, long tons.....	13,118,000
Annual capacity of the anthracite furnaces, long tons.....	3,155,487
Annual capacity of the charcoal furnaces, long tons.....	1,098,550
Number of completed rolling mills and steel works.....	505
Number of single puddling furnaces (a double furnace counting as two single ones).....	4,408
Number of heating furnaces.....	3,356
Annual capacity of completed rolling mills, double turn, long tons.....	14,763,920
Number of rolling mills having cut-nail factories.....	53
Number of cut-nail machines.....	4,598
Number of wire-nail works.....	53
Number of completed standard Bessemer steel works.....	43
Number of standard Bessemer converters.....	99

\* In addition to the data shown in this statement, there were reported at the census of 1880, 200 idle plants, with a capital of \$18,939,968, and 13 plants in course of construction, valued at \$2,126,931. At the census of 1890, 119 idle plants reported a capital of \$12,389,058, and 84 plants in course of construction, valued at \$4,091,678. The capital in idle works and those in course of construction was not reported separately at the census of 1870.

† Includes hired property, valued at \$8,273,058. This item was not reported separately at previous censuses.

‡ Not reported.

§ Does not include 180 employes and \$25,275 wages reported by an idle establishment in Minnesota, and included in the totals published at the census of 1880. These employes were engaged in making repairs to plant.

|| Not reported separately.

¶ Includes values for which tonnage was not reported.

Annual capacity of works (built and building) in ingots and direct castings, long tons.....	9,472,350
Number of completed Clapp-Griffiths steel works.....	3
Number of Clapp-Griffiths converters.....	5
Number of completed Robert-Bessemer steel works.....	3
Number of Robert-Bessemer converters.....	5
Number of Walrand-Legenisiel steel works.....	1
Number of completed open-hearth steel works.....	88
Number of open-hearth steel furnaces.....	225
Annual capacity of works (built and building) in ingots and direct castings, long tons.....	2,430,450
Number of completed crucible steel works.....	45
Number of steel-melting pots which can be used at each heat.....	3,084
Annual capacity of works in ingots and direct castings, long tons.....	98,700
Number of completed tin-plate works.....	69
Number of forges making wrought iron from ore.....	9
Annual capacity of forges in blooms and billets, double turn, long tons.....	17,075
Number of pig and scrap iron bloomeries.....	14
Actual capacity of bloomeries in blooms, double turn, long tons.....	37,650

## IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, 1880 and 1890.\*

Geographical Divisions.	Year.	Number of Establishments.	Capital.	Average Number of Employés, and Total Wages—		Cost of Materials Used.	Value of Products. <sup>†</sup>	Tonnage of Products.
The United States.	1880	792	\$209,904,965	140,798	\$55,451,510	\$191,271,150	\$296,557,685	7,285,140
	1890	719	\$414,044,844	175,506	\$95,736,192	\$27,272,945	478,687,519	18,216,215
New England States.	1880	49	10,490,408	8,854	3,357,911	9,518,570	14,558,627	212,930
	1890	32	13,224,150	6,844	3,521,475	9,236,050	15,105,441	242,639
Middle States.....	1880	440	132,614,213	75,055	31,843,225	113,432,562	180,484,580	4,492,746
	1890	390	255,833,089	108,562	59,914,057	192,225,674	294,048,406	10,613,053
Southern States.....	1880	130	21,942,311	19,725	5,916,868	13,739,624	23,008,074	615,235
	1890	109	43,051,652	17,001	7,959,600	27,047,767	39,962,152	2,397,184
Western States.....	1880	173	44,658,083	37,361	14,823,506	54,580,364	78,548,424	1,944,179
	1890	188	100,965,973	42,469	24,631,080	91,713,354	129,551,520	5,063,339

## MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND STEEL BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES.

For statistics of capital, number of establishments, number of employés, total wages, cost of materials, and value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing, see under heading "Manufactures of the United States," page 161, this volume.

## IRON ORES.

## IRON ORE PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH LAKE SUPERIOR DISTRICT COMPARED.

Year.	Red Hematite.	Brown Hematite.	Magnetite.	Carbonate.	Total.	Imports.	Total Supply.	Lake Superior.
1880.....	2,243,993	1,919,822	2,134,276	823,471	7,120,562	493,408	7,613,770	8,677,814
1890.....	10,527,650	2,559,928	2,570,638	377,617	16,036,043	1,246,830	17,282,873	8,944,031
1891.....	9,327,398	2,757,564	2,317,108	189,108	14,591,178	912,864	15,504,042	7,821,435
1892.....	11,646,619	2,435,101	1,971,985	192,961	16,206,666	806,565	17,103,251	9,069,556
1893.....	8,272,377	1,849,272	1,830,896	134,634	11,587,629	528,951	12,114,580	6,060,492
1894.....	9,347,434	1,472,748	972,219	87,278	11,879,679	168,541	12,048,220	7,748,932
1895.....	12,513,995	2,102,358	1,268,222	73,039	15,957,614	524,153	16,481,767	10,438,298
1896.....	12,576,238	2,126,212	1,211,526	91,423	16,005,449	682,806	16,688,255	9,916,035

\* This statement includes only active establishments.

† Includes values for which tonnage was not reported.

‡ Does not include 180 employés and \$25,275 wages reported by an idle establishment in Minnesota and included in the totals published at the census of 1880. These employés were engaged in making repairs to plant.

§ Includes hired property, valued at \$3,273,053, distributed as follows: New England States, \$115,000; Middle States, \$3,183,000; Southern States, \$1,233,000; Western States, \$3,687,053. This item was not reported separately at the census of 1880.

|| Includes 4,335 officers, firm members, and clerks, and their wages, amounting to \$6,462,236, distributed as follows: New England States 199, \$297,157; Middle States 2,484, \$3,747,602; Southern States 550, \$808,415; Western States 1,002, \$1,611,062. These classes were not reported separately at the census of 1880.

¶ Classification estimated.

## PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE BY STATES, WITH TOTAL VALUATION AND AVERAGE VALUE PER TON.

	1883. Long Ton.	1883. Long Ton.	1884. Long Ton.	1885. Long Ton.	1886. Long Ton.
Michigan.....	5,858,189	4,668,324	4,419,074	5,812,444	5,708,786
Minnesota.....	864,508	1,499,927	2,968,463	3,866,453	4,283,880
Alabama.....	1,570,319	1,742,410	1,493,086	2,189,380	2,041,793
Virginia.....	498,154	*616,965	*600,562	712,241	859,466
Pennsylvania.....	1,560,234	697,965	532,087	900,340	747,784
Wisconsin.....	837,399	439,429	347,501	649,351	607,405
Tennessee.....	473,294	372,996	292,331	519,796	535,484
New York.....	1,247,537	534,122	242,759	307,256	385,477
New Jersey.....	415,510	356,150	277,483	282,433	264,999
Colorado.....	103,138	171,670	250,199	240,987	215,819
Georgia and North Carolina.....	258,145	186,015	174,694	272,014	175,331
Ohio.....	264,234	68,141	58,493	44,834	58,480
Montana, N. Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.....	*86,403	*38,716	*44,488	147,026	44,596
Kentucky.....	77,487	36,714	42,548	42,068	30,096
Massachusetts and Connecticut.....	75,932	40,752	30,259	39,142	27,289
Maryland.....	*29,380	13,830	7,915	981	11,502
Texas.....	13,000	25,650	15,361	8,871	4,777
Missouri.....	265,718	77,863	81,926	12,512	4,535
Total.....	14,518,041	11,587,629	11,879,679	15,967,614	16,005,449
Foreign ore imported.....	853,573	526,951	167,307	524,153	.....
Total value of ore per ton.....	\$93,351,978	\$19,295,973	\$13,577,325	.....	\$22,788,069
Average value of ore per ton.....	\$2.30	\$1.66	\$1.14	\$1.14	\$1.42

## LAKE SUPERIOR IRON ORE SHIPMENTS, BY DISTRICTS, 1882 TO 1886.

Districts—Gross Tons.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Marquette Range, Michigan.....	2,680,194	1,832,750	2,058,633	2,095,166	2,606,152
Menominee Range, Michigan and Wisconsin.....	2,259,367	1,460,646	1,139,273	1,926,203	1,538,238
Gogebic Range, Michigan and Wisconsin.....	2,967,678	1,328,591	1,810,280	2,560,785	1,799,884
Vermilion Lake, Minnesota.....	1,158,072	817,458	948,514	1,077,838	1,068,389
Mesabi Range, Minnesota.....	4,245	621,047	1,792,172	2,778,296	2,884,372
Total.....	9,099,556	6,080,492	7,748,932	10,438,268	9,916,035

The following statement, compiled from the Cleveland "Iron Trade Review," shows the Lake shipments of iron ore in gross tons:

Year.	Marquette.	Esca-naba.	Glad-stone.	Ashland.	Two Harbors.	**Duluth.	Total Lake.	Rail.	Totals.
1882.....	1,026,338	4,010,035	115,886	2,223,683	1,165,076	4,245	8,545,313	528,930	9,074,243
1883.....	1,036,934	2,048,981	203,585	1,117,524	903,329	520,565	5,880,918	178,067	6,058,985
1884.....	1,424,409	1,657,240	79,109	1,731,703	1,373,344	1,367,286	7,633,081	115,941	7,749,022
1885.....	1,079,485	2,890,172	103,211	2,350,219	2,651,465	1,598,783	10,233,910	195,127	10,429,037
1886.....	1,564,813	2,321,961	220,897	1,564,233	1,813,922	1,988,932	9,644,036	230,792	9,874,828
1887.....	1,945,519	2,302,121	341,014	2,067,637	2,651,465	2,376,094	12,215,645	.....	.....

## IMPORTS OF IRON ORE, 1879 TO 1886, CALENDAR YEARS.

Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.
1879.....	284,141	1884.....	487,820	1889.....	853,573	1894.....	168,541
1880.....	493,408	1885.....	590,786	1890.....	1,246,830	1895.....	524,153
1881.....	782,887	1886.....	1,031,433	1891.....	912,856	1896.....	682,806
1882.....	589,655	1887.....	1,194,301	1892.....	806,585	1897.....	.....
1883.....	490,875	1888.....	587,470	1893.....	526,951		

## NUMBER OF FURNACES IN BLAST.

The following table shows the number of furnaces in blast at the close of each year since 1873:

Year.	Fur-naces.	Year.	Fur-naces.	Year.	Fur-naces.	Year.	Fur-naces.	Year.	Fur-naces.
1873.....	410	1878.....	265	1883.....	307	1888.....	332	1893.....	137
1874.....	365	1879.....	388	1884.....	236	1889.....	344	1894.....	185
1875.....	293	1880.....	446	1885.....	276	1890.....	311	1895.....	242
1876.....	236	1881.....	455	1886.....	331	1891.....	313	1896.....	159
1877.....	270	1882.....	417	1887.....	339	1892.....	253	1897.....	191

\* Including West Virginia. † Including Idaho and Washington and excluding Wyoming.  
 ‡ Including Idaho and omitting Wyoming. § Including Nevada and omitting Wyoming. ¶ In-  
 cluding Nevada and Idaho. †† Including Delaware.

\*\* Superior shipments are included in Duluth.

The following table shows the number of furnaces in blast at the close of each year since 1891, classified according to fuel:

Fuel Used.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Bituminous coal and coke.....	164	141	84	127	163	106	146
Anthracite and anthracite and coke.	94	73	34	34	55	32	29
Charcoal.....	55	40	19	24	23	22	16
Total.....	313	253	137	185	242	159	191

## IRON AND STEEL.

## PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON, IN LONG TONS, CLASSIFIED BY FUEL.

Fuel Used—Gross Tons.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Bituminous, chiefly coke.....	5,836,736	6,822,266	5,360,184	5,520,224	7,950,068	7,166,471
Anthracite and coke.....	1,590,281	1,568,093	1,297,846	794,667	1,214,297	1,034,745
Anthracite alone.....	305,327	229,020	49,883	120,075	56,602	111,667
Charcoal.....	576,964	537,621	386,789	222,422	225,341	310,244
Total.....	8,279,870	9,157,000	7,124,502	6,657,388	9,446,306	8,623,127

## TOTAL PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON, 1810 TO 1897.

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1810.....	53,908	1870.....	1,665,179	1888.....	6,489,738	1896.....	7,124,502
1820.....	20,000	1875.....	2,023,733	1889.....	7,603,642	1894.....	6,657,388
1830.....	165,000	1880.....	3,835,191	1890.....	9,202,703	1895.....	9,446,306
1840.....	286,903	1885.....	4,044,526	1891.....	8,279,870	1896.....	8,623,127
1850.....	563,755	1886.....	5,693,329	1892.....	9,157,000	1897.....	9,652,680
1860.....	821,223	1887.....	6,417,148				

## PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON, BY STATES.

The following table shows the production of pig iron by States, in the order of their prominence  
n 95:

(Compiled from the reports of the American Iron and Steel Association.)

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Pennsylvania..	4,415,329	3,952,387	4,193,905	3,643,022	3,370,152	4,701,163	4,024,166	4,631,634
Ohio.....	1,240,330	1,035,013	1,221,913	875,265	900,029	1,463,799	1,196,326	1,372,889
Illinois.....	701,107	669,202	949,450	405,261	604,795	1,006,091	925,239	1,117,239
Alabama.....	816,911	795,673	915,296	726,888	592,362	854,667	922,170	947,831
Virginia.....	292,778	205,292	322,947	302,856	298,086	366,589	366,277	307,610
Tennessee.....	267,625	291,738	300,081	207,915	212,773	248,129	248,338	272,130
New York.....	829,306	815,112	310,395	191,115	175,185	181,702	206,045	243,304
Wisconsin.....	219,354	197,160	174,961	131,772	91,505	148,400	158,494	103,909
West Virginia..	129,438	86,283	154,793	81,591	80,781	141,968	108,569	132,907
Michigan.....	230,768	213,145	184,421	117,538	95,171	91,222	149,511	182,578
Kentucky.....	47,860	44,844	56,548	47,501	33,854	63,780	70,060	35,999
Colorado.....	21,061	18,116	31,441	45,555	73,669	58,508	45,104	6,582
New Jersey....	158,740	92,490	87,975	74,305	63,273	55,502	59,163	95,096
Georgia.....	29,185	49,839	9,950	39,675	40,368	31,064	15,593	17,062
Missouri.....	89,777	29,229	57,020	32,360	6,522	27,518	12,548	23,883
Maryland.....	147,820	123,398	99,131	151,173	5,600	10,916	79,472	193,702
Connecticut....	20,135	21,811	17,107	12,478	7,416	5,615	10,187	8,336
Massachusetts..	4,938	8,990	7,946	7,853	156	4,710	1,873	3,284
Texas.....	9,700	18,662	8,613	6,257	4,671	4,682	1,221	6,175
N'rth Carolina..	2,840	3,217	2,908	2,843	.....	1,323	2,151	.....
Oregon.....	10,967	9,295	7,628	4,730	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	14,641	7,729	7,700	5,567	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	.....	1,226	14,071	10,373	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	9,201,630	8,279,870	9,157,000	7,124,502	6,657,388	9,446,306	8,623,127	9,652,680

## CONSUMPTION OF PIG IRON SINCE 1875.

(Estimated by J. M. Swank.)

Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.
1875.....	2,000,000	1881.....	4,982,565	1887.....	6,808,386	1892.....	9,303,315
1876.....	1,900,000	1882.....	4,963,278	1888.....	6,674,380	1893.....	6,962,607
1877.....	2,150,000	1883.....	4,934,740	1889.....	7,755,093	1894.....	6,694,478
1878.....	2,500,000	1884.....	4,229,280	1890.....	8,943,338	1895.....	9,628,572
1879.....	3,432,534	1885.....	4,348,844	1891.....	8,369,728	1896.....	8,275,774
1880.....	3,990,415	1886.....	6,191,354				

## STOCK ON HAND AT END OF THE YEAR.

The stock of pig iron at the close of each year since 1876, as estimated by the above authority is shown in the following table:

Year.	Gross Tons.	Per Cent of Production.	Year.	Gross Tons.	Per Cent. of Production.
1876.....	613,213	33.0	1887.....	301,913	4.7
1877.....	573,528	23.0	1888.....	300,144	4.6
1878.....	513,004	22.0	1889.....	247,679	3.2
1879.....	126,486	5.0	1890.....	608,921	6.6
1880.....	407,730	11.0	1891.....	596,393	7.2
1881.....	188,300	5.0	1892.....	506,116	5.5
1882.....	383,655	8.0	1893.....	682,068	9.2
1883.....	476,907	10.0	1894.....	597,688	8.9
1884.....	529,464	13.0	1895.....	444,332	4.7
1885.....	371,886	9.0	1896.....	711,649	8.2
1886.....	226,629	4.0	1897.....	656,489	6.8

## THE PRODUCTION OF CRUDE STEEL.

(In Long Tons.)

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Bessemer.....	3,688,871	3,247,417	4,168,435	3,215,686	3,571,313	4,909,128	3,919,906
Open-hearth.....	513,232	579,753	689,889	737,890	784,996	1,137,182	1,298,700
Crucible.....	71,175	72,586	84,709	63,618	51,702	67,666	60,889
Miscellaneous.....	3,793	4,484	4,548	2,906	4,081	858	2,394
Total.....	4,277,071	3,904,240	4,927,581	4,019,995	4,412,032	6,114,834	5,281,889

## PRODUCTION OF LEADING ARTICLES FROM 1860 TO 1896.

The following table, taken from the report of the American Iron and Steel Association, shows the progress of the iron and steel industries in the United States, and also the growth of the pig iron industry of Great Britain.

Calendar Year.	Total Shipments of Lake Superior Iron Ore. Gross Tons.	Production of Pig Iron in the United States. Gross Tons.	Production of All Kinds of Steel in the United States. Gross Tons.	Production of Iron and Steel Rails in the United States. Gross Tons.	Production of Pig Iron in Great Britain. Gross Tons.
1860.....	114,401	821,223	11,838	183,070	3,626,752
1861.....	49,909	653,164	.....	189,480	3,712,390
1862.....	124,169	703,270	.....	190,993	3,943,499
1863.....	208,065	846,075	.....	246,221	4,510,040
1864.....	243,127	1,014,232	8,075	269,437	4,767,951
1865.....	236,206	1,331,770	13,627	318,118	4,825,354
1866.....	278,796	1,205,693	16,940	394,623	4,523,997
1867.....	473,567	1,305,023	19,643	412,596	4,761,023
1868.....	491,449	1,431,250	26,786	452,423	4,970,206
1869.....	617,444	1,711,287	31,250	529,988	5,445,757
1870.....	880,940	1,665,179	68,750	553,571	5,963,515
1871.....	779,647	1,706,793	73,214	662,619	6,627,179
1872.....	900,901	2,548,713	142,954	892,867	6,741,929
1873.....	1,162,458	2,560,963	198,796	794,712	6,598,451
1874.....	1,019,557	2,401,262	215,727	651,262	5,991,406
1875.....	891,257	2,023,733	359,799	707,600	6,365,462
1876.....	982,764	1,988,981	533,191	785,393	6,555,997
1877.....	1,015,067	2,064,504	569,618	682,776	6,916,664
1878.....	1,111,110	2,301,215	731,977	788,112	6,381,051
1879.....	1,375,091	2,741,653	935,273	993,993	5,995,337
1880.....	1,908,745	3,635,191	1,247,395	1,305,212	7,749,223
1881.....	2,306,506	4,144,254	1,588,314	1,646,518	8,144,449
1882.....	2,965,412	4,623,323	1,736,962	1,507,851	8,584,680
1883.....	2,353,288	4,595,510	1,673,535	1,214,905	8,529,900
1884.....	2,518,692	4,067,808	1,550,879	1,022,188	7,811,727
1885.....	2,496,372	4,044,626	1,711,920	976,978	7,415,469
1886.....	3,568,022	5,683,329	2,562,503	1,600,637	7,009,754
1887.....	4,730,577	6,417,143	3,339,071	2,139,640	7,559,518
1888.....	5,063,693	6,489,738	2,909,440	1,403,700	7,998,969
1889.....	7,232,754	7,603,642	3,385,732	1,632,304	8,322,534
1890.....	9,012,379	9,262,703	4,277,071	1,885,307	7,904,214
1891.....	7,082,233	8,279,870	3,904,240	1,307,176	7,406,064
1892.....	9,090,556	9,157,400	4,927,581	1,551,844	6,709,265
1893.....	6,090,492	7,124,502	4,019,995	1,136,458	6,976,900
1894.....	7,743,922	6,657,898	4,412,032	1,021,772	7,437,349
1895.....	10,438,258	9,448,316	6,114,834	1,306,135	7,703,489
1896.....	9,916,035	8,623,127	5,281,889	1,122,010	8,563,309

## GENERAL SUMMARY OF TRADE, 1894, 1895, AND 1896.

Production of, in Gross Tons,—			
	1894.	1895.	1896.
Pig iron.....	6,657,388	9,448,308	8,623,127
Spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese, included in pig iron.....	120,180	171,724	181,940
Bar, hoop, skelp, and structural iron and steel.....	2,155,875	3,005,785	2,731,882
Iron and steel structural shapes, included above.....	380,305	517,920	495,571
Iron and steel wire rods.....	673,402	791,180	623,988
Plate and sheet iron and steel, except nail plate.....	682,900	991,459	985,778
Iron and steel cut nails and cut spikes.....	2,425,080	2,129,894	1,615,870
Iron and steel wire nails.....	5,681,801	6,841,403	4,719,880
All rolled iron and steel, including cut nails and excluding rails.....	3,620,439	4,883,439	4,393,881
All rolled iron and steel, including both cut nails and rails.....	4,642,211	6,189,574	5,515,841
Bessemer steel rails.....	1,016,013	1,299,628	1,116,958
Open-hearth steel rails.....	1,085	607	705
Iron rails.....	4,674	5,810	4,847
Rails, total.....	1,021,772	1,906,135	1,122,010
Street rails, included above.....	157,457	163,109	145,210
Bessemer steel.....	3,571,313	4,909,128	3,919,908
Open-hearth steel.....	784,936	1,137,182	1,298,700
Crucible steel.....	51,702	67,666	60,689
Blister and patented steel.....	4,081	858	2,394
All kinds of crude steel.....	4,412,032	6,114,834	5,281,689
Ore, pig, and scrap blooms for sale.....	8,201	7,225	7,840
Tin-plates for year ended June 30.....	130,223,467	193,801,073	307,228,621
Value of imports of iron and steel.....	\$20,843,576	\$25,772,136	\$19,508,587
Value of exports of iron and steel.....	\$29,943,729	\$35,062,838	\$48,670,218
Production of iron ore.....	11,879,679	15,957,014	.....
Imports of iron ore.....	168,541	524,153	682,806
Total consumption of iron ore.....	12,235,000	17,253,000	15,525,000
Shipments of anthracite coal from the mines in Pennsylvania.....	41,391,200	46,511,477	43,177,485
Imports of anthracite and bituminous coal.....	1,384,185	1,384,016	1,349,557
Exports of anthracite and bituminous coal.....	3,636,341	3,682,698	3,626,202
Iron and steel ships built in the fiscal year ended June 30.....	30	43	60

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL, 1894, 1895, and 1896.

## EXPORTS, CALENDAR YEARS.

	1894.	1895.	1896.		1894.	1895.	1896.
Pig iron.....	\$30,222	\$371,207	\$943,022	Firearms.....	\$640,099	\$345,110	\$733,663
Bar iron.....	130,207	147,798	168,680	Builders' hardw'ce.....	2,452,732	2,766,532	3,787,680
Band, hoop, scroll iron.....	5,380	8,169	12,303	Machinery.....	10,715,520	12,115,118	13,811,726
Steel ingots, bars, rods.....	50,911	117,550	281,569	Printing presses & parts of.....	160,803	217,678	530,658
Cut nails & spikes.....	331,133	839,825	458,758	Saws and tools.....	2,019,190	2,012,000	2,352,572
Horseshoe & wire nails.....	196,175	239,610	362,291	Scales & balances.....	292,055	877,710	877,406
Iron plates & sh'ts.....	111,586	32,170	48,906	Sewing machines & parts of.....	2,064,787	2,988,006	3,051,168
Steel plates & sh'ts.....	53,641	60,889	96,568	Boilers and parts of engines.....	582,683	436,091	614,788
Iron rails.....	32,306	139,470	18,581	Stoves and parts of.....	240,096	299,482	304,123
Steel rails.....	323,880	222,661	1,712,716	Other iron & steel manufactures.....	5,820,502	6,619,123	8,209,642
Wire.....	1,304,794	1,375,195	1,788,095	Total.....	\$29,943,729	\$35,071,563	\$48,670,218
Car-wheels.....	113,172	113,195	103,607				
Fire-engines.....	22,138	2,145	15,290	Agricult'r'l imple-			
Locomotives.....	1,567,404	2,110,244	2,980,278	ments, addition'l.....	\$4,763,793	\$5,319,885	\$4,649,729
Stationary eng'ns.....	257,350	192,985	265,882				
Castings, n. e. s.....	484,675	751,604	952,382				
Cutlery.....	160,879	170,166	187,905				

## IMPORTS, CALENDAR YEARS.

	1894.	1895.	1896.		1894.	1895.	1896.
Pig iron, spiegel, & ferro-silicon.....	\$407,638	\$1,337,978	\$1,207,890	Wire & wire rope, of iron or steel.....	\$514,484	\$716,901	\$492,961
Scrap iron & scrap steel.....	43,710	103,523	130,012	Anvils.....	57,614	70,901	55,444
Bar iron.....	377,397	772,822	696,733	Chains.....	35,910	87,097	81,566
Iron and steel rails.....	4,262	27,076	207,648	Cutlery.....	1,220,707	2,092,088	1,855,964
Cotton ties.....	120	102,800	236,830	Files, file-blanks, rasps, and floats.....	49,413	61,063	55,540
Hoop, band, & scr'l iron or steel.....	51,111	2,925	5,664	Firearms.....	294,230	623,780	616,809
Steel ingots, bl'ts, blooms, slabs, etc.....	809,184	1,610,889	1,657,805	Machinery.....	1,180,965	2,199,518	2,321,966
Sheet, plate, & tag-gers iron or steel.....	1,197,671	727,638	828,421	Needles.....	286,655	814,416	280,899
Tin plates.....	12,053,167	11,482,890	6,140,161	All other.....	1,326,633	2,291,510	2,325,080
Wire rods, of iron or steel.....	923,675	1,090,707	811,224	Total.....	\$20,843,576	\$25,772,136	\$19,508,587

## PRICES OF IRON AND STEEL.

## YEARLY AVERAGE PRICES OF IRON AND STEEL.

(By J. M. Swank.)

Year.	No. 1 Anthracite Foundry Pig Iron, at Philadelphia.	Gray Forge Pig Iron, at Philadelphia.	Gray Forge Pig Iron, Lake Ore, at Pittsburgh.	Resamer Pig Iron, at Pittsburgh.	Steel Billets, at Mills, at Pittsburgh.	Steel Rails, at Mills, in Pennsylvania.	Iron Rails, at Mills, in Pennsylvania.	Best Refined Bar Iron, from Store, at Philadelphia.	Best Refined Bar Iron, at Pittsburgh.
1867	\$44.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$166.00	\$83.13	\$97.08	.....
1868	39.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	158.50	78.88	85.63	.....
1869	40.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	132.25	77.25	81.66	.....
1870	33.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	106.75	72.25	78.96	.....
1871	35.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	102.50	70.38	78.54	.....
1872	48.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	112.00	85.13	97.63	.....
1873	42.75	.....	\$35.80	.....	.....	120.50	76.67	86.43	.....
1874	30.25	.....	27.16	.....	.....	94.25	58.75	67.95	.....
1875	25.50	.....	23.67	.....	.....	68.75	47.75	60.85	.....
1876	22.25	.....	21.74	.....	.....	59.25	41.25	52.08	.....
1877	18.88	.....	20.60	.....	.....	45.50	35.25	45.55	.....
1878	17.63	.....	18.09	.....	.....	42.25	33.75	44.24	.....
1879	21.50	.....	22.15	.....	.....	48.25	41.25	51.85	.....
1880	28.50	.....	27.96	.....	.....	67.50	49.25	60.38	.....
1881	25.12	.....	22.94	.....	.....	61.13	47.13	58.06	.....
1882	25.75	\$22.60	23.84	.....	.....	48.50	45.50	61.41	\$54.51
1883	22.38	19.38	19.04	.....	.....	37.75	.....	50.30	44.24
1884	19.88	17.71	17.17	.....	.....	30.75	.....	44.06	38.45
1885	18.00	15.58	15.27	.....	.....	28.50	.....	40.32	36.59
1886	18.71	16.40	16.58	\$18.96	.....	34.50	.....	43.12	38.06
1887	20.92	17.79	19.02	21.37	\$32.55	37.06	.....	49.37	43.59
1888	18.88	16.21	15.99	17.88	28.78	29.83	.....	44.99	39.67
1889	17.75	15.48	15.37	18.00	29.45	29.25	.....	43.40	38.30
1890	18.40	15.82	15.78	18.85	30.32	31.75	.....	45.92	41.25
1891	17.52	14.52	14.06	15.95	25.32	29.92	.....	42.56	38.38
1892	15.75	13.54	12.81	14.37	23.63	30.00	.....	41.81	36.79
1893	14.52	12.73	11.77	12.87	20.44	28.12	.....	38.08	33.53
1894	12.66	10.73	9.75	11.38	16.58	24.00	.....	29.96	26.86
1895	13.10	11.49	10.94	12.72	18.48	24.33	.....	32.29	28.09
1896	12.95	11.09	10.39	12.14	18.83	28.00	.....	31.26	27.22

## AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES OF IRON AND STEEL IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1892 TO 1897.

(By J. M. Swank.)

MONTHS.	Old Iron T Ralls, at Philadelphia.	No. 1 Anthracite Foundry Pig Iron, at Philadelphia.	Gray Forge Pig Iron at Philadelphia.	Gray Forge Pig Iron, Lake Ore, at Pittsburgh.	Bessemer Pig Iron, at Pittsburgh.	Steel Ralls at Mills, in Pennsylvania.	Steel Billets at Mills at Pittsburgh.	Best Refined Bar Iron, from Store, Philadelphia.	Best Refined Bar Iron, at Pittsburgh.
1897—January.....	\$14.00	\$12.75	\$11.06	\$8.66	\$10.77	\$25.00	\$15.00	1.40c.	1.22c.
February.....	13.87	12.75	11.00	8.54	10.73	20.00	15.50	1.40c.	1.20c.
March.....	12.80	12.60	10.85	9.41	10.57	19.00	15.62	1.40c.	1.20c.
April.....	11.62	12.12	10.50	8.85	9.91	19.00	14.65	1.25c.	1.14c.
May.....	11.50	11.87	10.25	8.70	9.52	19.00	13.68	1.25c.	1.04c.
June.....	11.50	11.75	10.10	8.38	9.74	19.00	14.12	1.25c.	.99c.
July.....	11.50	11.75	10.19	8.36	9.39	19.00	14.00	1.25c.	.95c.
August.....	11.55	11.75	10.05	8.29	9.54	19.00	14.29	1.25c.	.99c.
September.....	12.25	11.87	10.50	8.85	10.04	19.00	15.50	1.25c.	1.07c.
October.....	13.69	12.00	10.50	9.75	10.70	19.00	16.55	1.35c.	1.15c.
November.....	13.15	12.00	10.50	9.56	10.52	19.00	15.87	1.35c.	1.15c.
December.....	12.67	12.00	10.50	9.00	10.09	19.00	15.00	1.35c.	1.15c.
1896—January.....	14.25	13.56	11.55	10.90	11.81	28.00	16.60	1.45c.	1.27c.
February.....	14.75	13.50	11.50	11.00	12.95	28.00	17.08	1.45c.	1.25c.
March.....	15.00	13.45	11.30	10.82	12.25	28.00	17.19	1.55c.	1.2 c.
April.....	14.57	13.25	11.19	10.85	13.32	28.00	16.90	1.40c.	1.30c.
May.....	14.43	12.83	11.00	10.79	12.25	28.00	16.55	1.40c.	1.20c.
June.....	14.00	12.75	11.00	10.62	12.47	28.00	16.42	1.40c.	1.20c.
July.....	14.00	12.75	10.90	10.37	12.12	28.00	16.50	1.40c.	1.20c.
August.....	14.00	12.75	10.75	9.63	10.91	28.00	16.22	1.40c.	1.20c.
September.....	13.50	12.50	10.75	9.50	11.31	28.00	16.41	1.40c.	1.2 c.
October.....	12.75	12.56	10.81	9.87	11.71	28.00	16.73	1.40c.	1.30c.
November.....	13.14	12.81	11.12	10.94	12.46	28.00	16.89	1.40c.	1.2 c.
December.....	14.50	12.75	11.25	9.94	11.54	28.00	18.00	1.40c.	1.25c.
1895—January.....	11.75	12.08	10.50	9.17	10.06	22.00	14.79	1.20c.	1.10c.
February.....	11.75	12.00	10.50	9.09	10.15	22.00	15.01	1.20c.	1.10c.
March.....	12.00	12.08	10.50	8.99	10.23	22.00	14.94	1.25c.	1.10c.
April.....	12.00	12.00	10.50	9.27	10.69	22.00	15.42	1.30c.	1.10c.
May.....	12.25	12.06	10.45	9.31	11.15	22.00	16.25	1.35c.	1.12c.
June.....	13.75	12.60	11.12	10.55	12.99	22.00	16.85	1.35c.	1.22c.
July.....	15.30	13.90	12.05	11.45	14.14	24.00	21.36	1.60c.	1.32c.
August.....	16.12	13.75	12.31	11.97	15.03	24.00	22.05	1.70c.	1.36c.
September.....	16.50	14.20	12.70	13.37	17.19	28.00	24.35	1.70c.	1.44c.
October.....	16.20	14.50	12.87	13.12	15.77	28.00	22.19	1.60c.	1.42c.
November.....	16.50	14.44	12.87	12.65	13.94	28.00	19.90	1.60c.	1.40c.
December.....	15.00	13.35	11.90	11.85	11.87	28.00	17.10	1.45c.	1.37c.
1894—January.....	13.00	13.37	11.56	9.88	10.90	24.00	16.10	1.55c.	1.30c.
February.....	12.62	13.00	11.37	9.72	10.75	24.00	15.94	1.50c.	1.25c.
March.....	12.50	13.00	11.00	9.61	10.53	24.00	15.46	1.45c.	1.20c.
April.....	12.12	12.80	10.75	9.47	10.49	24.00	15.69	1.40c.	1.20c.
May.....	12.00	12.50	10.56	9.55	12.44	24.00	17.75	1.30c.	1.25c.
June.....	11.63	12.50	10.56	9.78	13.15	24.00	16.90	1.30c.	1.25c.
July.....	11.30	12.50	10.50	9.94	12.60	24.00	17.75	1.30c.	1.20c.
August.....	11.50	12.50	10.50	10.00	12.12	24.00	17.75	1.30c.	1.17c.
September.....	11.50	12.50	10.50	10.02	11.53	24.00	17.30	1.25c.	1.17c.
October.....	11.50	12.50	10.50	9.84	11.02	24.00	16.00	1.25c.	1.15c.
November.....	11.75	12.50	10.50	9.72	10.66	24.00	15.49	1.20c.	1.15c.
December.....	12.00	12.50	10.50	9.47	10.31	24.00	15.11	1.25c.	1.10c.
1893—January.....	18.00	14.80	13.10	12.30	13.59	29.00	21.75	1.90c.	1.59c.
February.....	18.50	14.75	13.00	12.25	13.51	29.00	21.58	1.80c.	1.56c.
March.....	18.00	14.69	13.00	12.25	13.75	29.00	22.94	1.75c.	1.57c.
April.....	18.00	14.58	13.00	12.25	13.86	29.00	22.72	1.75c.	1.55c.
May.....	17.50	14.85	13.00	12.25	13.51	29.00	21.69	1.75c.	1.55c.
June.....	16.62	15.00	13.00	12.25	13.50	29.00	21.87	1.75c.	1.55c.
July.....	16.00	15.00	13.00	12.00	13.21	29.00	21.37	1.70c.	1.52c.
August.....	16.12	14.50	12.94	12.00	13.08	29.00	20.62	1.70c.	1.50c.
September.....	15.62	14.33	12.58	11.69	12.19	29.00	19.19	1.65c.	1.50c.
October.....	14.80	14.20	12.25	10.87	11.60	27.50	17.94	1.60c.	1.40c.
November.....	14.00	13.75	12.00	10.66	11.46	25.00	17.31	1.60c.	1.35c.
December.....	14.00	13.75	11.94	10.44	11.17	24.00	16.87	1.55c.	1.35c.
1892—January.....	21.00	17.50	14.25	13.50	15.65	30.00	26.00	1.85c.	1.70c.
February.....	20.50	17.00	14.25	13.25	15.25	30.00	24.00	1.85c.	1.68c.
March.....	20.25	16.50	14.00	13.00	14.75	30.00	23.33	1.85c.	1.62c.
April.....	20.00	16.00	14.00	13.00	14.50	30.00	22.87	1.90c.	1.60c.
May.....	19.90	15.95	13.75	12.94	14.36	30.00	22.57	1.90c.	1.58c.
June.....	19.50	15.60	13.50	12.75	14.10	30.00	22.81	1.90c.	1.60c.
July.....	19.17	15.08	13.00	12.75	14.00	30.00	23.29	1.90c.	1.70c.
August.....	19.00	15.00	13.00	12.50	14.00	30.00	24.04	1.90c.	1.68c.
September.....	19.00	15.00	13.00	12.50	13.96	30.00	24.4	1.85c.	1.64c.
October.....	19.00	15.00	13.25	12.50	13.90	30.00	23.55	1.85c.	1.6 c.
November.....	18.40	15.17	13.25	12.50	14.03	30.00	24.83	1.85c.	1.54c.
December.....	18.00	15.12	13.25	12.50	13.90	30.00	23.00	1.80c.	1.60c.



## TIN AND TERNE PLATES.

The following statistics relating to the production of tin and terne plates in the United States are compiled from an official report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The production for the fiscal years 1896 and 1897, according to weight and kind of plates, was as follows:

## PRODUCTION.

	1896			1897		
	Lighter than 63 Pounds Per 100 Square Feet. Pounds.	63 Pounds Per 100 Square Feet and Heavier. Pounds.	Total Pounds.	Lighter than 63 Pounds Per 100 Square Feet. Pounds.	63 Pounds Per 100 Square Feet and Heavier. Pounds.	Total Pounds.
Tin-plates.....	182,045,569	30,543,612	212,589,181	307,965,826	47,381,844	355,347,670
Terne-plates.....	82,874,323	11,765,117	94,639,440	84,131,032	7,503,361	91,634,393
Total.....	264,919,892	42,308,729	307,228,621	392,096,858	54,885,205	446,982,063

## CONSUMPTION OF AMERICAN PLATES.

Of the fifty firms reported as producing commercial tin and terne plates, only one used foreign-made plates during a portion of one quarter, the amount being 57,238 pounds, out of a total production by the firm for that quarter of 213,687 pounds.

Of the fifty-three firms reported as producing commercial tin and terne plates during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, fifty used wholly American rolled sheets and three used both American and foreign, with an aggregate output of 15,503,154 pounds. Of this amount, 4,226,523 pounds, or about 27 per cent. of the output, was made from foreign-rolled sheets.

## SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

	Tin-plates, Lbs. Net				Terne-plates, Lbs. Net			
	Lighter than 63 Lbs. Per 100 Sq. Feet. Heavier.	63 Lbs. Per 100 Sq. Ft. & Heavier.	Total.		Lighter than 63 Lbs. Per 100 Sq. Feet. Heavier.	63 Lbs. Per 100 Sq. Ft. & Heavier.	Total.	
Second fiscal y'r under Law of Oct. 1, 1890.								
Period from—								
July 1, 1892, to Sept. 30, 1892.....	3,357,036	274,331	3,631,367	6,875,958	465,400	7,341,358		
Oct. 1, 1892, to Dec. 31, 1892.....	5,274,434	864,305	6,138,739	12,684,646	933,106	13,617,752		
Jan. 1, 1893, to March 31, 1893.....	14,333,875	910,699	15,244,574	13,803,461	518,364	14,321,825		
April 1, 1893, to June 30, 1893.....	19,425,366	1,323,091	20,748,457	18,115,741	679,419	18,795,160		
Total.....	42,370,681	3,872,426	45,743,107	51,479,806	2,596,289	54,076,095		
Third fiscal y'r under Law of Oct. 1, 1890.								
July 1, 1893, to Sept. 30, 1893.....	13,158,962	702,181	13,861,163	12,807,230	477,087	13,284,317		
Oct. 1, 1893, to Dec. 31, 1893.....	14,048,471	633,574	14,682,045	12,252,823	1,652,819	14,299,196		
Jan. 1, 1894, to March 31, 1894.....	24,815,641	1,497,920	26,313,561	11,498,747	490,103	11,948,850		
April 1, 1894, to June 30, 1894.....	25,367,731	1,355,235	26,722,966	19,046,617	668,722	19,713,339		
Total.....	77,420,825	4,188,940	81,609,765	55,598,417	2,620,235	57,613,702		
First fiscal y'r under Law of Aug. 28, 1894.								
July 1, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1894.....	27,267,025	2,918,659	30,185,684	15,962,495	2,227,454	18,159,949		
Oct. 1, 1894, to Dec. 31, 1894.....	15,065,370	3,905,796	18,971,166	12,647,045	1,652,819	14,299,964		
Jan. 1, 1895, to March 31, 1895.....	22,938,252	5,361,202	28,299,454	13,683,645	2,628,042	16,311,687		
April 1, 1895, to June 30, 1895.....	37,985,496	4,886,149	42,871,645	20,671,031	4,030,593	24,701,624		
Total.....	103,256,143	17,071,806	120,327,949	62,364,216	10,538,908	73,473,124		
Second fiscal y'r under Law of Aug. 28, '94.								
July 1, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1895.....	41,861,846	4,239,198	46,101,044	21,930,412	2,892,873	24,823,285		
Oct. 1, 1895, to Dec. 31, 1895.....	40,046,811	8,648,953	48,695,764	19,687,699	3,159,193	22,846,892		
Jan. 1, 1896, to March 31, 1896.....	46,694,697	7,302,709	53,997,406	16,062,087	2,725,884	18,907,971		
April 1, 1896, to June 30, 1896.....	53,572,215	10,352,752	63,924,967	25,174,125	2,967,167	28,161,292		
Total.....	182,045,569	30,543,612	212,589,181	82,874,323	11,765,117	94,639,440		
Third fiscal y'r under Law of Aug. 28, '94.								
July 1, 1896, to Sept. 30, 1896.....	67,130,925	8,778,354	75,909,279	20,841,390	2,127,317	22,968,707		
Oct. 1, 1896, to Dec. 31, 1896.....	64,195,397	12,514,736	76,710,133	17,545,744	1,574,299	19,120,043		
Jan. 1, 1897, to March 31, 1897.....	76,945,606	11,987,416	88,933,022	20,867,595	1,897,908	22,755,504		
April 1, 1897, to June 30, 1897.....	99,693,898	14,401,338	114,095,236	24,876,303	1,913,836	26,790,139		
Total.....	307,965,826	47,481,844	355,347,670	84,131,032	7,503,361	91,634,393		

## COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION AND NET IMPORTS FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

	1895. Pounds.	1896. Pounds.	1897. Pounds.
Total imports during fiscal year ended June 30.....	513,963,491	365,070,372	244,447,601
Total exports, same period.....	126,777,800	187,659,779	139,246,130
Net imports.....	387,185,691	247,470,593	105,161,471
Total domestic production.....	193,801,073	307,228,621	446,982,063
Approximate consumption in United States.....	580,986,674	554,639,214	552,143,534
Average annual capacity of mills completed June 30.....	450,000,000	560,000,000	600,000,000
Same, of mills completed and in process of construction June 30.....	570,000,000	565,000,000	650,000,000

## IRON TRADE OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

(Compiled from the Report of the U. S. Geological Survey, written by J. M. Swank.)

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Year.	Production, Iron Ore. Long Tons.	Imports, Iron Ore. Long Tons.	Production, Pig Iron. Long Tons.	Exports, Pig Iron. Long Tons.	Production, Bess. Steel. Long Tons.	Prod., Open- hearth Steel. Long Tons.	*Total, Steel. Long Tons.
1880.....	18,026,050	3,060,331	7,749,233	1,632,348	1,044,382	251,000	1,375,382
1885.....	15,417,982	3,313,488	7,415,469	960,931	1,304,127	583,918	1,888,045
1890.....	13,780,767	4,964,459	7,904,214	1,145,284	2,014,843	1,564,200	3,679,043
1891.....	12,777,899	3,642,711	7,406,094	840,055	1,642,005	1,514,538	3,256,543
1892.....	11,312,875	4,238,811	6,709,255	787,053	1,500,810	1,418,890	3,019,640
1893.....	11,203,476	4,525,477	6,976,900	840,294	1,493,454	1,456,309	3,049,763
1894.....	12,367,308	4,875,683	7,427,342	890,985	1,535,384	1,575,318	3,210,702
1895.....	12,615,414	4,887,158	7,708,459	866,598	1,535,225	1,754,737	3,389,963
1896.....	.....	.....	8,563,209	1,069,796	1,815,842	2,317,555	4,233,397

Year.	+ Exports, Iron & Steel. Long Tons.	Prod., Bess. Steel Rails. Long Tons.	Imports, Iron & Steel. Long Tons.	Year.	+ Exports, Iron & Steel. Long Tons.	Prod., Bess. Steel Rails. Long Tons.	Imports, Iron & Steel. Long Tons.
1890.....	3,792,993	752,910	281,329	1893.....	2,856,574	579,393	297,773
1895.....	3,130,632	706,583	307,999	1894.....	2,649,998	598,530	292,908
1890.....	4,001,430	1,019,606	323,840	1895.....	2,835,541	604,338	311,496
1891.....	3,240,146	662,676	314,941	1896.....	3,552,286	817,476	330,770
1892.....	2,739,279	536,836	301,357				

## FRANCE.

Year.	Production, Iron Ore. Metric Tons.	Imports, Iron Ore. Metric Tons.	Exports, Iron Ore. Metric Tons.	Production, Pig Iron. Metric Tons.	Exports, Pig Iron. Metric Tons.	Product'n, Bess. and Op.-h'th St'l. Metric Tons.	*Total, Prod't'n, Steel. Mt. T'ns.
1880.....	2,874,263	1,169,000	115,000	1,725,293	14,326	300,000	383,994
1885.....	2,318,104	1,420,000	90,000	1,630,648	5,823	528,000	553,839
1890.....	3,471,718	1,610,000	285,000	1,962,196	171,162	547,000	581,998
1891.....	3,579,296	1,438,000	299,000	1,897,387	98,068	605,000	693,530
1892.....	3,706,748	1,684,000	305,000	2,057,258	120,754	651,000	682,527
1893.....	3,517,438	1,630,000	302,000	2,003,096	104,547	639,000	684,092
1894.....	3,772,101	1,638,000	248,000	2,069,714	117,960	648,000	674,190
1895.....	3,679,787	1,651,000	237,000	2,008,868	161,307	691,000	714,523
1896.....	.....	1,892,000	233,000	2,333,702	196,308	.....	883,508

Year.	Production, Steel Rails. Metric Tons.	Total Exp'ts, Iron & Steel. Metric Tons.	Year.	Production, Steel Rails. Metric Tons.	Total Exp'ts, Iron & Steel. Metric Tons.
1890.....	280,000	22,532	1893.....	207,000	146,944
1895.....	356,000	29,815	1894.....	193,000	166,957
1890.....	178,000	278,259	1895.....	152,000	210,886
1891.....	212,000	150,144	1896.....	.....	288,075
1892.....	230,000	159,799			

## GERMANY.

Year.	*Production, Iron Ore. Metric Tons.	*Production, Pig Iron. Metric Tons.	Imports, Pig Iron. Metric Tons.	Exports, Pig Iron. Metric Tons.	Production, Steel. Metric Tons.	Production, Steel Rails. Metric Tons.
1890.....	7,238,640	2,729,038	238,572	318,879	690,591	407,731
1895.....	9,157,893	3,687,434	223,466	276,764	1,202,090	422,329
1890.....	11,406,132	4,658,450	405,627	181,850	2,232,099	559,746
1891.....	10,657,521	4,641,217	250,670	212,708	2,562,549	598,209
1892.....	11,530,133	4,937,461	215,723	177,768	2,756,217	535,494
1893.....	11,457,533	4,966,003	227,176	171,629	3,163,442	483,223
1894.....	12,302,065	5,380,038	211,848	232,370	3,641,624	568,519
1895.....	12,349,600	5,464,501	199,556	220,103	3,962,775	493,855
1896.....	14,162,315	6,374,516	337,181	192,915	4,796,226	.....

The imports of iron ore into Germany and Luxemburg in 1896 were 2,586,706 tons, and exports 2,642,384 tons.

\* Includes crucible and other steel.

+ Includes pig iron, and iron and steel rolled into finished forms.

‡ Includes steel rails and miscellaneous steel.

§ Including Luxemburg.

## BELGIUM.

Year.	Production, Iron Ore. Metric Tons.	Imports, Iron Ore. Metric Tons.	Exports, Iron Ore. Metric Tons.	Production, Pig Iron. Met. Tons.	Imports, Pig Iron. Met. Tons.	*Production, Steel. Met. Tons.	Product'n. St'l Rails. Met. Tons.
1880.....	253,499			608,084		102,772	787,042
1885.....	187,118	\$1,451,806	\$178,530	712,876	\$141,462	125,461	78,744
1890.....	172,291	1,644,422	171,654	787,836	245,956	201,817	122,370
1891.....	202,204	1,534,276	192,127	684,128	183,542	206,305	131,601
1892.....	209,943	1,679,443	225,650	753,268	149,563	208,281	125,648
1893.....	238,783	1,684,679	171,120	745,264	158,660	224,922	104,496
1894.....	311,222	1,942,883	258,529	818,597	227,428	341,318	113,661
1895.....	312,637	1,557,623	328,427	829,234	225,665	367,947	122,357
1896.....				932,780		498,765	

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Year.	Iron Ore. Met. Tons.	Production Pig Iron. Met. Tons.	Steel. Met. Tons.
1880.....	1,142,576	464,234	
1885.....	1,582,700	714,784	299,191
1890.....	2,153,789	965,380	499,600
1891.....	2,106,811	921,846	540,030
1892.....	1,913,831	940,646	590,060
1893.....	2,086,380	982,247	650,740
1894.....	2,115,222	1,072,357	705,650
1895.....	2,340,173	1,127,673	780,630
1896.....			

## SWEDEN.

Year.	Iron Ore. Met. Tons.	Production Pig Iron. Met. Tons.	Total, Steel. Met. Tons.
1880.....	775,344	405,713	89,281
1885.....	873,862	484,737	80,550
1890.....	941,241	454,103	189,286
1891.....	987,405	490,913	172,774
1892.....	1,293,588	485,664	160,471
1893.....	1,483,762	453,421	167,509
1894.....	1,627,212	462,809	168,740
1895.....	1,904,662	462,930	197,530
1896.....		483,400	

The pig iron imported into Austria-Hungary in 1895 amounted to 175,400 metric tons, against 138,849 in 1894, 75,621 in 1893, 66,096 in 1892, and 59,710 in 1891. The exports are inconsiderable.

The total exports of iron ore from Sweden amounted, in 1895, to 1,150,695 metric tons, against 800,452 in 1896, 831,395 in 1894, 484,055 in 1893, and 320,071 in 1892.

In 1896 the exports of pig iron from Sweden amounted to 70,747 metric tons, as compared with 86,368 tons in 1895, 97,026 tons in 1894, 59,836 tons in 1893, and 57,502 tons in 1892. The exports of all kinds of iron and steel bars from Sweden in 1896, not including wire rods, amounted to 180,515 metric tons, against 177,066 tons in 1895, 150,270 tons in 1894, 162,717 tons in 1893, and 179,388 tons in 1892. The exports of wire rods alone in 1896 amounted to 5,748 metric tons, compared with 3,734 tons in 1895, 1,738 tons in 1894, 1,713 tons in 1893, and 4,605 tons in 1892.

## SPAIN.

Year.	Iron Ore. Met. Tons.	Production Pig Iron. Met. Tons.	Total, St'l. Met. Tons.
1880.....	3,595,338	85,939	350
1885.....	3,693,298	159,225	487
1890.....	6,065,113	179,782	78,651
1891.....	5,122,784	278,460	70,258
1892.....	5,041,317	211,436	51,864
1893.....	5,419,070	234,563	77,808
1894.....	5,362,353	223,798	90,934
1895.....	5,514,339	206,452	73,254
1896.....	6,806,000	246,326	104,577

## RUSSIA.

Year.	Iron Ore. Met. Tons.	Production Pig Iron. Met. Tons.	Crude St'l. M. T'ns.	St'l R'ls. M. T'ns.
1880.....	1,023,705	448,411	307,305	206,642
1885.....	1,093,740	527,536	192,899	95,550
1890.....	1,796,130	826,471	378,451	160,156
1891.....	1,968,508	1,004,861	433,486	166,508
1892.....	2,044,178	1,071,800	514,984	185,836
1893.....	2,195,580	1,148,623	680,796	227,047
1894.....	2,487,225	1,362,489	703,058	242,510
1895.....		1,464,325	769,900	
1896.....				

## THE WORLD'S TOTAL IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Pig Iron. Tons.	Steel. Tons.	Year.	Pig Iron. Tons.	Steel. Tons.
1880.....	17,950,000	4,274,000	1893.....	24,813,000	12,750,000
1885.....	19,100,000	6,147,000	1894.....	25,900,000	14,089,000
1890.....	27,157,000	12,231,000	1895.....	28,371,000	16,449,000
1891.....	25,718,000	11,891,000	1896.....		
1892.....	26,474,000	12,998,000			

\* Finished steel only, including steel rails.

† 1881.

‡ 1887.

## WALL STREET IN 1897.

(From the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.)

## COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET.

The year 1897 was one of varied experiences in financial circles, but with a steady growth of confidence which distinguished it from its predecessors. Whereas 1896 was a year of disappointed hopes, 1897 was a period in which the financial community went from month to month to a more satisfactory basis of business, culminating at the close of the year in the phenomenal expansion of railroad earnings as the result of the bountiful crops, which were sold at prices which greatly increased the purchasing power of the people. Great railroad reorganizations were completed, making readily marketable a great mass of long unproductive securities; bank clearings rose to the highest figures ever known; the iron industry, the "barometer of trade," was very active, the consumption of pig iron exceeding all records of all countries; the foreign trade balance in favor of the United States grew to proportions which enabled bankers at the end of the year to hold in reserve an amount of credit abroad which will not be fully utilized until well into 1898, though Europe was a steady seller of our bonds here; and the loan markets were easy enough to encourage many branches of trade and speculation. The Government's position was stronger. Revenues increased slowly but steadily after the passage of the new tariff bill; and the Treasury gold reserve, which was \$45,000,000 in February, 1896, rose to about \$180,000,000, as the result of the greater confidence among the people and the important new gold discoveries. There was no issue of Government bonds, and the Treasury reaped great benefit from the settlement of the Government with the reorganizers of the Union Pacific Railroad. The stock market's movements were wide, and are dealt with in some detail in a table given farther on in this article. Prices of securities were unsettled and heavy in the early part of the year on account of the slowness of general trade recovery following the victory of the sound money party in the election of 1896, and continued so until July, when an advance set in which lasted until the middle of September, the influence at work being the certainty of great expansion of railroad earnings and of general business. In September a reaction began which continued a couple of months, reflecting the anxiety of the country as to possible Congressional action in December on Cuban and Spanish relations and other open questions. In November the market recovered once more, the buying being based upon the actual development of the factors which during the summer had been only in prospect, to which was added the declaration of a number of dividends upon securities long unproductive to their owners. The year closed with securities generally in the hands of small operators, rather than those of the large capitalists who had accumulated them during the several years of depression; but about the only important cloud on the financial horizon was the uncertainty as to the success of the transportation interests of the country to secure legislation amending the Inter-State Commerce Law in such a way as to permit of pooling of traffic as an aid to the maintenance of reasonable and productive rates for carrying freight.

The course of the New York Stock Market in 1897 may be well shown by the following table of the movement of twenty active stocks, the average price being taken for purposes of comparison. The stocks used are Reading, Sugar common, Omaha common, Northern Pacific preferred, New York Central, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Burlington & Quincy, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Northwestern common, Pacific Mail, Louisville & Nashville, Western Union, Atchafalpa, Big Four common, Erie common, Missouri Pacific, Texas & Pacific, and Central of New Jersey:

January 2, 1897, average per share.....	51.09	Lowest in 1888.....	58.11
Rallied on January 19 to.....	53.90	Highest in 1888.....	68.48
Declined on February 15 to.....	51.91	Lowest in 1889.....	64.18
Rallied on March 16 to.....	54.20	Highest in 1889.....	72.81
Declined on April 19 to.....	48.10	Lowest in 1890 (Baring panic).....	58.10
Rallied on September 17 to.....	67.25	Highest in 1890.....	78.03
Closed December 30 at.....	62.70	Lowest in 1891.....	61.50
December 31, 1896.....	51.69	Highest in 1891.....	73.21
Highest of year 1897.....	67.25	Lowest in 1892.....	66.86
Lowest of year 1897.....	48.10	Highest in 1892.....	75.84
Highest in 1896.....	56.79	Lowest in 1893.....	43.47
Lowest in 1896.....	41.82	Highest in 1893.....	70.87
Lowest same stocks in 1886.....	48.09	Lowest in 1894.....	50.73
Highest in 1897.....	74.17	Highest in 1894.....	57.61

## TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES.

On the Stock Exchange the transactions showed an increase comparing with 1896 of 21,776,716 shares of listed stocks and of 980,988 shares unlisted, while the total sales of State and railroad bonds indicate an increase, par value, of \$170,527,150. Following is the report of the Stock Exchange's business as prepared by Mr. John C. Burns, its cashier:

1896		1897		Government Bonds.		Government Bonds.		Unlisted Bonds.	
Listed Stocks.	Unlisted Stocks.	Listed Stocks.	Unlisted Stocks.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Shares.	Shares.	Shares.	Shares.						
January... 2,533,769	753,288	2,620,889	691,006	January... \$1,281,000	\$238,000	\$1,607,500	\$635,500		
February... 4,894,963	1,462,105	1,897,042	982,515	February... 2,288,500	9,317,450	226,000	2,613,500		
March... 3,594,456	573,839	4,005,793	951,290	March... 1,196,900	3,469,750	173,000	1,075,000		
April... 3,071,248	851,448	2,853,207	751,542	April... 679,490	1,754,250	27,000	1,445,500		
May... 2,208,313	1,082,191	2,841,167	512,528	May... 1,025,850	1,736,500	3,500	67,000		
June... 2,502,414	1,241,423	5,159,658	1,224,754	June... 926,300	1,324,800	547,000	124,200		
July... 3,786,702	1,385,418	5,448,966	1,499,852	July... 524,200	3,089,000	501,000	12,500		
August... 3,571,908	1,392,344	10,152,900	1,200,913	August... 483,650	977,000	191,000	3,000		
September... 3,148,990	1,026,337	11,432,547	1,665,502	September... 998,900	1,003,000	117,000	500		
October... 4,258,077	1,333,679	6,367,631	1,191,014	October... 506,700	1,070,500	13,000			
November... 4,910,856	1,050,803	4,234,764	1,602,006	November... 332,450	1,226,500		1,889,000		
December... 2,965,348	804,634	5,644,093	1,715,007	December... 390,150	1,915,000	5,000	1,759,000		
Totals... 41,533,134	12,967,500	63,309,850	13,938,497	Totals... \$10,134,080	\$27,121,550	\$3,480,000	\$9,127,700		

State and R. R. Bonds.		State and R. R. Bonds.	
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
January... \$36,850,500	\$36,824,700	January... \$36,850,500	\$36,824,700
February... 38,052,500	47,840,400	February... 38,052,500	47,840,400
March... 34,147,000	28,497,300	March... 34,147,000	28,497,300
April... 22,227,300	24,290,000	April... 22,227,300	24,290,000
May... 24,272,050	27,468,200	May... 24,272,050	27,468,200
June... 44,898,100	22,840,000	June... 44,898,100	22,840,000
July... 52,581,500	20,852,150	July... 52,581,500	20,852,150
August... 74,631,050	21,120,400	August... 74,631,050	21,120,400
September... 67,297,800	19,688,900	September... 67,297,800	19,688,900
October... 39,278,200	32,302,600	October... 39,278,200	32,302,600
November... 33,813,550	45,741,300	November... 33,813,550	45,741,300
December... 61,287,450	31,240,500	December... 61,287,450	31,240,500
Totals... \$529,343,000	\$368,815,850	Totals... \$529,343,000	\$368,815,850

The totals for a series of years compare as follows:

	Stocks.	State and R. R. Bonds.	Government.
1897.....	77,248,347	\$529,343,000	\$10,134,080
1896.....	54,490,043	352,815,850	27,121,550
1895.....	66,440,576	495,904,950	7,046,250
1894.....	49,275,736	352,741,950	4,293,300
1893.....	77,984,965	299,372,327	2,021,450
1892.....	86,850,930	501,396,200	1,682,400
1891.....	72,725,984	399,906,700	1,539,900
1890.....	59,441,301	374,342,120	2,891,050
1889.....	61,133,161	304,151,408	4,287,050

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

The following table shows the opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices of the leading active stocks during the year 1897:

## RAILROAD SHARES.

	Open- ing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Clos- ing.		Open- ing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Clos- ing.
Atchafson.....	14 1/4	9 1/4	17	12 1/4	Chic., Ind. & L.	8	Oct. 13	Aug. 8 1/4	
do pref.....	23 1/4	17	Apr. 35 1/4	Sept. 30 1/4	do	26	Nov. 38 1/4	Sept. 30	
Balt. & Ohio....	18 1/4	9	July 21 1/4	Sept. 13 1/4	Ch. M. & St. P.	73 1/4	69 1/4	Apr. 102	Sept. 94 1/4
B'klyn Rap. T.	18 1/4	18 1/4	Jan. 37 1/4	Dec. 37 1/4	do pref.....	130 1/4	130 1/4	Apr. 146	Sept. 142 1/4
Canadian Pac.	55 1/4	46 1/4	Mar. 82	Dec. 81 1/4	Chic. & N. W.	100 1/4	101 1/4	Apr. 122 1/4	Sept. 121
Canada S'thrn.	44	44 1/4	Jan. 62 1/4	Sept. 51 1/4	do pref.....	151 1/4	153	Jan. 185 1/4	Sept. 162 1/4
Cent. of N. J.	100 1/4	68 1/4	May 109 1/4	Jan. 96	C. St. P., M. & O.	47	47	Jan. 80 1/4	Sept. 76 1/4
Centr'l Pacific.	15	7 1/4	Apr. 19	Sept. 11 1/4	do	130	133 1/4	Jan. 150 1/4	Dec. 148
Ches. & Ohio....	18 1/4	15 1/4	Mar. 27 1/4	Aug. 22 1/4	C. C. C. & St. L.	25 1/4	21 1/4	June 41 1/4	Sept. 34 1/4
Chic. & Alton...	180	148	July 171	Mar. 162 1/4	do	63	June 86 1/4	Sept. 78	
Chic. & B. & Q.	69 1/4	69 1/4	Jan. 102 1/4	Sept. 90 1/4	Del. & Hudson.	115 1/4	99 1/4	Apr. 123	Sept. 111
Chic. & E. Ill....	40	37 1/4	June 61	Sept. 52 1/4	Del. L. & West.	146 1/4	146 1/4	May 164	Aug. 155 1/4
do pref.....	95	95	Nov. 103	Sept. 100	Den. & Rio G.	113 1/4	9 1/4	Apr. 14 1/4	Aug. 11
Chic. Gt. West.	4 1/4	3 1/4	June 20 1/4	Aug. 14 1/4	do	43	36	Apr. 50 1/4	Aug. 45 1/4
Chic., R. I. & P.	66	60 1/4	Apr. 97 1/4	Sept. 89 1/4					

## RAILROAD SHARES (Continued).

	Open- ing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Clos- ing.		Open- ing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Clos- ing.
Erie.....	15	11½ Apr.	19 Sept.	14½	Nor. Pac. pref.	24½	23½ Jan.	61½ Dec.	59
do 1st pref..	27	27 Apr.	46½ Sept.	38½	Oregon Nav....	14	16 June	41 Sept.	35½
do 2d pref..	15½	15½ May	25½ Aug.	19	do pref.....	37½	37½ Jan.	73½ Sept.	68½
Gt. North'n pf.	118	120 Jan.	141 Sept.	130	Or'gn Sh. Line..	14	17½ July	2½ Aug.	19
Ill. Central....	92	91½ Apr.	110½ Aug.	103½	P. C. C. & St. L.	12½	11½ Mar.	39½ Dec.	38½
do pref.....	7½	6 Apr.	13½ Sept.	8½	do pref.....	46	44½ June	70½ Oct.	66
Iowa Central....	25	23 June	41½ Sept.	31	Reading.....	27½	16½ Apr.	29½ Sept.	22
Lake Erie & W.	16½	13 May	22½ Sept.	16½	do 1st pref..	38½	38½ Apr.	57½ Sept.	51
do pref.....	63½	58½ Apr.	79½ Sept.	72	do 2d pref..	22½	22½ Apr.	35½ Sept.	27
Lake Shore....	152	152 Jan.	181 Sept.	171	Rio G'de West..	14½	14½ June	25½ Sept.	22
Long Island....	47	36½ Nov.	55 Jan.	37	do pref.....	25	25 May	61½ Dec.	60½
Louisville & N.	48½	40½ Apr.	63½ Sept.	60½	St. Jo. & G'd I.	3½	3½ June	9½ Sept.	7
Manhattan.....	89½	81½ May	113 Sept.	113½	do 1st pref..	37½	37½ June	54½ Sept.	52½
Met. St. R'way.	96½	96½ Oct.	132 Dec.	129½	do 2d pref..	10½	10½ July	20½ Sept.	19
Mich. Central..	88	90 Jan.	111½ Sept.	100	St. L., A. & T. H.	59	59 Aug.	62 May	60
Minn. & St. L.	18	16 May	31½ Sept.	25½	St. L. & S. Fran.	4½	4 Apr.	9 Aug.	7½
do 1st pref..	73½	77½ Mar.	90 Sept.	85½	do 1st pref..	34½	37 Jan.	59½ Sept.	56½
do 2d pref..	46	46 Feb.	63½ Sept.	56	do 2d pref..	12	12 Apr.	27½ Dec.	26½
Mo., K. & Texas	13½	10 Apr.	16½ Sept.	12½	St. Louis S. W.	4	1 Apr.	7 Aug.	4½
do pref.....	29	24½ Apr.	42 Sept.	35½	do pref.....	9½	8½ Apr.	14½ Sept.	9½
Missouri Pac....	20½	10 May	40½ Sept.	33½	St. P. & Duluth.	19	20 Jan.	30 Sept.	18
Mobile & Ohio.	20½	18 June	32 Aug.	29½	do pref.....	75	72½ July	87½ Oct.	75
N. Y. Central..	92	92½ Feb.	115½ Sept.	106½	St. P., M. & M.	112	114 Jan.	125 Aug.	121½
N. Y. C. & St. L.	11	11 Feb.	17½ Sept.	13	Southern Pac....	14½	13½ Jan.	23½ Sept.	20½
do 1st pref..	80	67½ Apr.	81½ Sept.	70	Southern R'y..	9½	7 Apr.	12½ Sept.	9
do 2d pref..	27	24 Feb.	43½ Sept.	32½	do pref.....	26½	22½ Apr.	38½ Sept.	32½
New Haven....	177½	160 Feb.	185 Sept.	185	Texas & Pacific.	85½	8 Apr.	15 Aug.	11½
N. Y., Ont. & W.	14½	12½ Apr.	20½ Sept.	15½	Union Pacific..	9½	4½ Apr.	27½ Oct.	25½
N. Y., S. & W.	9	6½ May	20 Sept.	18	U. P., D. & G...	2½	1 Apr.	11½ Sept.	6½
do pref.....	24½	18½ Apr.	45 Sept.	33	Wabash.....	6½	4½ Mar.	9½ Sept.	7
N'folk & West.	11	9 Apr.	17½ Sept.	14½	do pref.....	15½	11½ Apr.	24½ Sept.	17½
do pref.....	16½	22½ May	48½ Dec.	47	Wheel. & L. E.	6½	½ June	6½ Jan.	2½
Northern Pac..	13½	11 Apr.	21½ Sept.	21½	do pref.....	27	2½ Apr.	29 Jan.	8

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Open- ing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Clos- ing.		Open- ing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Clos- ing.
Am. Cotton Oil.	11½	9½ May	26½ Sept.	22½	Illinois Steel....	30	29½ Apr.	50 Aug.	45
do pref.....	54	52½ Feb.	80½ Sept.	75½	Nor. American..	4½	3½ Apr.	6½ Aug.	4½
Adams Express.	150	147½ Feb.	163 Oct.	159	Pacific Mail....	24½	24 Jan.	39½ Sept.	29½
American Exp..	109	109½ Jan.	119½ Nov.	115	Laclede Gas....	24½	22 May	49½ Aug.	43½
Am. Spirits....	12½	6½ Nov.	15½ Aug.	7½	do pref.....	75	70½ Mar.	96 Aug.	90
do pref.....	26½	16½ Nov.	36 Aug.	20	Edison Co.....	101½	101½ Jan.	132½ Sept.	126
Am. Sugar Ref.	111½	109½ Mar.	150½ Sept.	140½	Nat. Lins'd Oil..	13	10 May	23½ Aug.	17½
do pref.....	100	100½ Jan.	121½ Sept.	109	Penn. Coal.....	330	330 Dec.	340 Mar.	340
Am. Tobacco....	78½	67½ Feb.	96½ Aug.	88½	People's Gas....	73½	73½ Jan.	108½ Sept.	108
do pref.....	102	100 Feb.	115 Aug.	113	Pullman.....	152	152 Jan.	185 Sept.	172
Bay State Gas..	11½	3½ Oct.	19½ Aug.	3½	Silver Bullion..	65	51½ Apr.	65½ Jan.	57½
B'klyn Un. Gas.	85	85 Jan.	137 Sept.	118	Tenn. Coal & I..	26	17 May	35½ Sept.	26½
Col. F. & Iron..	23½	15½ June	27½ Sept.	25½	do pref.....	65	65 Apr.	80 July	75
Consol. Gas....	188	136½ Jan.	241½ Sept.	176½	U. S. Leather....	9	6½ May	10½ Aug.	6½
Com'l Cable....	162½	162½ May	162½ May	162½	do pref.....	61	50 Apr.	72 Sept.	63½
East River Gas.	9	60½ June	97½ Sept.	97	U. S. Rubber....	24½	10 June	20½ Jan.	16
do pref.....	33	98 May	120½ Sept.	120	do pref.....	75	50 July	75½ Jan.	65
Gen'l Electric..	33	29½ May	41½ Sept.	34	U. S. Express....	40	37 Feb.	48 July	39
National Lead..	22½	21½ Feb.	44 Sept.	37½	Wells-F. Expr's.	94	97 Jan.	120 Dec.	110
do pref.....	85	82½ Feb.	100½ Sept.	106½	West. Un. Tel..	83½	75½ May	96½ Sept.	91½

## BONDS.

The following shows the nominal opening and closing prices of the leading active bonds and the range during the year:

	Open- ing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Clos- ing.		Open- ing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Clos- ing.
Am. Cot. Oil 8s.	107	106	Feb. 110	Sept. 108	L'ville & N. 4s.	80	78½	Jan. 87½	Dec. 87½
Am. Spirits 1st		70	April 86½	Aug. 71	Manhattan 4s.	94	91½	April 97½	Aug. 94½
Ann Arbor 4s.	74½	74½	Jan. 84½	Aug. 83½	Met. St. R'y 5s.	100½	100½	Oct. 113½	Dec. 113½
Atchison 4s.	79½	78½	April 90	Sept. 89½	Mich. C. 1st.	113	113½	Nov. 119	April 114½
do Adj'tm't	43	41½	April 61	Sept. 58½	M. & S. L. con.	99½	100	Jan. 107½	Oct. 106½
B'klyn E. 1st.	74½	70	Feb. 80½	Sept. 83	M. K. & T. 1st.	81½	82	Jan. 88½	Nov. 88
Br. Rap. Tr. 5s.	76	70	May 90½	Sept. 94	do 2d.	60½	54½	May 65½	Sept. 63
Buff. R. & P. 5s	97	95½	Mar. 105	Dec. 105	M. P. con. 6s.	85	68	May 98½	Sept. 93½
Can. So. 1st.	110½	103	Jan. 114	Dec. 114	do I. M. G. 5s	75	67½	May 90½	Sept. 88
do 2d.	106½	104½	Mar. 109	Aug. 108½	Mobile & O. 4s.	67½	65	April 78½	Dec. 77½
C. of Ga. cons.	90½	86½	June 95	Sept. 91½	do 6s.	118	116½	June 124	Nov. 103
C. of N. J. 6s.	118	106	May 118	Feb. 112½	N. Y. Cen. e. 4s.	101½	101½	Jan. 105	July 103
C. Pac. ex. 5s.	102½	99½	Jan. 103½	June 102½	do W. S. 4s.	107½	105	Jan. 111½	Nov. 111½
C. & O. con. 5s.	108	107½	Jan. 114	Dec. 114	N. Y. C. & S. L. 4s	103½	103½	April 108	Sept. 106½
do gen. 4½s.	73	72	Mar. 85½	Aug. 82½	N. Y. O. & W. 4s	88½	88½	Jan. 99	Aug. 97½
do R. & A. 1st	98	97	Jan. 109½	Dec. 105½	N. Y. S. & W. G. 5s	72½	68	June 90½	Sept. 88½
C. B. & Q. con. 7s	118½	115	Jan. 120½	June 119	N'York & W. 4s.	67½	67½	April 80½	Sept. 79
do conv. 5s.	100½	99½	Mar. 111	Dec. 111	Nor. Pacific 1st	116½	113	Jan. 122½	Sept. 118½
do Den. 4s.	83½	83	Feb. 101½	Dec. 101	do priors.	85½	85½	Jan. 85½	Dec. 85½
do Neb. 4s.	87½	87½	Jan. 98½	Dec. 98½	do gen. 3s.	52	51½	April 61½	Sept. 61
Chic. & E. I. 5s.	98	98½	Feb. 103	Oct. 101	Nor. Pac. T. 1st	107½	97½	May 110	Mar. 99
Chic. I. & L. 5s.		80	July 85	Dec. 84½	Ohio So. 4s.	17½	8½	April 18	Sept. 45
C. M. & S. P. C. 7s.	130	128	Jan. 142	Sept. 141½	Oregon Imp. 5s	20	15	Feb. 49	Sept. 45
do gen. 4s.	97½	96	Jan. 106	Dec. 106	Oregon Nav. 4s	80	80	Jan. 94½	Nov. 93½
C. & N. W. C. 7s.	139½	140	Jan. 147	July 101	Ore. S. Line 5s.	86	86	July 96½	Dec. 96½
do ext. 4s.	100	101	Jan. 106	July 106	P. D. & E. 6s.	98	92	May 104	Feb. 79
C. R. I. & P. 5s.	104½	101½	Jan. 108	June 107½	Pittsb'g & W. 4s	74	66	June 80	Dec. 79
C. T. Trans. 1st		42½	July 47½	Sept. 46½	Reading 4s.	81½	80½	April 86½	Sept. 86
C. H. & V. T. 5s	88	63	Feb. 88½	Jan. 74½	Rio G'de W. 4s.	74½	70½	Mar. 84	Dec. 83½
do 6s.	85	49½	Feb. 87	Jan. 54	St. L. & S. F. 4s.	64½	62½	Jan. 77	Dec. 76
Den. & R. G. 4s	90½	87½	July 91½	Dec. 91½	S. L. S'w't'n 1st	67	59½	April 76½	Sept. 73
Erie priors.		88½	May 95½	Feb. 82½	S. A. & A. Pass.	57½	54½	Jan. 63	Aug. 61½
do generals	64½	62	May 73½	Sept. 71½	Southern 5s.	91½	87½	Mar. 95½	Dec. 95½
do cons. 7s.		139½	Mar. 145½	Dec. 107	do E. T. 5s.	107	107	Jan. 112	Aug. 110½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	52	53	Jan. 76	Sept. 70	S. P. & T. 1st.	79	59½	Nov. 79½	Jan. 56½
Illinois C. 4s.	101	99½	Jan. 103	Jan. 101½	Texas & P. 1st.	85½	85½	Jan. 98	Dec. 97½
Int. & G. N. 1st	115	117	May 124	Sept. 120	do 2d.	19½	18	April 38½	Aug. 28½
do 2d.	71	73	Jan. 86½	Sept. 84	U. P. gen. 6s.	103	101½	Sept. 105	Feb. 103
Iowa Cent. 1st.	96	98	April 100½	Nov. 99	do K. P. con.	66	67	Jan. 103	Sept. 85
L. E. & W. 5s.		113½	Jan. 118	June 117½	Wabash 1st.	106	101½	June 106½	Oct. 107½
Lake Shore 1st.	114	109½	Aug. 114	June 112	do 2d.	70	63½	April 81½	Dec. 80½
do gold 3½s.		102½	Sept. 105½	Nov. 104½	West'n U. 5s.	105½	106½	Jan. 111	Dec. 111
L. Isl'd gen. 4s.	75½	76½	Jan. 91	Sept. 91					

## PROGRESS IN RAILROAD REORGANIZATIONS IN 1897.

The year 1897 witnessed the announcement of but few new reorganization plans, but many schemes previously brought out were successfully completed. Dividends have been commenced on stocks of many of the reorganized companies, and interest is being paid on the junior bonds of others, making a great volume of securities newly productive of return to their owners. Large earnings have made this possible. Railroad reorganizations of late years have been carried out on the line of an increase in the total of capitalization, with a decrease in the obligatory interest charge, and it required a period of such large earnings as we have seen to set the reorganized lines firmly upon a footing of sound credit. The current financial position of most of them is very strong, and nearly all hold large amounts of cash and securities available under certain restrictions for new construction and improvements such as net earnings should not be expected to provide. Below are given the salient facts as to the 1897 development in reorganized and reorganizing roads:

**Ann Arbor.**—The road is now paying interest on its 4 per cent. bonds, the net earnings of 1896 having been put into the property.

**Atchison.**—This company paid 3 per cent. on its adjustment bonds in 1897, and is earning a small surplus over 4 per cent. on that mortgage, whose interest is non-cumulative until July, 1900.

**Atlantic & Danville.**—The reorganized road is chiefly owned in Europe, and paid its first dividend of 1 per cent. on the new preferred stock in September, 1897.

**Baltimore & Ohio.**—No definite steps have been taken looking to the reorganization of this road. There are two reorganization committees—one in New York, headed by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, and one in Baltimore, headed by Mr. Alexander Shaw. Mr. Stephen Little, expert accountant, made an examination of the road's accounts in July, 1896, covering a period of seven years and two months. His report, published in December, 1896, showed large overstatement of income, the payment of unearned dividends on the common stock, and a floating debt of over \$18,000,000. The different classes of bonds are being protected by various banking interests, and it is expected that J. P. Morgan & Company will eventually take up the general work of reorganization of the company, which has been brought into excellent physical condition by the liberal expenditures of the receivers of funds taken from earnings and from the sale of receivers' certificates.

**Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley.**—Negotiations for a reorganization are still in progress.

**Central of Georgia.**—This company paid 2½ per cent. interest on its first preference income bonds.

**Central Vermont.**—The road is being reorganized in the interest of the Grand Trunk, which will be the only stockholder of the new company.

**Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.**—This road is the successor in reorganization to the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and is earning a small surplus for the preferred stock.

**Chicago Terminal Transfer.**—This road is the successor to the Chicago & Northern Pacific, and is being operated with success, and earning a surplus over its fixed charges.

**Colorado Midland.**—The reorganized road has begun to operate the property.

**Northern Pacific.**—The earnings of this reorganized road have been showing very large increases, and the preferred stock began payment of 1 per cent. quarterly dividends.

**Ohio Southern.**—Reorganization is still in abeyance, and interest on the first mortgage bonds is not being promptly paid. A plan from the General Mortgage Committee is expected to be announced.

**Oregon Railroad & Navigation.**—The company is now a regular payer of 4 per cent. dividends on its preferred stock.

**Oregon Short Line.**—This road is the successor to the old Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern, and in September paid 4 per cent. on its Series "A" incomes.

**Peoria, Decatur & Evansville.**—Reorganization is still pending. The Scudder Second Mortgage Committee issued a plan of reorganization in May, 1897, and the Brown First Mortgage Committee issued a plan in September, 1897. The Brown plan would give: Old first 6s par in new first 5s and 10 per cent. in preferred stock; old second 5s to pay assessment of 25 per cent. and receive 11 1/2 per cent. in preferred; old common assessed 5 per cent. and to receive 5 per cent. new preferred and 100 per cent. new common. Interest charges under Brown plan, \$137,350; under Scudder plan, \$162,830.

**Pittsburg & Western.**—Reorganization is delayed pending the announcement of plans for Baltimore & Ohio, of which it is a part.

**Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City.**—Acquired the property of the old road under reorganization in June, 1897.

**Reading.**—The new securities were issued early in 1897 under the plan of 1896, and a surplus for the first preferred stock is being earned.

**St. Joseph & Grand Island.**—Reorganization was completed under the plan of 1896. The first preferred stock paid 2 1/4 per cent. cash dividend.

**St. Louis & San Francisco.** The new company has become a regular dividend-payer at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the first preferred stock.

**Union Pacific.** The Reorganization Committee has bought the main line at foreclosure, and will proceed with the work of issuing the securities thereupon shortly. The sale of the Kansas Pacific division at foreclosure will occur February 15, 1898, and the Government threatens to be a bidder to protect its claim of \$6,308,000.

**Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.**—This road will be reorganized by the Dodge Committee independently of the Union Pacific. The plan should be issued in a few months.

#### NEW YORK'S NEW CAPITAL ISSUES FOR THE YEAR.

Below will be found a statement of the new issues of capital in the New York market in the year 1897, together with the municipal bond issues of the country. Each item is so arranged as to show the proportion taken by local capital and that taken abroad. In making up this record no account has been taken of reissues of old securities or of exchanges under reorganizations, but merely of those public issues or corporation sales calling for the application of actual new capital. The record makes some striking comparisons with that for 1896, particularly in respect to the small amount of new capital secured from abroad. Throughout the year 1897 London and most other foreign markets were steady sellers of bonds in this market. The showing by months is as follows:

JANUARY.			APRIL.		
	Purchased Abroad.	Purchased Locally.		Purchased Abroad.	Purchased Locally.
Cin., Newport & Covington 7s.		\$500,000	Colonial Trust Co. stock.....		\$500,000
Edison of Brooklyn 5s.		500,000	Peoria & St. Louis 5s.	\$1,100,000	
do stock.....		250,000	Broadway Realty Co. 5s.	300,000	1,500,000
Manhattan 4s.		282,000	Municipal bond sales.....	1,000,000	12,000,000
Ohio River & Charleston 6s.		600,000			
North Chicago St. R'y 2s.		650,000	Totals.....	\$2,400,000	\$14,000,000
West End Ry., Boston, 4s.	\$1,000,000	1,000,000			
Municipal bonds.....	1,000,000	9,000,000			
Totals.....	\$2,000,000	\$13,482,000			
FEBRUARY.			MAY.		
Central of Baltimore 5s.		\$400,000	Illinois Central 3 1/4s.	\$5,000,000	\$15,000,000
Balto. City Passenger cdfs.		500,000	St. Louis Termin' Station 4 1/2s	1,000,000	3,000,000
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. fund. bds.		1,000,000	Coney Island & Brooklyn 5s.		150,000
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis cons.		500,000	St. L. & S. Fran. S'w'n Div. 5s.		1,500,000
New Haven R. R. fund. bonds.		9,000,000	Municipal bond sales.....		8,000,000
Ontario & Western 4s.	\$100,000	150,000			
West Chicago 5s.		6,000,000	Totals.....	\$6,000,000	\$27,650,000
Municipal bond sales.....	2,000,000	10,000,000			
Totals.....	\$2,100,000	\$27,550,000			
MARCH.			JUNE.		
Atchison 4s.		\$493,000	Atchison 4s.	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 5s.		2,280,000	Cin., San. & Hock. Rec'rs' cdfs.		200,000
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s.		306,000	Metropolitan Street Ry. 5s.		12,500,000
Manitoba 4 1/2s.		925,000	Southern Pacific consols.		668,000
Southern 5s.	\$500,000	623,000	Western Union Tel. Co. stock.		2,000,000
Leominster & Clinton 5s.		150,000	Wheel. & Lake E. Rec'rs' cdfs.		432,000
Lou., Ev. & St. L. Rec'rs' cdfs.		325,000	Brooklyn Union Gas 5s.		745,000
Municipal bond sales.....		12,000,000	C., C. & St. Louis 4s.		2,000,000
			N. Y., Sus. & Western 5s.		300,000
Totals.....	\$500,000	\$17,102,000	Municipal bond sales.....	1,000,000	16,000,000
			Totals.....	\$2,000,000	\$37,870,000



JULY.			OCTOBER.		
	Purchased Abroad.	Purchased Locally.		Purchased Abroad.	Purchased Locally.
Brooklyn Rap. Transit Co. 5s.	.....	\$1,000,000	Michigan Telephone 5s.	.....	\$500,000
St. Paul 4s.	.....	3,478,000	American Mailing Co. stock.	.....	26,250,000
Concord & Montreal debent's.	.....	653,000	Erie Teleph. & Teleg. debent.	.....	1,000,000
United Traction Pltts. bonds.	.....	4,000,000	Fifth Avenue Trust Co. stock.	.....	1,000,000
Balto. & Ohio Receivers' c'tfs.	.....	680,000	Municipal bond sales.	.....	6,500,000
Evansville & T. Haute 1st 5s.	.....	30,000			
Norwich & Worcester 4s.	.....	280,000	Totals.	.....	\$40,250,000
Pittsburg & West. Rec'rs' c'tfs.	.....	508,600			
Col., H. V. & Tol. Rec'rs' c'tfs.	.....	500,000			
Western Union 1st 5s.	.....	1,500,000			
Municipal bond sales.	.....	15,000,000			
Totals.	.....	\$27,629,600			
AUGUST.			NOVEMBER.		
Centralia & Ches. Rec'rs' c'tfs.	.....	\$200,000	Consolidated Ice Co. pfd.	.....	\$583,600
Kansas City Gas 5s.	.....	3,750,000	Lynn & Boston 5s.	.....	500,000
Glucose Trust stock.	.....	37,000,000	South'n Pacific of Cal. consols.	.....	576,000
N. Eng. Teleph. & Teleg. stock	.....	1,039,000	Municipal bond sales.	.....	\$1,000,000
Pennsylvania Co. collat. 3½s.	.....	4,000,000	Totals.	.....	\$7,159,600
Municipal bond sales.	.....	6,000,000			
Totals.	.....	\$51,989,000			
SEPTEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
Reading Syndicate 4s.	.....	\$6,000,000	Lehigh Val. collateral trusts.	.....	\$4,000,000
N. Y. & New Jersey Water 5s.	.....	600,000	Chicago & Northwestern 3½s.	.....	2,000,000
Chi., Bur. & Quincy Iowa 4s.	.....	1,704,000	Consolidated Gas stock.	.....	800,000
Bay State Gas stock.	.....	45,000,000	Produce Ex. Trust Co. stock.	.....	1,000,000
Panama 4s.	.....	2,000,000	Municipal bond sales.	.....	10,000,000
Standard Gas stock.	.....	3,307,000	Totals.	.....	\$17,800,000
N. Y. & Greenwood Lake 5s.	.....	1,442,000			
Atlanta Gas 5s.	.....	1,150,000			
Cincinnati Street Ry. stock.	.....	624,000			
Municipal bond sales.	.....	9,000,000			
Totals.	.....	\$70,777,000			

The following table summarizes the loans of each month as compared with the same periods last year:

1897				1896			
Month.	Placed Abroad.	Placed Here.	Total.	Month.	Placed Abroad.	Placed Here.	Total.
January.....	\$2,000,000	\$13,482,000	\$15,482,000	January.....	\$5,311,000	\$14,200,000	\$19,511,000
February.....	2,100,000	27,550,000	29,650,000	February.....	1,153,000	108,101,000	109,254,000
March.....	500,000	17,102,000	17,602,000	March.....	22,985,000	35,882,000	58,867,000
April.....	2,400,000	14,000,000	16,400,000	April.....	7,437,500	12,089,000	19,476,500
May.....	6,000,000	27,650,000	33,650,000	May.....	1,500,000	24,682,000	26,182,000
June.....	2,000,000	37,870,000	39,870,000	June.....	3,000,000	17,328,500	20,328,500
July.....	2,000,000	27,629,000	29,629,000	July.....	2,500,000	8,303,000	10,803,000
August.....	1,000,000	51,989,000	52,989,000	August.....	.....	8,875,000	8,875,000
September.....	.....	70,777,000	70,777,000	September.....	.....	12,455,000	12,455,000
October.....	.....	40,250,000	40,250,000	October.....	.....	13,550,000	13,550,000
November.....	1,000,000	7,159,600	8,159,600	November.....	.....	42,655,000	42,655,000
December.....	1,000,000	17,800,000	18,800,000	December.....	.....	25,258,000	25,258,000
Totals.....	\$20,000,000	\$353,258,600	\$373,258,600	Totals....	\$43,886,500	\$223,418,500	\$267,305,000

#### RAILROAD DIVIDENDS IN 1897.

Changes in the dividend rates of railroads handled in the New York market were as follows. The rates stated are those actually paid in the years named:

Companies.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Companies.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Atlantic & Danville.	..	..	1	Great Northern preferred.....	5	5	5½
Atchison (adjustment bonds).	..	..	3	Long Island.	..	4	..
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. p'fd.	..	..	1	Minneapolis & St. L. 1st p'fd.	3½	5	5
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & N.	..	..	4	Manhattan.	6	6	4½
Canada Southern.	2½	2½	2	Nashville, Chat. & St. L.	4	3	4
Canadian Pacific.	..	2½	2½	New York Central.	4½	4	4
Cent. of Ga. 1st p'fd incomes.	5½	6	4½	New York C. & St. L. 1st p'fd.	5	..	..
Central of New Jersey.	8	8	7½	Norfolk & Western preferred..	..	..	1
Chicago & Alton.	1½	1	1	Northern Pacific preferred..	..	..	..
Central Pacific.	4	4	5	Oregon Railroad & Nav. p'fd.	..	2	2
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul com.	4	5	5	Pittsburg, C. C. & St. L. p'fd.	6	6½	6
Chicago & Northwestern com.	2	2	2½	Pitts'g, Youngs. & Ashtabula.	..	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	..	..	2	Rio Grande Western preferred	..	..	..
Chicago, St. P., Minn. & O. com	5	5	2½	St. L. & San Francisco 1st p'fd.	..	..	..
C. C. C. & St. Louis p'fd.	7	7	5	Southern Railway preferred...	5	2½	1
Delaware & Hudson Canal.	1	2	2	Toledo & Ohio Central p'fd.	1½	1½	1
Denver & Rio Grande p'fd.	..	..	..	West Virginia Central & Pitts.	..	..	..

\* These stocks are now paying at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

## SECURITIES LISTED.

(From the "Financial Chronicle.")

The following statement shows the total amount of securities listed at the New York Stock Exchange in the years indicated, exclusive of reorganization receipts, etc.:

BONDS.					STOCKS.				
	New Issues.	Old Issues Newly Listed.	Replac- ing Old Securities.	Total.		New Issues.	Old Issues Newly Listed.	Replac- ing Old Securities.	Total.
1897....	\$37,720,502	\$15,713,500	\$253,981,900	\$357,415,902	1897....	\$63,275,671	\$24,369,900	\$425,329,320	\$602,974,891
1898....	147,843,700	7,829,000	427,317,000	582,289,700	1898....	76,573,572	.....	514,158,643	590,732,215
1899....	136,528,300	15,587,000	75,162,100	227,275,400	1899....	77,132,500	35,385,200	30,856,270	143,373,970
1894....	184,785,000	32,237,800	92,782,000	309,804,800	1894....	36,616,253	4,800,000	209,776,750	251,193,003
1893....	139,272,000	42,178,000	107,353,400	288,803,400	1893....	93,744,161	48,874,000	55,627,100	198,245,261
1892....	175,125,800	12,352,000	130,383,900	317,861,500	1892....	99,905,900	48,364,850	88,765,355	237,036,105
1891....	191,397,700	16,187,000	80,061,000	287,645,700	1891....	96,540,754	1,650,000	90,724,200	188,914,954
1890....	198,158,850	105,204,279	381,504,750	684,867,879	1890....	161,461,729	10,490,747	263,039,854	437,002,330
1889....	208,864,000	6,050,000	176,806,000	389,720,000	1889....	69,721,717	9,936,000	179,062,067	259,649,774
1888....	261,989,631	11,792,000	237,220,587	511,002,218	1888....	62,408,357	10,872,475	175,447,443	248,728,275
1887....	180,386,000	16,304,000	146,797,321	343,477,321	1887....	98,726,791	32,643,426	138,693,333	270,053,550
1886....	81,641,000	47,354,390	109,102,300	238,097,690	1886....	54,000,350	67,236,000	208,226,200	329,462,550
1885....	108,844,000	27,700,000	65,715,000	197,259,000	1885....	17,783,118	7,300,000	35,430,000	56,913,118

NOTE.—Applications for the listing of trust company receipts and of securities marked "assented" (if preparatory to reorganization), or of securities stamped "assumed" or "assessment paid"—the securities themselves having previously been listed—are not included in this table.

## RAILROAD BONDS LISTED.

Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. m. 4s.....	\$13,882,000	Manhattan (Elev.) Ry. cons. 4.....	\$282,000
B. & O. So'w.—O. & Miss. ext. 4s.....	2,615,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas 1st m. 4s.....	93,000
Cent. of Ga. Ry., Mob. Div. 1st 5s.....	1,000,000	Missouri Pacific—	
do Mac. & No. 1st 5s.....	840,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st 5s ext. at 4½ p. cent.....	4,000,000
do 1st pf. income 5s.....	4,000,000	Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st cons. 5s.....	500,000
do 2d pf. income 5s.....	7,000,000	N. Y., B. & Manhat. R'ch 1st cons. 5s.....	500,000
do 3d pf. income 5s.....	4,000,000	N. Y. & Green. Lake prior lien 5s.....	1,452,000
do Mid. Ga. & At. pur. money 5s.....	413,000	N. Y., Ontario & W. refund. 4s.....	250,000
Central Pacific 6s ext. at 5 per cent.....	3,997,000	N. Y., Sus. & Western gen. m. 5s.....	247,000
Cent. R. R. of N. J. gen. m. 5s.....	2,320,000	Norfolk & Western 1st cons. 4s.....	23,199,400
Chic., Bur. & Quin., Iowa Div. 4s.....	1,704,000	Northern Pacific—	
Chic. & E. Ill. gen. cons. and 1st 5s.....	2,280,000	Prior lien 4s.....	7,572,000
Chic., Ind. & Louis. refund. m. 6s.....	4,700,000	Omaha & St. Louis 1st m. 4s.....	2,376,000
do refund. m. 5s.....	2,909,000	Oregon R. R. & Nav. c. ns. 4s.....	2,441,000
Chic., Mil. & St. P. gen. m. 4s.....	2,500,000	Oregon Short Line cons. 1st m. 6s.....	10,389,500
Cleveland, Cin., Chic. & St. L.—		do income As.....	7,236,000
General m. 4s.....	2,574,000	do income Bs.....	14,018,000
Cleveland & Pitts. gen. m. 4½s.....	67,000	Oregon Sh. L. & U. N.—U. N. 1st m. 7s.....	342,000
Des Moines Union 1st m. 5s.....	628,000	Penn. Co. coll. tr. certs. 3½s.....	5,000,000
Erie R. R.—		Pitts. & Con's. old 7s ext. at 4 per cent.....	2,536,000
N. Y. & E. 1st 7s ext. at 4 per cent.....	2,482,000	Read. Co. & P. & R. C. & I. gen. m. 4s.....	58,668,000
Evansville & Terre H. 1st gen. 5s.....	127,000	St. Jo. & Grand Isl. 1st m. 2-3-4s.....	3,500,000
Fort Worth & Rio Grande—		St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s.....	925,000
1st m. 3s to 4s.....	2,863,000	Sav. Fla. & W. 1st m., int. at 5 p. cent.....	1,790,000
Georgia & Ala. 1st m. pf. 5s.....	2,220,000	Southern Pac. of Calif. 1st m. 6s.....	693,000
Grand Rapids & Ind. 1st m. 4½s.....	337,000	do 1st cons. guar. 5s.....	576,000
K. C. P. & Gulf 1st m. and coll. tr. 5s.....	19,706,000	Southern Ry. 1st cons. 5s.....	1,123,000
Lake Shore & Mich. So. 3½s of 1897.....	22,433,000	Sunbury & Lewistown 1st m. 4s.....	500,000
Louisville & Nashville—		Un. Pac. reorg. pur. money certs.....	33,000,000
L. C. & L. 6s reduced to 4½.....	3,258,000	Total.....	\$294,043,900

## MISCELLANEOUS BONDS LISTED.

Atlanta Gas Light 1st m. 5s.....	\$1,150,000	Jeffer. & Clearfield C. & I. 2d m. 5s.....	\$1,000,000
Brooklyn Union Gas 1st m. 5s.....	745,000	Kansas City, Mo., Gas. 1st m. 5s.....	3,750,000
City of N. Y. con. gold bonds and stock..	4,039,502	St. Louis L. Term. Cupples Sta. & Prop. 1st m. tr. 4½s.....	2,000,000
Columbus Gas 1st m. 5s.....	1,175,000	West. Gas. (at Mil.) 1st coll. tr. 5s.....	3,895,500
Commercial Cable Co. 1st m. 4s.....	13,000,000	Western Union Tel. coll. tr. 5s.....	14,000
Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn 1st m. 5s.....	500,000	Total.....	\$35,404,002
Erie Telegraph & Teleph. coll. tr. 5s.....	1,000,000		
Grand Rapids Gas Light 1st m. 5s.....	1,225,000		
Jeffer. & Clearfield C. & I. 1st m. 5s.....	2,000,000		

## STREET RAILWAY BONDS LISTED.

Brooklyn Rapid Tran. gold 5s.....	\$1,523,000	West Chic. Street R.R. 1st m. 5s.....	\$3,969,000
Met. St. Ry. (N. Y.) gen. m. and coll. tr. 5s.....	12,500,000	do consol. m. 5s.....	6,031,000
Union Elevated (Chicago) 1st m. 5s.....	3,925,000	Total.....	\$27,948,000

## STREET RAILWAY STOCKS LISTED.

Capital Traction (Washington, D. C.) common.....	\$12,000,000
West Chicago Street Railroad common.....	13,180,000
Total.....	\$25,180,000

## MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS LISTED.

Columbus Gas.....	\$1,072,800	People's Gas Light & Coke (Chicago) common.....	\$24,173,000
Consolidated Gas (New York) common.....	800,000	Western Union Telegraph common.....	2,000,000
Con. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf. 7 p. c.....	350,500	Western Gas (at Milwaukee) common.....	4,000,000
Edison Elec. Ill. (of Brooklyn) com.....	250,000	Total.....	\$35,646,300
Grand Rapids Gas Light.....	1,000,000		
Jefferson & Clearfield C. & I. pf. stock.....	1,500,000		
National Security (New York) com.....	500,000		

## RAILROAD STOCKS LISTED.

Atch., T. & S. F. pf. non-cum. 5 p. c.....	\$21,994,600	Norfolk & Western pf. non-cum. 4 p. c.....	\$17,337,300
do common.....	102,000,000	Omaha & St. Louis common.....	621,900
Baltimore & Ohio Southwest. pf. stock.....	387,700	Oregon Short Line common.....	27,435,700
Chic. Great West. common.....	337,300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. guar., special.....	283,691
Chic., Indianap. & Louisv. common.....	10,500,000	Reading Co. common.....	60,900,000
do pref. 4 p. c.....	3,883,750	do 1st pf. 4 p. c.....	28,000,000
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul pref. stock.....	3,780,500	do 2d pf. 4 p. c.....	42,000,000
Fort Worth & Rio Grande common.....	3,108,100	Rio Grande Western preferred.....	250,000
Green Bay & Western common.....	2,500,000	St. Joseph & Grand Island common.....	4,600,000
do deben. A.....	600,000	do 1st pref.....	5,491,000
do deben. B.....	7,000,000	do 2d pref.....	3,500,000
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf common.....	22,370,000	St. Louis & San Francisco com.....	808,200
Mexican Northern common.....	3,000,000	Total.....	\$441,933,191
N. Y., Susq. & Western new common.....	250,900		
Norfolk & Western common.....	60,012,550		

## THE "CALL" RATE OF INTEREST IN 1897.

The following shows the highest and lowest rate of interest on call in New York during each week of 1897:

Week Ending—	High.	Low.	Week Ending—	High.	Low.	Week Ending—	High.	Low.	Week Ending—	High.	Low.
Jan. 2.....	2	1½	April 3.....	1¾	1½	July 3.....	2	1	Oct. 2.....	5½	2
9.....	2	1½	10.....	2	1½	10.....	1½	1	9.....	4	2½
16.....	2	1½	17.....	2	1½	17.....	1½	1	16.....	3½	2
23.....	2	1½	24.....	1¾	1½	24.....	1½	1	23.....	3	1
30.....	2	1½	May 1.....	1¾	1½	31.....	2	1	30.....	2½	2
Feb. 6.....	2	1½	8.....	2	1½	Aug. 7.....	2	1	Nov. 6.....	2½	2
13.....	2	1½	15.....	1¾	1½	14.....	2	1	13.....	2½	1
20.....	2	1½	22.....	1¾	1½	21.....	2	1	20.....	2½	1½
27.....	2½	1	29.....	1¾	1½	28.....	2½	1	27.....	2	1½
Mar. 6.....	2	1½	June 5.....	1½	1	Sept. 4.....	1½	1	Dec. 4.....	2	1½
13.....	2	1½	12.....	1½	1	11.....	1½	1	11.....	2	1½
20.....	2½	1½	19.....	1½	1	18.....	2½	1½	18.....	4½	2
27.....	2	1½	26.....	1½	1	25.....	5	2	24.....	5	2½

The highest rate of the year was 5½ per cent. and the lowest 1 per cent. In 1896 the highest rate was 100 per cent. in October and November, and the lowest 1 per cent. in July, November, and December. In 1895 the highest rate was 80 per cent. in December, and the lowest 1 per cent. in January, February, March, May, June, July, August, and September.

## SUB-TREASURY RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

The receipts and disbursements of the Sub-Treasury for the calendar years 1897 and 1896 were:

	1897.	1896.
Receipts.....	\$1,103,119,065	\$1,374,965,433
Payments.....	1,096,006,010	1,366,464,032
Total.....	\$2,199,125,076	\$2,768,449,465
Receipts account of customs.....	122,896,324	90,407,892
Currency and coin from other offices.....	113,627,040	67,324,500
Payments on account of currency and coin to other offices.....	139,587,575	174,552,432
Interest.....	28,232,615	28,467,635
Pensions.....	74,835,763	73,758,794

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Following is a record of the markets for sterling and French exchange in the past year, quotations being based upon actual business, regardless of posted rates of bankers, which are generally a shade higher:

Sterling				Paris. Range.	France. Sight.	Sterling				Paris. Range.	France. Sight.
Week Ending—	Range 60s.	Range Sight.				Week Ending—	Range 60s.	Range Sight.			
Jan. 2.....	4.83 $\frac{3}{4}$ -4.84	4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4.87		5.15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.16	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	July 10.....	4.86-6	4.87 $\frac{1}{4}$ -7		*5.15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
9.....	4.84 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4.85	4.87-4.88		5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.18	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.....	4.86-6	4.87 $\frac{1}{4}$ -7		5.15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
16.....	4.85-4.86	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7		*5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.17	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	24.....	4.86-6	4.87 $\frac{1}{4}$ -7		*5.15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
23.....	4.85-4.86	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7		5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.17	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	31.....	4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6	4.87 $\frac{1}{4}$ -7		5.15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Feb. 6.....	4.85-4.86	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7		5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.17	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug. 7.....	4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6	4.87 $\frac{1}{4}$ -7		*5.15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
13.....	4.85-4.86	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7		*5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.18	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.....	4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.86	4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.87		5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.17	
20.....	4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5	4.87-7		*5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.17	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	21.....	4.84-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.86		5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.19	
27.....	4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7		5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.17	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	28.....	4.84-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.86		5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.19	
Mar. 6.....	4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.86	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7		*5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.17	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept. 4.....	4.84-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.86		*5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.19	
13.....	4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.86	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7		*5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.17	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.....	4.84-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.86		*5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.19	
20.....	4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.86	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7		*5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.17	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18.....	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.84	4.84-5		*5.19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.20	
27.....	4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.86	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7		*5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.17	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	25.....	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.84	4.84-5		5.19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.20	
Apr. 3.....	4.86-5.87	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7		*5.15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.16	16.84	Oct. 2.....	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.84	4.84-5		5.19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.20	
10.....	4.86-5.87	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7		5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.17	16.84	9.....	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.84	4.84-5		5.19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.20	
17.....	4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7		5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.17	16.84	16.....	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.84	4.84-5		5.19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.20	
24.....	4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7		5.15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.16	15.85	23.....	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.84	4.84-5		5.19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.20	
May 1.....	4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7		*5.14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.15	15	30.....	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.84	4.84-5		5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.19	
8.....	4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7		5.15-15		Nov. 6.....	4.83-2.84	4.84-5		5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.19	
15.....	4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7		*5.15-15		13.....	4.83-2.84	4.84-5		5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.19	
22.....	4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7		*5.15-15		20.....	4.83-2.84	4.84-5		5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.19	
29.....	4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7		*5.15-15.86		27.....	4.83-2.84	4.84-5		5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.19	
June 5.....	4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7		5.15-15		Dec. 4.....	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.84	4.84-5		5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.19	
12.....	4.86-8	4.87-7		5.15-15		11.....	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.84	4.84-5		*5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.19	
19.....	4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7		5.15-15		18.....	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.84	4.84-5		5.20-20.14	
26.....	4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7		5.15-15		24.....	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.84	4.84-5		5.20-20.14	
July 3.....	4.86-8	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7		5.15-15		Year, 1897...	4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.84	4.88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4		*5.14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.21.84	

## STERLING EXCHANGE IN 1896 AND 1895.

Following gives the record of sterling exchange in 1896:

	60s.	Sight.
January.....	4.87 $\frac{1}{4}$ -7.84	4.89 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9
February.....	4.87 $\frac{1}{4}$ -7.84	4.89-7.84
March.....	4.87 $\frac{1}{4}$ -7.84	4.89 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7.84
April.....	4.88-7.84	4.89-8.84
May.....	4.88-7.84	4.89-8.84
June.....	4.87 $\frac{1}{4}$ -7.84	4.88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8.84
July.....	4.88-7	4.89-7.84
August.....	4.88-2	4.89-3.84
September.....	4.88-1.84	4.84 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.84
October.....	4.88-8.84	4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.84
November.....	4.88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.84	4.86-4.84
December.....	4.84-3.84	4.87 $\frac{1}{4}$ -0.84

Following gives the record of sterling exchange in 1895:

	60s.	Sight.
January.....	4.87 $\frac{1}{4}$ -8.84	4.89 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9.84
February.....	4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8.84	4.88-9.84
March.....	4.87 $\frac{1}{4}$ -8.84	4.89 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9.84
April.....	4.88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8.84	4.89 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9.84
May.....	4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8.84	4.87-9.84
June.....	4.87-8.84	4.88-9.84
July.....	4.88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9	4.89 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10.84
August.....	4.88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9.84	4.89 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10.84
September.....	4.87 $\frac{1}{4}$ -9	4.89 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10.84
October.....	4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7.84	4.87 $\frac{1}{4}$ -8.84
November.....	4.87 $\frac{1}{4}$ -8.84	4.88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9.84
December.....	4.87 $\frac{1}{4}$ -8.84	4.88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9.84

## PRICES OF SILVER, 1896-1897, AT NEW YORK.

Following is a record of the movement of the market for fine silver in 1897, London terms. Quotations are in pence per ounce:

1897					1896				
	High'st.	Low'st.	High'st.	Low'st.		High'st.	Low'st.	High'st.	Low'st.
Jan. 2.....	29 13-16	29 13-16	30 1/8	30 1/8	July 31.....	27 1/4	26 3/4	31 7-16	31 3/8
9.....	29 13-16	29 11-16	30 1/8	30 9-16	Aug. 7.....	26 3/4	25 3/4	31 3/8	31 1/4
16.....	29 11-16	29 11-16	30 1/8	30 9-16	14.....	25 3/4	25 3/4	31 1/4	30 7/8
23.....	29 1/8	29 11-16	30 1/8	30 1/8	21.....	25 1/4	24 3/4	30 18-16	30 3/8
30.....	29 13-16	29 1/8	30 13-16	30 11-16	28.....	24 3/4	23 3/4	30 11-16	30 3/8
Feb. 6.....	29 1/8	29 11-16	30 3/8	30 3/8	Sept. 4.....	24 3/4	23 3/4	30 11-16	30 3/8
13.....	29 1/8	29 11-16	30 15-16	30 3/8	11.....	24 3/4	25	30 3/8	30 3-16
20.....	29 11-16	29 11-16	31	30 3/8	18.....	26 1/8	25 3/8	30 7-16	30
27.....	29 1/8	29 11-16	31 7-16	31	25.....	27 1/4	26 3/8	30 5-16	30 3-16
Mar. 6.....	29 1/8	29 5-16	31 15-16	31 1/4	Oct. 2.....	26 3/4	25	30 5-16	30 5-16
13.....	29 1/8	29 1-16	31 9-16	31 3/8	9.....	27	25 9-16	30 1/4	29 15-16
20.....	29 1-16	29 9-16	31 7-16	31 1/4	16.....	27 3-16	26 3/8	30 3/8	29 3/4
27.....	28 15-16	28 3/4	31 7-16	31 3/8	23.....	27 3/8	27	30 1/4	30 1-16
Apr. 3.....	28 3/4	28 5-16	31 1/4	31 3/8	30.....	27 1/8	27	30 1-16	29 13-16
10.....	28 7-16	28 5-16	31 3-16	31 3/8	Nov. 6.....	27	26	30	29 3/4
17.....	28 1/4	28 7-16	31 1-16	30 13-16	13.....	26 3/4	26 3/8	29 15-16	29 13-16
24.....	28 7-16	28 1/4	31	31	20.....	27 1/8	26 3/8	30	29 3/4
May 1.....	28 1/4	28 3-16	31 3-16	31 1-16	27.....	27 1/4	26 15-16	30	29 15-16
8.....	28 1-16	27 3/4	31 3/8	31	Dec. 4.....	27 1/8	27 1/8	29 3/8	29 3/8
15.....	28 1-16	27 11-16	31 3/8	30 15-16	11.....	27 3/8	26 3/8	30	29 3/8
22.....	28 1-16	27 1/4	31 1-16	31 1-16	18.....	26 3/8	25 15-16	30	29 3/8
29.....	27 3/8	27 9-16	31 1/4	31 8-16	24.....	26 3/4	26 1/4	30	29 3/8
June 5.....	27 3/8	27 9-16	31 1/4	31 3-16	Year, 1897...	29 13-16	29 3/4	1892.....	43 3/4
12.....	27 9-16	27 1/8	31 3/8	31 5-16	1896.....	31 15-16	29 3/4	1891.....	43 3/4
19.....	27 1/4	27 1/4	31 3/8	31 7-16	1895.....	31 3/8	27 3-16	1890.....	54 3/4
26.....	27 9-16	27 9-16	31 9-16	31 7-16	1894.....	31 3/4	27	1889.....	44 1/4
July 3.....	27 1/4	27 9-16	31 3/8	31 7-16	1893.....	38 3/4	30	1888.....	44 9-16
10.....	27 11-16	27 9-16	31 3/8	31 7-16					41 3/8
17.....	27 11-16	27 9-16	31 3/8	31 7-16					
24.....	27 3/8	27 1/4	31 3/8	31 3/8					

\* Less 1-16 per cent.

## THE TEXTILE MARKETS IN 1897.

(From the Annual Report of the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.")

The year 1897 opened with a hopeful general business sentiment. It is true that the improved trade which followed close upon the heels of the election in the preceding November had not held out, but this was not regarded seriously. Confidence had been restored in financial and commercial circles, and that was depended upon to work naturally in the direction of all around improvement. These expectations have been realized in various directions, but only partially so in the dry goods trade, and not at all in the cotton goods division of it. It is clear, therefore, that the latter has been under the operation of certain special influences. A short review of the course of the market during the year will show what the most potent of these have been.

The stocks of cotton goods on hand at the beginning of the year were considerable in this market, and abnormally large in Fall River and other print cloth markets. The demand throughout January lacked spirit, and prices were with difficulty maintained. Early in February one of the largest transactions ever recorded in print cloths, 750,000 pieces, bought by M. C. D. Borden, startled the market and encouraged hopes of extended buying in other directions and possibly higher prices. It did advance the price of print cloths, but the general run of buyers refused to adopt a more liberal policy either in print cloths or in other goods, and the gain in print cloths even was transient. The market continued dull during March; goods still accumulating, prices favored buyers. An indication of such accumulations was given in April when Catlin & Co. threw some 20,000 packages of staple cotton goods into the auction room. This sale put prices on a still lower basis, but, passing off with a considerable amount of spirit, again encouraged hopes of a revival of general buying, but again the market was disappointed. The early summer months were devoid of activity in any material direction.

Meanwhile outside influences had been gradually improving. The certainty of short wheat crops abroad was advancing the price of American wheat and promising an unusually profitable year for the agricultural sections of the country. Progress was being made with tariff legislation; railroad earnings and bank clearances were showing great gains, betokening much better general business, and finally raw cotton began to move upwards unmistakably. There then grew up a sentiment that just as soon as the Tariff bill became law the market would shake off its lethargy and join in the improvement. This sentiment caused a gradual expansion of buying, which on the passage of the bill developed into pronounced activity, and during July, August, and September an extensive business was done on all accounts but the export trade, to which more detailed reference is made below. The first object of sellers was to decrease their holdings, and this for some time prevented any improvement in prices. Gradually, however, stocks were cleaned up in many directions, an operation made easier by the fact that there had been some curtailment of production, and a number of mills got well under contracts ahead. Then prices began to rise, and in September the highest point of the year in staple cottons was reached, the rise from the bottom averaging about 5 per cent. Important buying then ceased as suddenly, or even more so, than it had started in. Yellow fever broke out in the South, and although at no time rising to the dimensions of an epidemic, it was sufficient to paralyze business in that important consuming division of the country throughout the fall. From the effects of this the market has not yet recovered, and the story of the rest of the year is one of curtailed business and of declining prices, until at the close the latter are, with few exceptions, as low as, or lower, than ever before recorded in staple cotton goods.

In cotton dress fabrics the volume of sales for the year is probably in excess of the sales of last year in both printed and woven patterned goods, but in this division also prices have ruled unsatisfactory. The print cloth situation has been a constant burden upon the market for prints, and has not been without its effect upon the finer fabrics in specialties. Thus, although moving goods outward with freedom, sellers were unable to make headway against the determination of buyers not to pay higher prices. In September it did look as though the relationship of supply and demand would overcome this opposition, but the print market was affected more severely even than other divisions by the yellow-fever outbreak, and sales fell away to very limited dimensions. The print cloth market later broke severely, and new season fancy prints just now being opened are on the market at the lowest price in their history. More staple lines, such as indigo blues, blacks and grays, shirtings, etc., are also lower than ever before. The gingham division has not been an important factor. Production has been cut down materially, but even that has not conduced to better prices than before. Latterly there have been indications of the fabric coming into favor again, and the new year is looked forward to hopefully.

As will be seen from the above, the print cloth market has exercised a peculiar and unfortunate influence over the general market. At the beginning of the year the stock of cloths on hand was 2,300,000 pieces. It decreased slightly during January, but no material inroad was made until early February, when Mr. Borden purchased 750,000 pieces extras at 29-16c., bringing the total down to 1,170,000 pieces. This purchase was followed by a curtailment of production by the Fall River mills extending over some three months; but despite that fact cloths again gradually accumulated until August, when print cloths felt the effect of the activity in other departments, and the accumulation had shrunk materially by early September. From that time there has been an almost uninterrupted increase, and at the close of the year the stock is even slightly larger (2,300,000 pieces) than it was a year ago. The opening price of the year for extras was 24c., the highest price touched 21-16c. (following the Borden purchase), and the lowest 24c., and at the latter the market closes. This is 3-16c. lower than lowest point recorded in any previous year.

The year's results are brought into comparison with 1896 and 1895 in the following table:

	1897	1896	1895
Production.....	10,748,000	10,055,000	11,490,000
Sales—Odds.....	7,616,000	5,068,000	6,576,000
Regulars.....	2,854,000—10,470,000	2,151,000—7,819,000	3,295,000—9,871,000
Price—			
Highest.....	2 11-16c.	3c.	3 5-10c.
Lowest.....	24c.	27-75c.	2 7-16c.
Average.....	2.4844c.	2.6001c.	2.8745c.

Stocks at Fall River at close of year 1897, 1,836,000 pieces; 1896, 1,802,000; 1895, 287,000; 1894, 140,000; 1893, 142,000; 1892, 7,000, and 1891, 90,000 pieces.

Stocks in the country: 1897, 2,300,000 pieces; 1896, 2,300,000; 1895, 464,000; 1894, 211,000; 1893, 340,000; 1892, 9,000, and 1891, 278,000 pieces.

#### CONDITIONS OF PRODUCTION.

The statements of the Fall River mills show that the year has been most unsatisfactory to the manufacturers, the average dividends paid being but little over 3 per cent. This condition has brought about a determination on the part of the manufacturers to reduce wages, and a cut-down of about 11 per cent. will go into operation with the beginning of the new year. It is, at the time of writing, uncertain whether the operatives will accept the reduction quietly or oppose it by striking.

Reductions in wages have been determined upon in other New England manufacturing centers, and the general outlook is disquieting. Southern competition is alleged by Eastern manufacturers to be the chief cause of their present condition, and it certainly does appear that the South, with its longer hours of labor and lower wages, to say nothing of natural advantages, is proving a most formidable adversary. So long as Southern mills confined their attention almost entirely to heavy coarse yarn fabrics, the manufacture of which had so largely passed into their hands, their competitor, Fall River, was not affected to a material extent; but there has been a steady expansion during the past two years of their output of what are known as fine yarn goods of print cloth and other construction, and steady growth in the appreciation of buyers of Southern-made goods.

The increase in capacity during the year through new mills and additions to old ones has (according to the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle") been 545,341 spindles, and of this increase 445,341 spindles have been in the South. The total increase last year was 677,948 spindles, of which 577,948 were in the South.

The following gives the figures for the past three years:

	1896-97. Spindles.	1895-96.	1894-95.
North.....	13,900,000	13,800,000	13,700,000
South.....	3,456,587	3,011,196	2,433,248
Totals.....	17,356,587	16,811,196	16,133,248

Reference has been made above to the export trade in cotton goods being adversely affected at a time when business on home account was at its best. This was an exact reversal of previous conditions. During the first half of the year the export demand for heavy-weight sheetings and drills and for coarse colored cottons was excellent, better with most sellers than they had ever before experienced, and the year promised to roll up a total far beyond all precedent. The year's total business will probably turn out the largest on record by a small margin, as it is but solely on account of the gain secured in the early part of it. The export business is peculiarly susceptible to the movement of the silver market, and when that grew weak and the price of silver fell away heavily, buying for China and other important markets was arrested, and it is a fact that during the past six months new business has been very much below any half-year for a considerable period.

#### EXPORTS.

The exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, of plain and colored cottons, were as follows, and comparisons are given for two years preceding:

	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.
Colored goods, yards.....	58,449,441	58,747,729	58,467,748
Colored goods, value.....	\$4,770,221	\$3,419,158	\$3,444,539
Uncolored goods, yards.....	230,123,603	166,391,639	125,790,318
Uncolored goods, value.....	\$12,511,389	\$9,539,199	\$7,034,678
Total cotton manufactures, exported yds. 313,573,044		225,139,368	184,258,061
Value.....	\$17,281,610	\$12,958,356	\$10,479,217

The chief increases in the foregoing were to China, Africa, British North America, East Indies, Japan, and Great Britain.

A more recent comparison is afforded by the Government figures for the ten months of this year, ending October 31. These show as follows:

	1897.	1896.
Colored goods, yards.....	75,163,943	57,647,266
Uncolored goods, yards.....	177,877,072	181,406,804
Totals.....	253,041,015	239,056,070

The increase during the last fiscal year, as shown above, was 88,363,676 yards, but on the comparison of the ten months of the two calendar years only 13,863,945 yards, which fairly shows how much exports have fallen away during the second half of the year. This decrease is not altogether accounted for by the decline in silver, for exports to British North America have been a conspicuous contributor to it. Month by month since July there has been a heavy falling off, compared with last year, as here shown:

	—Exports of—	
	Cotton Cloth to Canada (yds.)	
	1897.	1896.
July.....	1,477,538	3,744,754
August.....	832,123	4,310,471
September.....	909,865	3,997,700
October.....	597,498	3,934,479

Tariff legislation is responsible for this. Whether taking a leaf out of our own book or not, the Canadian Government in April increased the duty on imports of cotton goods into the Dominion. The increase was five per cent. only, but it seems to have been pretty effectual in its operation.

#### WOOL FABRICS.

Although practically assured of a considerable advance in the duties on imports of manufactures of wool just as soon as a new tariff bill could be put through Congress, the woolen goods trade opened the year without animation in any department, and the chief features of the first three months were easier prices on heavy-weight fabrics for men's wear and some forced sales of staples, clay worsteds particularly, at lower prices than ever noted before. With the tariff measure assuming concrete form, assuring a duty on raw wool and a material increase in duties on woolen goods, the market grew firmer, and when the Tariff bill finally passed, the demand became more active than for some years past. New spring weights in men's-wear fabrics were ordered with great freedom, run-

ning to speculation in many directions, and dress goods were also readily put under contract. As many manufacturers were in possession of cheap wool, their first step was to meet the demand without checking it by too stiff an attitude; but as their production was covered more or less by contracts, they gradually advanced prices on both plain and staple lines. The advances in this direction may be indicated by the following comparisons of current prices of standards with those ruling at the beginning of the season:

	Opening Season.	Current Price.	Advance.		Opening Season.	Current Price.	Advance.
Clay worsteds, 16-oz.....	85c	\$1.32½	37½c	Cheviots, 14-oz.....	60c	85c	25c
Serges, 12-oz.....	80	1.00	20	Wool cassimeres, 13-oz.....	65	90	25

At this time the new heavy-weights for next fall have hardly been opened yet, but enough is seen to indicate that a further advance in prices is probable. In fact, with the market for raw material still rising, a further upward movement in piece goods seems inevitable in both men's-wear and dress fabrics.

The importations of woolen goods have not been as large as might have been expected, falling, in fact, below the total for the fiscal year 1895-96. This result was undoubtedly due in some measure to fears of the new duties being made retroactive, and at the close of the year imported stocks, as well as domestics, in first hands are reported comparatively light.

The imports for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1897 and 1896, compare as follows:

	1897.	1896.		1897.	1896.
Cloth, lbs.....	27,859,811	36,781,582	Dress goods, lbs.....	22,048,526	26,356,835
Cloth, value.....	\$17,007,273	\$21,886,528	Dress goods, value.....	\$10,787,241	\$19,929,925

A comparison, based on the latest official figures, shows that the imports for the first ten months of the year were on a much reduced scale, viz.:

	Ten Months Ending			Ten Months Ending	
	October.			October.	
	1897.	1896.		1897.	1896.
Cloth, lbs.....	21,822,952	22,084,036	Dress goods, square yds.	57,077,284	51,755,977
Cloth, value.....	\$13,199,304	\$13,126,200	Dress goods, value .....	\$12,858,294	\$12,039,982

#### SILKS.

The year in silks has been a much more satisfactory one than last year. Curtailment of production then had helped to work stocks down to quite limited proportions, and fashion early declaring more strongly in favor of silks, a good demand came upon a market by no means too well supplied. This demand, too, was chiefly for styles and grades of silks which the home industry could readily turn out, so that the manufacturers found plenty of work to keep their machinery running a ready sale for their products, and were able also to secure gradually an improvement in prices of from 5 to 7½ per cent. As the raw silk market also advanced, this has not been all gain, however; in fact, sellers complain that it does not really offset the rise in raw material. The market closes very firm, with good prospects ahead.

The value of manufactures of silk imported for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, was \$25,199,067, against \$26,652,708 preceding year. The chief articles imported were as follows:

	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
Piece goods.....	\$7,576,001	\$12,538,449	\$14,910,710	\$11,481,041
Ribbons.....	961,969	1,302,818	1,287,952	1,188,392
Laces.....	2,157,927	2,379,688	2,173,659	2,102,646

The year's importations were the smallest for a number of years past, with the exception of 1893-94, and with the duties materially increased on various lines a further falling off during the year 1898 is probable.

#### YEAR'S PRICES.

The following table gives the range of prices on some leading articles in cotton goods, woolens, silks, etc., for the year:

	Open- ing.	High- est.	Low- est.	Clos- ing.		Open- ing.	High- est.	Low- est.	Clos- ing.
Print cloths, 64 squares	2½	*2¼	†2 11-16	2¼	Linens—				
Brown cottons—					Burlaps, heavy.....	3 5-16	\$3 15-16	†4¼	4¼
Standard sheeting.....	5¼	*4¾	†5¼	4¾	Silks—				
3-yards Piedmont.....	5	*4¼	†5¼	4¼	Surah, 19-in. double w'p	33	\$33	†40	40
4-yards.....	4¾	*3¾	†4¼	3¾	Dress goods—				
Standard drills.....	5¼	*4¾	†5¼	4¾	Henriettas— Standard				
Bleached shirtings—					cotton warps.....	14	*13	†16	16
New York Mills 4-4.....	10	*8¼	†10	8¼	do do all-wool	20	\$20	†30	30
Lonsdale 4-4.....	7	*6¼	†7	6¼	Cashmeres— Standard				
Hope 4-4.....	6¼	*5¾	†6¾	5¾	cotton warps.....	14	*13	†16	16
First Call, 64x64.....	4¾	*3¾	†4¼	3¾	do do all-wool	20	*20	†30	30
Wide sheetings—					Flannels—				
N. Y. Mills 10-4 bleached	23½	*20	†23½	20	Standard scarlet twills.	22½	*22½	†25	25
Colored cottons—					Carpets—				
Denims, Amoskeag, 9-oz	11½	*10½	†11½	10½	Super extra, Lowell....	47½	\$47½	*57½	57½
Ticks, A.C.A.....	10½	*10	†10½	10	Cotton yarns—				
Plaids, Rivers'e, 4½ yds	5	*4½	†5	4½	8s, cops, per lb.....	10½	†10½	†11¼	11¼
Prints—					Carpet, 8s, 3-ply.....	11½	†11½	†11¼	11¼
Staples.....	4	*3¾	†4	3¾	Upholstery 8s, 3-ply slock	11½	†11½	†11¼	11¼
Indigo blues, American	4¾	*4	†4¾	4	12s, single warps.....	12	†11	†12¼	12¼
Shirting, Merrimack...	4¾	*3¾	†4¼	3¾	30s, 2-ply, skeins.....	16	*16	†18	18
Ginghams—					40s, 2-ply, skeins.....	22	†21	†23	23
Staples, Amoskeag.....	5	†4½	85	4½					

From the above table it will be seen that cotton piece goods generally close at the lowest point of the year, but in cotton yarns, woolen goods, and silks the market at the close is at its best in point of price.

\* December.  
† February.  
‡ September.  
§ January.

¶ November.  
¶ August.  
\*\* March.  
†† May.

## IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK, CALENDAR YEARS 1894-97.

## IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK FOR TWELVE MONTHS FROM JANUARY 1, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$22,075,890	\$19,731,374	\$35,764,681	\$8,549,002
Manufactures of cotton.....	20,679,162	17,480,864	20,183,764	12,461,933
Manufactures of silk.....	29,016,691	19,287,436	30,977,107	24,941,379
Manufactures of flax.....	15,311,628	12,879,702	14,600,632	9,001,176
Manufactures of dry goods.....	12,577,780	12,923,168	15,405,140	9,944,014
Total.....	\$100,261,241	\$82,282,544	\$116,931,414	\$63,497,594

## WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSES.

Manufactures of wool.....	\$11,304,402	\$9,753,067	\$13,718,789	\$6,063,187
Manufactures of cotton.....	4,351,305	5,648,828	5,712,898	6,590,222
Manufactures of silk.....	4,132,106	4,180,049	5,102,661	7,731,518
Manufactures of flax.....	2,801,636	2,674,409	2,770,423	4,836,784
Manufactures of dry goods.....	1,226,003	1,009,307	1,246,824	2,323,477
Total.....	\$24,835,502	\$23,865,720	\$28,551,600	\$27,518,188
Add entered for consumption.....	100,261,241	82,282,544	116,931,414	63,497,594
Total thrown upon markets.....	\$124,596,743	\$106,148,264	\$145,483,014	\$91,015,782

## ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

Manufactures of wool.....	\$7,471,861	\$10,470,924	\$13,789,846	\$7,262,965
Manufactures of cotton.....	4,243,329	5,711,913	5,784,834	6,190,952
Manufactures of silk.....	3,278,231	3,980,025	5,679,447	7,168,004
Manufactures of flax.....	2,206,783	1,946,665	3,036,477	4,048,556
Manufactures of dry goods.....	1,280,658	1,494,430	1,624,208	2,191,102
Total.....	\$18,463,862	\$23,603,967	\$29,914,812	\$26,891,509
Add entered for consumption.....	100,261,241	82,282,544	116,931,414	63,497,594
Total entered at port.....	\$118,725,103	\$106,886,531	\$146,846,226	\$90,389,193

## TOTAL IMPORTATIONS OF EACH CLASS OF GOODS.

Manufactures of wool.....	\$30,147,841	\$30,202,298	\$49,564,517	\$13,842,077
Manufactures of cotton.....	24,922,491	23,172,777	25,968,598	18,652,885
Manufactures of silk.....	32,294,922	23,267,461	36,656,844	32,109,383
Manufactures of flax.....	17,521,411	14,826,397	17,637,119	13,649,732
Manufactures of dry goods.....	13,858,438	14,417,598	17,019,348	12,135,116
Total.....	\$118,725,103	\$106,886,531	\$146,846,226	\$90,389,193

## YEARLY IMPORTATIONS SINCE 1852.

1852.....	\$60,954,144	1867.....	\$86,263,643	1882.....	\$132,267,673
1853.....	93,701,311	1868.....	80,905,834	1883.....	120,408,811
1854.....	80,842,936	1869.....	94,726,407	1884.....	113,905,976
1855.....	64,974,665	1870.....	109,498,528	1885.....	100,639,755
1856.....	93,302,983	1871.....	132,480,777	1886.....	115,455,695
1857.....	90,534,129	1872.....	136,831,612	1887.....	121,743,445
1858.....	60,154,509	1873.....	114,262,638	1888.....	125,876,900
1859.....	113,052,624	1874.....	106,520,405	1889.....	133,319,205
1860.....	103,927,100	1875.....	99,810,625	1890.....	146,146,888
1861.....	46,626,689	1876.....	70,506,320	1891.....	116,278,544
1862.....	56,021,327	1877.....	77,580,792	1892.....	128,274,723
1863.....	67,274,547	1878.....	75,405,009	1893.....	118,332,217
1864.....	71,589,752	1879.....	91,549,000	1894.....	90,389,193
1865.....	91,965,138	1880.....	119,844,620	1895.....	146,846,226
1866.....	126,222,855	1881.....	111,407,545	1896.....	106,886,531
1897.....					118,725,103



## SUGAR TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1897.

(From Willett &amp; Gray's "Sugar Trade Journal.")

Tons Represent 2,240 Pounds.

## RECEIPTS AND DISTRIBUTION.

## \* RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
January.....tons..	64,831	75,445	50,958	55,560	52,543	54,099	57,429	57,341	57,041	59,699	50,114
February....."	76,940	83,578	44,644	64,109	66,176	39,769	65,846	54,094	31,947	47,349	49,054
March....."	104,940	108,596	10,225	178,153	111,563	90,559	89,626	68,727	56,296	70,788	80,972
April....."	201,054	100,191	97,700	117,494	73,563	84,790	101,903	100,396	84,865	70,963	122,023
May....."	208,544	141,690	148,148	99,699	70,925	84,820	112,041	87,407	77,114	77,004	124,318
June....."	151,178	131,288	94,052	99,690	59,800	71,287	72,139	61,586	61,057	68,273	88,362
July....."	41,341	73,838	96,264	184,703	69,049	66,708	72,522	64,763	81,019	60,524	49,881
August....."	33,790	75,373	64,697	32,709	84,459	48,347	54,518	48,587	67,730	45,905	59,950
September....."	26,975	91,917	51,184	8,893	38,560	56,777	43,786	37,130	34,491	54,496	35,066
October....."	34,619	75,834	79,059	36,017	75,385	71,062	42,313	35,923	40,841	41,306	38,502
November....."	42,084	44,980	43,395	46,503	9,343	26,793	55,492	38,857	30,868	32,482	40,061
December....."	28,076	53,702	43,824	57,302	67,340	32,179	56,466	49,694	35,863	67,095	44,366

Tot. recpts. direct 1,013,452 1,056,377 914,120 980,821 810,716 727,190 824,061 704,507 659,154 695,883 783,098

## RECEIPTS AT BOSTON.

	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
January.....tons..	6,760	6,206	6,547	4,529	4,778	8,498	5,687	8,223	8,578	5,454	7,384
February....."	13,856	13,769	16,341	14,597	22,387	13,459	10,444	10,053	10,074	15,767	9,401
March....."	17,138	24,865	24,084	22,303	21,590	18,004	27,225	13,125	5,594	14,787	18,094
April....."	39,984	19,778	17,934	15,736	18,050	19,074	24,224	15,437	17,753	22,369	27,190
May....."	38,753	31,824	23,044	24,861	9,577	21,678	22,891	18,269	29,632	25,772	28,992
June....."	20,927	7,928	13,612	19,103	17,638	26,644	26,318	19,357	12,272	17,647	17,881
July....."	929	19,579	19,390	43,021	7,346	8,376	19,620	17,994	12,553	8,510	18,311
August....."	872	6,825	1,968	6,154	9,004	14,141	14,638	11,817	2,574	17,243	13,643
September....."	4,871	19,004	11,702	686	17,515	19,118	8,304	12,567	682	10,066	13,025
October....."	10,745	6,594	16,535	2,176	14,622	24,513	11,678	5,323	2,118	12,758	14,543
November....."	7,479	21,468	6,862	11,363	19,367	8,897	13,283	11,215	1,839	4,597	5,685
December....."	5,796	6,182	7,485	7,218	8,412	7,266	14,549	7,302	5,863	13,217	4,209

Tot. recpts. direct 176,110 183,992 165,564 171,747 170,856 189,603 193,661 151,285 101,326 168,262 178,558

## DISTRIBUTION AT NEW YORK.

	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
January.....tons..	68,512	79,812	64,264	56,933	58,175	58,090	56,124	65,983	51,797	48,894	56,290
February....."	86,557	94,517	45,303	67,248	65,322	43,674	67,316	51,879	31,503	6,781	55,042
March....."	94,461	90,565	97,851	164,122	111,480	83,294	91,237	63,560	70,872	52,637	86,071
April....."	153,009	74,511	96,013	75,724	74,443	65,964	95,288	97,149	90,468	52,801	99,442
May....."	187,392	100,962	132,108	76,104	58,710	68,128	96,501	71,992	70,904	57,061	85,067
June....."	164,412	79,229	68,381	97,573	47,485	69,833	66,000	57,076	56,224	60,026	60,532
July....."	125,310	69,901	76,161	124,042	55,667	54,221	58,251	59,748	64,088	83,652	62,850
August....."	45,485	89,903	54,073	57,756	45,178	91,421	58,939	58,072	67,296	73,594	70,340
September....."	30,440	88,553	67,251	40,566	89,125	59,210	56,463	46,140	44,548	72,099	75,090
October....."	38,895	71,966	75,807	40,321	74,421	67,210	65,920	41,988	44,617	47,173	75,525
November....."	51,488	72,781	40,611	85,792	88,069	31,477	67,846	34,066	47,912	45,144	50,831
December....."	60,077	72,464	62,247	62,762	66,572	35,452	53,599	45,437	36,651	70,483	50,849

Total distribut'n. 1,102,038 985,014 880,070 959,245 814,607 721,864 835,484 698,111 676,879 709,925 827,879

## DISTRIBUTION AT BOSTON.

	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
January.....tons..	6,760	6,555	6,235	4,529	4,778	8,498	4,568	9,364	4,289	7,120	9,425
February....."	12,781	16,544	16,341	14,610	22,387	13,459	11,974	7,981	11,391	11,296	9,363
March....."	16,030	24,940	24,378	21,205	21,590	17,731	27,646	15,936	5,953	13,560	18,725
April....."	32,818	18,519	15,942	11,195	17,903	15,809	24,722	14,432	17,999	21,577	22,440
May....."	33,061	29,046	23,024	21,363	8,602	21,164	20,320	15,965	27,082	19,580	25,278
June....."	27,312	1,582	11,323	15,326	15,522	25,917	24,610	18,240	10,385	15,588	18,578
July....."	15,431	15,368	10,819	39,383	6,246	7,280	19,214	16,923	11,708	16,964	20,296
August....."	527	7,125	2,222	17,366	11,390	18,478	18,349	12,531	2,611	17,042	17,156
September....."	7,584	15,286	12,305	1,968	19,178	19,675	3,457	15,036	2,767	15,099	12,716
October....."	10,435	4,662	16,969	697	15,469	24,513	15,647	6,900	2,598	12,576	17,500
November....."	7,392	21,841	7,773	15,891	19,211	8,717	13,426	8,978	2,006	4,587	10,112
December....."	10,810	6,548	10,870	7,248	8,448	7,386	14,549	5,253	5,907	14,913	6,750

Total distribut'n. 180,850 163,436 157,121 170,823 170,589 188,602 198,482 147,181 104,686 169,764 188,187

\* Receipts comprise all arrivals of sugar at the four ports. Deliveries comprise all arrivals to refiners, and all deliveries to refiners from importers' stocks.

## RECEIPTS AT PHILADELPHIA.

	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
Jan..tons.	19,439	24,158	14,330	27,551	23,935	27,645	23,346	25,443	17,602	11,668	9,007
Feb.. "	17,283	31,737	20,748	32,153	41,904	27,096	23,036	29,720	16,817	24,351	12,721
Mch.. "	41,892	30,177	50,343	68,779	39,210	70,679	65,546	23,448	32,167	17,575	14,143
Apr.. "	83,255	27,099	35,257	53,011	48,114	25,149	41,752	31,366	22,543	15,226	15,011
May.. "	74,969	50,082	59,484	38,371	38,144	39,041	47,283	32,466	19,722	19,699	19,034
June.. "	77,929	33,431	52,337	70,167	37,610	31,264	67,659	31,182	23,169	34,502	12,595
July.. "	22,429	21,258	37,721	66,816	27,943	70,859	60,756	42,467	34,826	21,132	14,131
Aug.. "	8,530	32,113	25,695	8,338	22,047	41,929	43,298	28,150	12,438	18,323	14,532
Sept.. "	9,100	38,464	12,150	17,856	49,359	54,119	28,755	27,288	8,666	13,111	9,767
Oct.. "	19,810	25,150	27,325	16,214	32,247	53,953	48,724	20,100	18,406	10,450	5,625
Nov.. "	11,240	13,957	6,891	35,291	34,073	15,318	53,319	21,252	19,662	6,506	12,242
Dec.. "	770	12,550	16,748	18,796	37,395	30,686	32,922	44,226	16,302	27,019	9,576
Total..	388,674	348,149	359,105	473,332	438,971	484,966	491,396	357,118	248,330	220,044	148,364

## DISTRIBUTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
Jan..tons.	19,439	27,170	14,330	23,338	23,935	27,645	23,367	25,443	17,602	11,668	9,008
Feb.. "	17,283	32,720	20,011	32,153	41,904	27,096	22,245	29,720	16,817	22,947	12,750
Mch.. "	41,178	30,177	50,343	68,779	39,210	69,173	34,173	23,448	15,131	14,143	14,143
Apr.. "	81,293	27,099	34,302	48,851	48,114	23,366	42,134	30,887	23,543	14,708	14,589
May.. "	70,451	37,704	57,252	35,160	32,291	35,217	43,041	31,640	17,188	19,358	15,751
June.. "	70,632	26,805	50,462	68,154	38,538	37,644	67,305	28,700	27,573	33,595	12,568
July.. "	21,990	18,537	34,621	65,201	30,901	71,251	60,813	40,710	33,558	21,578	13,616
Aug.. "	3,965	35,645	20,418	15,340	23,632	44,527	47,981	29,501	16,516	21,329	17,418
Sept.. "	9,160	37,749	17,400	18,862	49,691	55,048	29,897	31,421	8,996	14,568	10,436
Oct.. "	19,810	23,598	26,656	16,214	32,247	56,061	49,707	20,370	18,406	11,635	6,976
Nov.. "	11,240	28,630	6,691	37,487	38,073	15,318	33,996	20,612	19,662	6,506	12,242
Dec.. "	17,300	16,600	18,904	18,795	36,628	30,686	32,922	43,779	16,302	27,019	9,576
Total..	389,171	342,434	354,380	473,334	438,214	481,977	492,463	356,031	248,330	220,044	149,106

## TOTAL RECEIPTS THREE PORTS.\*

	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
Jan..tons.	92,103	106,285	71,535	87,670	86,256	90,237	93,002	91,610	73,221	76,821	66,506
Feb.. "	107,642	130,521	84,738	110,859	130,467	90,276	101,219	93,987	58,588	67,447	71,176
Mch.. "	166,115	163,448	174,656	269,235	173,333	179,242	154,081	105,300	94,059	103,235	113,209
Apr.. "	325,903	147,743	151,951	186,241	140,327	129,313	170,020	147,201	126,101	108,558	165,224
May.. "	326,996	227,490	230,656	162,931	130,646	142,539	188,168	138,142	123,468	122,475	172,344
June.. "	260,337	174,387	160,001	188,980	115,048	129,193	199,587	112,135	101,518	120,472	118,998
July.. "	65,814	118,257	153,375	314,540	104,338	145,943	154,485	125,224	128,697	90,166	82,323
Aug.. "	38,612	115,377	97,960	47,221	65,510	104,417	112,809	88,354	62,742	81,971	88,125
Sept.. "	42,106	150,335	76,694	27,424	105,434	130,014	77,033	76,985	43,829	77,070	67,858
Oct.. "	65,904	109,758	123,689	54,407	122,254	149,528	106,449	61,346	61,360	64,516	68,070
Nov.. "	61,188	81,658	57,872	83,157	146,796	50,948	103,987	71,324	51,869	43,527	58,186
Dec.. "	42,222	73,609	68,905	86,315	113,187	70,131	103,937	101,222	56,048	107,331	68,151
Total..	1,594,862	1,600,895	1,448,329	1,625,900	1,422,743	1,401,769	1,534,987	1,212,910	1,008,810	1,084,180	1,110,641

## TOTAL DISTRIBUTION AT THREE POINTS.\*

	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
Jan..tons.	95,784	116,018	84,829	99,800	91,888	94,168	90,499	100,790	73,788	67,632	74,706
Feb.. "	117,076	145,063	81,655	114,011	129,613	84,169	103,424	88,980	59,771	71,016	77,164
Mch.. "	153,853	146,902	172,572	254,100	172,250	170,138	154,720	102,901	108,992	81,328	118,999
Apr.. "	299,630	120,804	146,347	155,770	140,310	106,139	164,785	142,268	131,960	99,496	136,470
May.. "	295,634	171,612	212,884	132,927	101,908	124,509	165,653	119,597	115,124	95,999	128,116
June.. "	265,081	109,406	180,116	181,053	101,545	127,394	161,386	104,016	94,182	118,209	91,476
July.. "	163,646	104,381	121,601	258,626	92,814	132,732	139,078	117,381	109,354	122,104	90,792
Aug.. "	50,457	133,739	87,051	90,489	80,250	154,426	126,581	100,406	86,422	111,965	104,914
Sept.. "	48,224	142,538	96,614	61,416	137,999	133,933	92,977	62,697	56,311	102,376	98,182
Oct.. "	69,770	102,494	122,222	57,232	122,137	146,789	135,008	69,258	65,621	71,334	100,001
Nov.. "	70,505	124,527	58,879	139,170	143,353	55,512	117,163	63,676	69,590	56,189	73,185
Dec.. "	88,767	96,787	92,771	88,805	111,648	73,624	101,070	94,474	58,980	112,415	67,175
Total..	1,688,487	1,514,261	1,401,091	1,603,405	1,425,610	1,402,433	1,552,208	1,196,323	1,029,895	1,009,733	1,165,122

\* Including fractional quantities at Baltimore.

## MELTING AND REFINERS' STOCKS.

	Actual Melting of			Average Daily Melting			Importers' and Refiners'		
	Raw Sugar.			of Raw Sugar.			Stock on Jan. 1st.		
	1897.	1896.	1895.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1897.	1896.	1895.
January.....	91,000	135,000	104,500	3,600	5,200	4,000	242,198	149,208	165,469
February.....	73,000	125,000	105,000	2,800	4,800	4,300	243,298	120,583	132,804
March.....	122,500	141,000	136,000	4,500	5,400	5,200	277,988	128,104	109,537
April.....	174,500	141,000	99,000	6,700	5,400	3,800	321,553	160,552	148,180
May.....	185,000	138,000	154,000	7,100	5,300	5,900	472,956	157,295	200,140
June.....	203,000	133,000	143,000	7,800	5,100	5,500	614,952	246,791	276,796
July.....	187,000	126,000	147,700	7,200	5,000	5,800	672,309	288,178	293,797
August.....	100,000	111,000	146,309	3,900	4,300	5,600	551,123	230,128	299,472
September.....	90,000	113,000	140,500	3,500	4,300	5,400	489,735	284,805	251,138
October.....	98,000	124,000	149,500	3,750	4,700	5,750	441,841	322,140	187,932
November.....	137,000	122,000	72,000	5,200	4,500	2,800	409,645	307,926	161,521
December.....	136,000	99,000	69,000	5,300	3,800	2,650	334,333	267,584	147,393
Tons.....	1,597,000	1,508,000	1,456,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## RECEIPTS AT FOUR PORTS, INCLUDING BALTIMORE.

From	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Cuba.....	209,453	251,522	816,687	951,439	623,080	779,546	651,209
British West India Islands.....	99,241	84,527	61,360	97,652	99,193	98,795	88,640
Trinidad, P. S.....	29,003	23,449	27,264	17,864	28,221	28,937	36,352
French West India Islands.....	32,312	.....	127	.....	210	256	65
Porto Rico.....	5,186	29,841	28,276	31,402	35,453	50,977	34,249
St. Croix.....	69,467	3,571	5,649	7,041	4,752	6,151	1,784
Demerara.....	.....	66,973	54,384	45,967	78,708	57,512	74,914
Central America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Belize.....	9,102	.....	.....	.....	35	59	67
Surinam.....	.....	5,951	5,660	5,959	4,227	3,954	4,630
Mexico.....	47,024	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	14
Haiti and San Domingo.....	51,822	48,899	38,784	39,261	29,198	22,980	16,387
Brazil.....	637,246	68,519	61,645	87,646	75,958	50,463	94,542
Europe.....	11,657	523,232	115,049	164,320	248,440	149,482	331,128
Philippine Islands.....	215,794	61,382	31,345	29,255	63,909	66,604	34,915
Java.....	.....	312,592	142,963	106,639	115,443	64,773	65,877
Sandwich Islands.....	89,890	46,185	20,490	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt.....	49,030	41,793	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sundries.....	27,630	31,048	8,082	15,137	8,175	178	5,904
Foreign.....	1,485,200	1,599,484	1,424,638	1,599,699	1,415,121	1,380,678	1,435,767
Domestic.....	9,662	1,411	23,691	26,261	7,622	21,091	99,220
Total.....	1,594,862	1,600,895	1,448,329	1,625,960	1,422,743	1,401,769	1,534,987

## STOCK IN FOUR PORTS.

## REFINERS' STOCKS.

January 1, 1898.....	tons..	69,716	January 1, 1892.....	tons..	10,445
January 1, 1897.....	.....	163,341	January 1, 1891.....	.....	27,766
January 1, 1896.....	.....	76,707	January 1, 1890.....	.....	11,169
January 1, 1895.....	.....	29,469	January 1, 1889.....	.....	32,254
January 1, 1894.....	.....	6,914	January 1, 1888.....	.....	47,798
January 1, 1893.....	.....	9,781	January 1, 1887.....	.....	102,279

## IMPORTERS' STOCKS AT NEW YORK.

	1896.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	tons..	tons..	tons..	tons..	tons..	tons..	tons..
Cuba.....	3,496	42,761	34,223	6,668	.....	.....	818
Other West Indies.....	4,942	7,466	4,038	8,900	234	147	1,243
Brazil.....	394	6,303	324	400	247	2,602	3,339
Philippine Islands.....	6,533	34,033	6,025	7,059	2,477	6,032	6,050
Java.....	28,628	38,100	16,906	4,000	2,832	.....	.....
Sundries.....	.....	4,218	.....	450	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	44,293	132,881	61,518	27,468	5,790	9,781	10,445

\* Includes Argentine Republic, 18,248 tons; Mauritius, 9,382 tons.

† Includes Peru, 1,313 tons.

## FOREIGN STOCKS.

The following are the total stocks in all principal countries at latest uneven dates:

	1897.	1896.	1895.
United Kingdom, January 1.....	84,000	138,800	105,083
France, Germany, Hamburg, {	1,976,000	2,060,000	2,170,000
Austria-Hungary, Holland, { Latest dates to January 6 by cable.			
Belgium.....			
Cuba (six ports), January 4.....	9,250	32,084	89,500
United States, January 5.....	231,851	237,234	149,298
Total.....	2,301,101	2,468,718	2,513,891

## QUOTATIONS FOR 96 DEGREES CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR.

Date.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
Jan. 2.....	3.18	3.75	3	2.75	3.44	3.50	5.14	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
7.....	3.18	3.75	3	2.75	3.44	3.50	5.12	5 1/2	5 11-16	5 1/2	5 3-16
14.....	3.18	3.75	3	2.875	3.44	3.47	5.12	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 3-16
21.....	3.18	3.75	3	3	3.50	3.47	5.50	5 11-16	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 3-16
28.....	3.18	3.875	3.03	3	3.50	3.44	5.50	5 1/2	5 9-16	5 1/2	5 1/2
Feb. 4.....	3.18	3.875	3.00	3.06	3.44	3.44	5.50	5 1/2	5 9-16	5 1/2	5 1/2
11.....	3.18	3.875	3.125	3.25	3.44	3.44	5.62	5 1/2	5 9-16	5 7-16	5 3-16
18.....	3.25	4	3	3.31	3.44	3.44	5.62	5 1/2	5 9-16	5 7-16	5 1/2
25.....	3.25	4.125	3	3.31	3.875	3.41	5.62	5 1/2	5 9-16	5 9-16	5 1-16
Mch. 4.....	3.25	4.125	3	3.18	3.875	3.41	5.62	5 11-16	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
11.....	3.18	4.125	3	3.18	3.875	3.37	5.62	5 11-16	5 1/2	5 7-16	5 1/2
18.....	3.25	4.125	3	3.18	3.34	3.375	5.56	5 11-16	6	5 7-16	5 1/2
25.....	3.31	4.18	3	3	3.50	3.25	5.68	5 7-16	6 9-16	5 7-16	5 3-16
April 1.....	3.375	4.18	3	2.875	3.625	3.125	3.53*	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 7-16	5 3-16
8.....	3.375	4.18	3	2.875	3.75	3.125	3.625	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
15.....	3.28	4.25	3	2.875	3.75	3.125	3.50	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 3-16
22.....	3.25	4.375	3	2.75	3.875	3.125	3.50	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 3-16
29.....	3.25	4.31	3	2.81	4.00	3.125	3.44	5 9-16	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 3-16
May 6.....	3.31	4.25	3.125	2.875	4.00	3.12	3.25	5 9-16	6 1/2	5 7-16	5 1/2
13.....	3.31	4.25	3.25	2.91	4.125	3.12	3.25	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
20.....	3.25	4.25	3.375	2.81	4.00	3.06	3.25	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 3-16
27.....	3.25	4	3.375	2.75	4.25	3.06	3.25	5 7-16	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 3-16
June 3.....	3.31	4	3.375	2.875	4.25	3.06	3.375	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 3-16
10.....	3.50	3.75	3.375	3	4.25	3.125	3.375	5 9-16	6	5 1/2	5 1/2
17.....	3.50	3.81	3.31	3.125	4.50	3.125	3.31	5 7-16	6	5 9-16	5 3-16
24.....	3.50	3.625	3.31	3.125	4.50	3.18	3.44	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 9-16	5 3-16
July 1.....	3.50	3.50	3.25	3.125	4.375	3.125	3.375	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 3-16
8.....	3.50	3.50	3.25	3.125	4.375	3.125	3.31	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 3-16
15.....	3.625	3.44	3.25	3.18	4.375	3.06	3.375	5 7-16	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
22.....	3.625	3.375	3.25	3.125	4.18	3.06	3.44	5 7-16	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
29.....	3.75	3.31	3.25	3.125	3.75	3.125	3.31	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Aug. 5.....	3.75	3.31	3.25	3.125	3.75	3.125	3.375	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
12.....	3.75	3.50	3.31	3.375	3.75	3.18	3.44	5 1/2	7 1-16	6 1/2	5 1/2
19.....	3.75	3.75	3.31	3.50	3.75	3.25	3.44	5 1/2	7	6 1/2	5 1/2
26.....	3.75	3.75	3.25	3.75	3.50	3.375	3.44	5 11-16	6 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2
Sept. 2.....	3.75	3.75	3.25	3.75	3.50	3.56	3.44	5 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	5 7-16
9.....	3.875	3.25	3.25	3.75	3.50	3.56	3.50	6 1-16	6 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2
16.....	3.875	3.25	3.25	3.75	3.75	3.56	3.44	6 1-16	6 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2
23.....	3.94	3.06	3.31	3.75	3.84	3.625	3.44	6	6 1/2	6 1/2	5 7-16
30.....	3.94	3	3.50	3.75	3.875	3.75	3.31	5 15-16	6 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2
Oct. 7.....	3.875	3.06	3.56	3.75	3.875	3.50	3.375	5 15-16	6 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2
14.....	3.875	3	3.625	3.75	3.875	3.50	3.44	6	6 1/2	6 1/2	5 9-16
21.....	3.81	3	3.625	3.50	4.00	3.44	3.27	6	6	6	5 1/2
28.....	3.81	3	3.50	3.50	4.00	3.44	3.31	5 15-16	5 13-16	6	5 1/2
Nov. 4.....	3.81	3.25	3.40	3.50	3.25	3.275	3.44	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 15-16	5 15-16
11.....	3.81	3.25	3.375	3.50	3.25	3.375	3.50	5 1/2	5 1/2	6	5 15-16
18.....	3.875	3.44	3.375	3.50	3.18	3.375	3.50	5 11-16	6 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2
25.....	3.875	3.25	3.375	3.50	3.00	3.375	3.50	5 1/2	6	6 1/2	5 15-16
Dec. 2.....	3.875	3.25	3.375	3.50	3.00	3.375	3.50	5 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	5 15-16
9.....	3.94	3.31	3.50	3.50	3.00	3.375	3.375	5 15-16	6	6 1/2	6 15-16
16.....	4.00	3.25	3.50	3.25	2.875	3.375	3.31	5 1/2	6	6 1/2	5 15-16
23.....	4.125	3.25	3.50	3.125	2.875	3.44	3.375	5 1/2	5 1/2	6	5 15-16
30.....	4.25	3.18	3.75	3.125	2.875	3.44	3.375	5 1/2	5 1/2	6	5 15-16

\* About 2c. per pound duty taken off April 1, 1891. † Net cash. ‡ Less 2 1/2 per cent. for cash.  
 § Including 40 per cent. duty from August 28, 1894. ¶ Including 1.65c. per lb. duty from July 24, 1897.

## QUOTATIONS FOR GRANULATED SUGAR.

Date.	1897.	1896. **	1895. **	1894. **	1893. **	1892. **	1891. **	1890. †	1889. †	1888. †	1887. †
Jan. 2..	4.10	4.72	3.74	3.74	4.60	4.04	5.84	6½	7¼	7¼	5 11-16
7..	4.10	4.72	3.74	3.74	4.60	4.04	5.84	6½	7¼	7¼	5½
14..	4.10	4.59	3.74	3.98	4.60	3.92	5.84	6½	7	7¼	5½
21..	3.98	4.59	3.74	4.10	4.60	3.92	6.18	6½	7	7¼	5½
28..	3.98	4.72	3.74	4.11	4.60	3.92	6.00	6½	7	7¼	5½
Feb. 4..	3.98	4.65	3.74	3.98	4.60	3.92	6.18	6½	7	7¼	5 11-16½
11..	4.10	4.58	3.68	4.04	4.60	3.92	6.37	6½	7	7¼	5 11-16
18..	4.10	4.65	3.68	4.17	4.54	3.92	6.37	6 5-16	7	7¼	5 11-16
25..	4.10	4.72	3.74	4.17	4.47	3.92	6.41	6 5-16	7	7¼	5 11-16
Mar. 4..	3.98	4.72	3.74	4.17	4.47	4.07	6.61	6½	7	7¼	5 11-16½
11..	4.10	4.72	3.80	4.17	4.47	4.19	6.37	6 7-16	7¼	7¼	5 11-16½
18..	4.23	4.72	3.86	4.17	4.47	4.29	6.18	6 5-16	7¼	7¼	5½ 13-16
25..	4.23	4.84	3.86	3.98	4.54	4.29	6.18	6½	7¼	7¼	5½ 13-16
April 1..	4.47	4.84	3.86	3.98	4.72	4.28	4.50*	6 1-16	7¼	7¼	5½
8..	4.47	4.84	3.86	3.98	4.84	4.28	4.50	6-6 1-16	8	8½	5½
15..	4.23	5.08	3.86	3.98	4.84	4.28	4.50	6 2-16	8½	8½	5 11-16
22..	4.23	5.20	3.86	3.98	4.90	4.18	4.50	6 2-16	8½	8½	5 11-16
29..	4.23	5.20	3.86	3.98	5.08	4.18	4.50	6 3-16	8½	8½	5 11-16
May 6..	4.29	5.14	3.98	3.98	5.08	4.23	4.375	6 1-16	8½	8½	5 11-16½
13..	4.29	5.08	4.35	3.91	5.20	4.23	4.50	6-6 1-16	8½	8½	5 11-16½
20..	4.23	5.08	4.35	3.91	5.08	4.23	4.25	6	8½	8½	5 12-16
27..	4.23	4.84	4.35	3.91	5.18	4.22	4.18	6½	8½	8½	5½
June 3..	4.23	4.97	4.35	3.86	5.08	4.23	4.125	6 5-16-¾	8½	8½	5 13-16
10..	4.47	4.72	4.35	3.80	5.21	4.28	4.06	6¼ 13-16	9½	9½	5½
17..	4.47	4.78	4.35	3.98	5.27	4.28	4.06	6½	9½	9½	5 15-16
24..	4.47	4.64	4.35	3.98	5.27	4.23	4.18	6¼	9¼	9¼	5 12-16
July 1..	4.47	4.47	4.35	3.98	5.27	4.28	4.25	6¼	9¼	9¼	5 12-16
8..	4.59	4.60	4.35	3.98	5.27	4.23	4.25	6¼ 5-16	9¼	9¼	5½
15..	4.59	4.47	4.35	3.98	5.34	4.16	4.31	6¼	9¼	9¼	5 15-16
22..	4.96	4.47	4.35	4.23	5.31	4.16	4.25	6¼ 3-16	9	9	5 15-16
29..	4.72	4.35	4.35	4.23	5.08	4.22	4.25	6½	8½	8½	5 15-16
Aug. 5..	4.72	4.35	4.35	4.35	5.08	4.23	4.06	6 1-16	8½	8½	5 15-16
12..	4.72	4.60	4.35	4.47	5.18	4.23	4.125	6½	8½	8½	5½ 15-16
19..	4.72	4.60	4.35	4.47	5.08	4.35	4.25	6 2-16	8½	8½	6
26..	4.72	4.47	4.23	4.60	5.18	1.47	4.18	6 2-16	8½	8½	6½
Sept. 2..	4.72	4.47	4.10	4.72	5.08	4.71	4.25	6¼	8½	8½	6 7-16
9..	4.78-85	4.47	4.16	4.72	5.08	4.90	4.31	6½	8½	8½	6 5-16
16..	4.78-85	4.47	4.23	4.72	5.08	4.90	4.375	6½	8½	8½	6
23..	4.78-85	4.47	4.41	4.54	5.08	4.90	4.375	6½	7¾	7¾	6
30..	4.85	4.47	4.47	4.41	5.08	4.90	4.375	6½	7¾	7¾	5½
Oct. 7..	4.85	4.24	4.53	4.35	5.08	4.72	4.375	6½	7¾	7¾	6 7-16
14..	4.85	3.98	4.47	4.35	5.08	4.72	4.375	6½	7¾	7¾	6 11-16½
21..	4.85	3.98	4.47	4.35	5.08	4.72	4.06	6½	7¾	7¾	6¼
28..	4.72	3.98	4.35	4.35	5.08	4.72	4.125	6½	7	7	6¼
Nov. 4..	4.72	3.98	4.23	3.98	4.72	4.72	4.06	6½	6½	6½	6¼
11..	4.72	3.98	4.23	4.10	4.47	4.60	4.06	6½	6½ 15-16	6½	11-16
18..	4.72	4.23	4.23	4.10	4.47	4.60	4.25	6½	6 15-16	7¼	6¼
25..	4.72	4.10	4.23	3.98	4.23	4.60	4.18	6½	7	7¼	6¼
Dec. 2..	4.72	4.10	4.35	3.98	4.23	4.60	4.18	6½	7	7¼	6¼
9..	4.72	4.10	4.35	3.80	4.23	4.60	4.18	6½	7	7¼	6¼
16..	4.84	4.10	4.35	3.74	4.23	4.60	4.00	6	6½	7¼	6¼
23..	4.96	4.10	4.35	3.74	4.23	4.60	4.00	6	6½	7¼	6¼
30..	4.96	4.10	4.72	3.74	4.10	4.60	4.00	6	6½	7¼	6¼

## BEET-ROOT SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

The production of beet-root sugar in the United States, from 1830 to 1897, has been as follows:

1830 .....	A few hundred pounds.	1884 .....	953 tons.
1831-37 .....	None.	1885 .....	600 tons.
1838-39 .....	1,300 pounds.	1886 .....	800 tons.
1839-62 .....	None.	1887 .....	255 tons.
1863-71 .....	300 to 500 tons per annum.	1888 .....	1,910 tons.
1872 .....	540 tons.	1889 .....	2,600 tons.
1873 .....	700 tons.	1890 .....	2,801 tons.
1874-77 .....	Under 100 tons per annum.	1891 .....	5,359 tons.
1878 .....	200 tons.	1892 .....	12,091 tons.
1879 .....	1,200 tons.	1893 .....	20,443 tons.
1880 .....	500 tons.	1894 .....	20,443 tons.
1881-82 .....	Less than 500 tons.	1895 .....	30,000 tons.
1883 .....	535 tons.	1896 .....	40,000 tons.
		1897 .....	41,347 tons.

\* About 2c. per pound duty taken off April 1, 1891.    \*\* Net cash.    † Less 2 per cent. for cash.  
 ‡ Less ¼ per cent. for cash.    § Including 40 per cent. duty from August 23, 1894.  
 ¶ Including 1.85c. per pound duty from July 24, 1897.

## SUGAR CROPS OF THE WORLD

(Willett &amp; Gray's Circular.)

In the following table we have aimed to include the entire sugar production of all the countries of the world, including those crops which have heretofore been ignored in statistics, but which have grown to amount in total to some 250,000 tons. These figures include local consumptions of home production wherever known.

	1897-8.	1896-7.	1895-6.	1894-5.
United States (beets, 41,847 tons, 1897-98; 40,000, 1896-97; 30,000 " 1895-96; 20,443, 1894-95)	321,847	322,009	267,720	337,749
Canada (Leets).....	300	300	500	300
Spanish West Indies—				
Cuba, crop.....	400,000	219,500	240,000	1,040,000
Porto Rico.....	48,000	50,000	50,000	52,500
British West Indies—				
Trinidad, exports.....	55,000	55,000	58,000	56,841
Barbados, exports.....	58,000	56,000	47,800	32,343
Jamaica.....	36,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Antigua and St. Kitts.....	25,000	29,000	24,000	20,000
French West Indies—				
Martinique, exports.....	35,000	35,000	35,000	29,000
Gaudeloupe.....	45,000	45,000	45,000	43,000
Danish West Indies—				
St. Croix.....	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,000
Haiti and San Domingo.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	38,000
Lesser Antilles not named above.....	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Mexico, exports.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Central America—				
San Salvador, crop.....	500	500	500	500
Nicaragua, crop.....	500	500	500	500
British Honduras (Belize) crop.....	200	200	200	200
South America—				
British Guiana (Demerara), exports.....	100,000	100,000	105,000	95,919
Dutch Guiana (Surinam), crop.....	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
French Guiana.....				
Venezuela.....				
Peru, crop.....	70,000	70,000	68,000	68,000
Argentine Republic, crop.....	140,000	150,000	130,000	90,000
Brazil, exports.....	195,000	210,000	225,000	275,000
Total in America.....	1,567,847	1,447,009	1,401,220	2,232,652
Asia—				
British India, exports.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Siam, crop.....	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Java, exports.....	515,000	486,051	603,259	488,051
Japan (consumption, 125,000 tons, mostly imported).....				
Philippine Islands.....	210,000	190,000	240,000	180,000
Cochin-China.....	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total in Asia.....	812,000	763,051	930,259	753,051
Australia and Polynesia—				
Queensland.....	75,000	75,000	75,000	91,712
New South Wales.....	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Hawaii Islands.....	225,000	224,220	201,632	181,898
Fiji Islands, exports.....	30,000	30,000	30,000	27,000
Total in Australia and Polynesia.....	365,000	364,220	341,632	285,410
Africa—				
Egypt, crop.....	95,000	95,000	92,000	90,000
Mauritius and other British possessions.....	110,000	150,000	145,000	115,000
Réunion and other French possessions.....	45,000	45,000	44,700	35,300
Total in Africa.....	250,000	290,000	276,700	240,300
Europe—				
Spain.....	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total cane sugar production.....	3,044,847	2,884,280	2,969,811	3,531,413
Total beet sugar production (Licht).....	4,805,000	4,900,840	4,285,429	4,792,530
Grand total cane and beet sugar production.....	7,849,847	7,785,120	7,255,240	8,323,943
Estimated increase in the world's production.....	64,727			

## BEET CROPS.

The following is Mr. Licht's report giving the first estimate of the European beet sugar production of the 1897-98 campaign as compared with preceding campaigns:

	1897-8.	1896-7.	1895-6.	1894-5.	1893-4.	1892-3.
Germany..... tons..	1,850,000	1,836,536	1,615,111	1,844,588	1,381,608	1,225,381
Austria..... "	840,000	934,007	791,405	1,055,821	841,809	802,577
France..... "	825,000	732,081	667,853	792,511	579,111	588,898
Russia..... "	770,000	715,000	712,066	615,058	658,070	468,683
Belgium..... "	225,000	288,000	235,795	243,957	240,317	196,899
Holland..... "	125,000	174,206	106,829	84,597	75,015	68,070
Other countries..... "	190,000	201,000	156,340	156,000	113,610	92,000
Total..... "	4,805,000	4,900,840	4,285,429	4,792,530	3,898,585	3,442,196

## THE PROVISIONS TRADE.

(Compiled from the "Cincinnati Price Current.")

## LIVE HOGS.

## RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO.

(Represented in Thousands.)

Date.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
January..	764	707	878	787	595	977	1,068	808	484
February..	709	582	787	557	385	675	934	564	559
March.....	576	596	715	625	409	633	862	534	429
April.....	543	608	485	560	411	558	523	468	353
May.....	729	680	675	573	464	737	560	538	496
June.....	775	705	536	663	516	702	571	601	516
July.....	601	500	382	379	519	498	468	612	415
August.....	644	498	379	624	510	516	894	574	338
Sept.....	601	664	448	412	549	509	457	518	421
October.....	729	778	860	630	505	547	685	746	582
Nov.....	817	590	937	937	537	646	1,009	579	698
Dec.....	873	789	781	735	626	665	1,068	821	692

## SHIPMENTS FROM CHICAGO.

(Expressed in Thousands.)

Date.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
January..	136	150	236	233	210	306	232	142	126
February..	164	195	237	219	202	333	328	225	190
March.....	137	183	208	241	188	315	381	211	158
April.....	132	142	213	223	183	239	282	143	143
May.....	177	147	191	227	154	250	278	122	154
June.....	97	170	131	199	140	231	254	120	132
July.....	140	163	158	135	151	206	237	158	147
August.....	176	155	131	233	152	166	176	157	145
Sept.....	158	184	131	179	184	210	200	192	168
October.....	148	150	206	196	203	240	218	215	197
Nov.....	151	150	145	205	178	211	175	155	115
Dec.....	108	108	113	173	202	218	190	138	110

## WEIGHT OF HOGS AT CHICAGO.

Date.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
January..	227	236	223	251	217	235	233	241	234
February..	238	239	220	234	214	219	208	232	247
March.....	240	246	222	232	220	215	209	227	239
April.....	215	243	226	226	225	216	204	222	234
May.....	217	243	227	227	225	212	208	231	235
June.....	241	249	225	233	233	214	214	235	242
July.....	218	249	233	226	217	216	216	235	246
August.....	249	253	237	224	250	224	218	243	252
Sept.....	252	257	239	232	268	237	225	241	262
October.....	244	242	230	232	267	230	227	233	258
Nov.....	252	245	241	235	202	235	232	232	249
Dec.....	245	244	243	229	215	230	242	232	251

## EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The following tables, representing millions of pounds, show the monthly exports of lard and meats (including pork) for nine years, ending with October 31 of the years indicated, with totals for the four winter months, and totals each month subsequently from November 1:

## LARD.

(Millions of Pounds.)

Date.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
Nov.....	46	46	35	22	37	36	31	36	19
Dec.....	49	57	49	84	38	53	61	47	34
January..	37	56	52	46	83	52	44	46	39
February..	51	80	52	44	25	36	49	48	32
4 mos....	183	189	188	146	133	180	185	177	124
March.....	55	35	49	48	19	44	58	51	33
5 mos....	238	224	237	194	152	224	243	228	157
April.....	48	40	59	43	19	44	35	38	26
6 mos....	286	264	276	237	171	268	278	266	183
May.....	47	45	33	35	30	38	24	35	28
7 mos....	333	309	309	272	201	307	302	301	211
June.....	54	44	33	47	30	37	24	38	26
8 mos....	387	353	342	319	231	344	326	339	237
July.....	57	33	37	32	36	36	30	44	31
9 mos....	444	386	379	315	267	389	356	383	268
August.....	46	41	32	45	38	33	19	44	37
10 mos....	490	427	411	386	305	413	375	427	305
Sept.....	55	51	43	27	30	35	37	43	28
11 mos....	545	478	454	423	335	448	412	470	333
October...	46	56	45	28	25	30	30	41	35
12 mos....	591	534	499	451	360	478	442	511	368

## MEATS.

(Millions of Pounds.)

Date.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
Nov.....	61	55	43	36	46	44	53	56	29
Dec.....	64	72	50	47	48	65	58	71	46
January..	63	68	53	59	46	63	71	68	55
February..	63	45	60	43	31	61	65	64	37
4 mos....	251	240	206	185	171	233	247	259	167
March.....	62	40	58	54	28	68	80	53	42
5 mos....	313	281	264	239	199	301	327	317	209
April.....	63	46	55	49	28	55	55	53	44
6 mos....	376	326	319	288	227	366	382	370	253
May.....	61	45	47	48	41	60	35	53	42
7 mos....	437	371	366	336	268	416	417	428	296
June.....	70	62	45	48	39	63	39	53	45
8 mos....	507	433	311	384	307	479	456	476	340
July.....	75	64	62	55	39	61	51	54	66
9 mos....	582	497	373	439	346	540	507	520	406
August.....	75	56	46	55	48	63	48	52	51
10 mos....	657	553	419	494	394	603	555	532	457
Sept.....	74	47	39	56	49	47	49	60	46
11 mos....	731	601	458	550	443	650	614	622	508
October...	63	59	42	39	47	48	38	58	50
12 mos....	794	653	600	589	490	698	642	700	538

## WEEKLY PRICES OF HOGS AT CHICAGO.

1897.	Price.	1897.	Price.	1897.	Price.	1897.	Price.
Jan. 2.....	3.05@3.40	April 3.....	3.80@4.10	July 3.....	3.20@3.50	Oct. 2.....	3.70@4.30
9.....	3.05@3.45	10.....	3.75@4.05	10.....	3.20@3.50	9.....	3.60@4.15
16.....	3.00@3.40	17.....	3.75@4.05	17.....	3.15@3.45	16.....	3.50@4.00
23.....	3.20@3.50	24.....	3.70@4.05	24.....	3.30@3.75	23.....	3.45@3.90
30.....	3.25@3.50	May 1.....	3.65@4.00	31.....	3.45@3.85	30.....	3.35@3.90
Feb. 6.....	3.20@3.50	8.....	3.55@3.90	Aug. 7.....	3.55@4.00	Nov. 6.....	3.30@3.65
13.....	3.20@3.50	15.....	3.55@3.85	14.....	3.60@3.95	13.....	3.30@3.70
20.....	3.25@3.50	22.....	3.40@3.70	21.....	3.70@4.05	20.....	3.20@3.50
27.....	3.35@3.65	29.....	3.35@3.65	28.....	3.90@4.35	27.....	3.25@3.50
Mar. 6.....	3.40@3.75	June 5.....	3.30@3.55	Sept. 4.....	3.95@4.50	Dec. 4.....	3.20@3.50
13.....	3.45@3.80	12.....	3.30@3.45	11.....	3.90@4.30	11.....	3.20@3.45
20.....	3.55@4.00	19.....	3.25@3.45	18.....	3.80@4.25	18.....	3.25@3.50
27.....	3.85@4.15	26.....	3.20@3.50	25.....	3.75@4.30	24.....	3.25@3.50

## MONTHLY RANGE OF PRICES OF MESS PORK IN CHICAGO.

1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Jan....	7.55	6.82	9.42	12.52	16.25	10.37	9.50	9.10	11.50	13.75	11.60	9.95	11.30	14.12	16.75
Feb....	8.00	10.85	11.75	13.67	19.87	11.87	10.75	10.00	13.37	15.37	12.60	11.05	12.45	18.35	17.75
Mar....	7.45	9.00	9.62	11.82	17.87	11.02	9.25	9.85	10.87	13.55	12.37	10.50	12.30	18.30	17.75
Apr....	8.00	10.67	10.37	12.92	19.70	11.87	9.75	9.90	11.62	14.50	17.10	11.40	13.25	18.37	18.30
May....	7.95	8.25	10.15	10.67	16.92	9.85	9.60	9.80	11.12	13.12	18.25	9.25	11.70	17.45	17.90
June....	8.00	9.85	12.62	11.85	18.67	11.27	12.62	10.82	12.87	14.10	20.75	10.50	12.75	18.12	18.35
July....	8.05	8.05	11.87	11.37	15.75	9.25	12.12	10.50	11.35	13.20	20.50	8.87	11.55	16.00	17.90
Aug....	8.60	8.75	12.60	13.30	19.35	10.30	12.90	13.62	12.50	14.30	21.00	9.45	12.45	17.55	19.50
Sept....	7.95	6.95	11.75	11.70	18.80	9.35	10.55	11.75	11.40	13.60	20.00	8.20	10.75	17.00	19.00
Oct....	8.70	8.10	12.87	12.52	21.80	10.85	13.00	13.37	11.12	14.50	20.80	9.10	11.70	19.50	20.15
Nov....	7.30	6.85	11.70	11.65	18.75	10.30	9.75	12.00	11.50	13.40	14.00	8.25	10.15	16.00	16.87
Dec....	7.95	7.20	12.65	12.62	21.62	11.50	10.62	13.25	11.90	14.15	15.00	9.80	10.65	19.50	19.25
Year....	7.40	5.95	10.00	12.87	19.77	12.30	11.62	12.50	11.00	10.50	13.10	14.00	9.37	9.85	15.50
Avge....	7.70	6.90	12.50	12.75	10.25	10.05	9.87	10.10	9.45	13.20	14.75	9.40	8.62	15.50	11.85
1896.	7.50	5.50	8.00	14.00	18.50	13.25	11.40	12.00	10.75	14.87	15.50	10.10	10.15	19.50	13.37
1895.	8.85	7.20	10.10	13.00	15.00	9.95	9.30	9.25	10.25	14.00	15.00	9.25	8.30	18.25	10.20
1894.	7.40	6.15	9.00	14.57	17.05	11.20	11.10	10.45	11.60	15.35	15.50	11.40	9.00	19.00	12.10
1893.	7.50	6.35	8.00	11.87	16.95	10.75	8.25	9.55	9.50	14.50	13.00	8.50	8.00	13.25	10.20
1892.	8.20	7.50	9.00	13.62	18.00	12.35	10.12	10.50	11.00	16.07	14.75	9.30	8.50	18.50	11.37
1891.	7.20	6.30	7.75	11.87	12.75	11.25	8.20	8.62	8.05	13.67	12.75	9.00	8.00	10.75	10.25
1890.	7.70	7.20	8.37	12.75	17.50	13.87	8.80	10.25	10.00	15.00	14.50	10.35	10.25	13.50	13.10
1889.	7.15	6.50	7.50	11.25	12.50	13.70	7.45	7.50	8.35	12.90	14.00	10.00	8.75	10.55	12.50
1888.	7.97	7.00	8.12	12.37	13.25	15.05	8.62	8.87	9.60	13.87	15.10	12.35	10.00	11.75	14.87
1887.	7.15	6.50	7.50	10.67	10.25	9.25	7.45	7.50	8.35	12.90	11.60	8.20	8.00	10.55	10.30
1886.	9.00	10.85	12.87	14.57	21.80	15.05	13.00	13.62	13.37	16.00	20.00	12.35	13.25	19.50	24.75
1885.	8.00	7.50	10.25	12.50	17.30	11.35	10.25	10.60	11.00	14.10	15.95	9.80	10.40	16.05	15.30

## MONTHLY RANGE OF PRICES OF CASH LARD IN CHICAGO.

1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Jan....	3.80	5.27	6.30	7.50	10.50	6.05	5.65	5.77	6.75	7.25	6.30	6.00	6.67	8.80	10.12
Feb....	4.05	5.85	6.85	8.35	11.80	6.50	6.00	5.97	7.55	7.87	6.62	6.17	7.00	9.17	10.95
Mar....	3.67	5.25	6.30	7.20	11.20	6.35	5.47	5.70	6.60	7.52	6.35	5.95	6.75	9.00	11.05
Apr....	4.00	5.80	6.70	7.65	12.90	6.57	5.80	5.85	7.00	7.87	7.17	6.15	7.10	10.00	11.60
May....	3.95	5.00	6.87	6.45	10.42	6.15	5.62	5.82	6.65	7.45	6.95	5.85	6.72	9.15	11.00
June....	4.25	5.40	7.17	7.35	13.20	6.42	6.87	6.30	7.10	7.75	7.85	6.05	6.97	9.62	11.45
July....	4.05	4.67	6.70	6.77	9.49	6.12	6.32	6.07	6.77	7.47	6.55	5.85	6.62	8.15	11.10
Aug....	4.25	5.07	7.05	8.02	10.55	6.27	6.90	6.52	7.02	8.17	7.47	5.97	7.10	9.20	11.72
Sept....	3.55	4.10	6.50	6.70	9.65	6.12	6.20	6.00	6.65	7.92	6.37	5.82	6.40	7.85	11.50
Oct....	4.12	4.80	6.75	7.52	10.97	6.42	6.75	6.40	6.95	8.70	6.92	5.97	6.87	8.60	12.10
Nov....	3.42	3.85	6.42	6.57	9.35	6.30	5.95	5.62	6.42	8.02	6.20	5.67	6.35	7.07	9.05
Dec....	4.15	4.27	6.62	6.82	10.35	6.95	6.30	5.97	6.70	8.65	6.70	6.50	6.65	8.20	11.70
Year....	3.80	3.05	6.12	6.67	9.20	6.90	6.07	5.62	6.00	7.95	6.37	6.37	6.45	6.95	8.20
Avge....	4.30	3.90	6.35	7.00	10.20	7.35	6.75	6.15	6.47	9.00	6.90	6.90	6.65	7.52	9.32
1896.	4.20	3.10	5.80	6.90	6.57	7.27	6.40	5.97	5.82	8.00	6.35	6.85	6.10	7.30	8.05
1895.	4.85	3.50	6.25	8.35	9.50	8.15	6.65	6.27	6.42	9.52	6.80	7.40	6.55	8.00	8.75
1894.	4.35	3.17	5.72	8.25	7.85	7.20	6.57	6.00	5.82	9.52	6.30	5.95	6.02	7.00	7.75
1893.	4.90	3.82	5.97	9.05	10.00	8.05	7.05	6.30	6.20	10.92	6.62	7.50	6.30	7.65	8.35
1892.	4.15	3.85	5.72	8.85	9.30	8.10	5.85	6.15	6.00	8.12	6.20	5.57	5.82	6.90	7.15
1891.	4.62	4.55	5.97	8.52	10.50	8.90	6.82	6.45	6.85	11.20	6.80	6.10	6.15	7.75	8.25
1890.	4.15	3.70	5.37	8.80	8.07	8.35	5.85	5.70	5.87	8.12	6.30	5.87	5.85	6.90	7.22
1889.	4.32	4.30	5.62	7.35	10.00	10.50	6.32	6.22	6.20	8.55	7.20	6.07	6.25	7.20	8.47
1888.	4.20	3.70	5.15	6.62	7.80	9.25	5.87	5.50	5.75	7.90	7.12	6.05	5.92	6.45	8.10
1887.	4.72	3.95	5.37	7.02	8.35	10.60	6.15	5.92	6.00	8.42	7.92	6.80	6.07	6.95	9.00
1886.	3.42	3.05	5.15	6.45	6.37	6.05	5.47	5.50	5.75	7.25	6.30	5.82	5.92	6.45	7.15
1885.	4.90	4.85	7.17	9.05	13.20	10.60	7.05	6.52	7.55	11.20	7.92	7.50	7.10	10.00	12.10
1884.	4.15	4.35	6.25	7.35	9.85	6.95	6.25	6.00	6.49	8.42	6.74	6.22	6.47	7.95	9.05



## LIVE STOCK.

Yearly receipts and shipments, compiled from official sources by the "Cincinnati Price Current," for 1885 to 1897.

## AT CHICAGO.

	Hogs		Cattle		Sheep	
	Received.	Shipped.	Received.	Shipped.	Received.	Shipped.
1885.....	6,837,535	1,797,448	1,905,518	744,083	1,003,598	291,277
1886.....	6,718,761	2,080,784	1,963,900	704,675	1,008,790	266,613
1887.....	5,470,852	1,812,001	2,382,008	791,483	1,360,862	445,064
1888.....	4,921,712	1,751,829	2,611,543	968,385	1,515,014	601,241
1889.....	5,996,526	1,786,659	3,021,281	1,259,971	1,832,469	711,315
1890.....	7,663,828	1,985,700	3,484,280	1,260,309	2,182,667	929,854
1891.....	8,600,805	2,962,514	3,250,359	1,066,284	2,153,537	688,205
1892.....	7,714,435	2,928,145	3,571,798	1,121,675	2,145,079	482,368
1893.....	6,067,278	2,149,410	3,133,408	910,183	3,081,174	442,865
1894.....	7,483,228	2,485,058	2,974,363	950,738	3,069,625	838,398
1895.....	7,885,263	2,100,613	2,588,568	785,023	3,408,739	474,646
1896.....	7,659,472	1,890,312	2,600,476	818,226	3,660,655	561,229
1897.....	8,363,724	1,629,984	2,554,924	848,362	3,606,640	668,110

## AT ST. LOUIS.

1885.....	1,455,535	789,487	886,820	223,249	862,858	233,391
1886.....	1,264,471	520,362	377,550	212,954	828,965	202,723
1887.....	1,052,240	324,735	464,828	277,406	417,425	287,018
1888.....	929,220	294,869	546,875	336,206	456,669	316,676
1889.....	1,120,930	420,930	508,190	297,379	358,496	255,375
1890.....	1,359,791	665,471	639,014	361,705	358,496	251,728
1891.....	1,340,569	704,378	779,449	464,794	402,989	277,696
1892.....	1,310,311	715,969	801,811	465,323	376,922	248,025
1893.....	1,116,108	575,848	903,257	473,966	397,725	231,476
1894.....	1,489,854	642,690	773,571	281,280	589,895	90,526
1895.....	1,440,342	605,480	851,271	272,856	510,680	119,145
1896.....	1,997,895	885,462	955,613	350,036	632,872	254,062
1897.....	2,005,263	837,893	960,763	366,127	660,390	212,243

## AT KANSAS CITY.

1885.....	2,358,718	801,162	506,627	402,381	221,901	115,755
1886.....	2,264,494	538,005	490,971	370,850	172,659	88,234
1887.....	2,452,262	624,492	669,224	423,372	209,956	108,196
1888.....	2,006,984	413,937	1,056,068	682,622	351,050	169,932
1889.....	2,073,910	331,434	1,220,343	744,510	370,772	174,851
1890.....	2,865,171	558,227	1,472,229	923,553	535,889	336,207
1891.....	2,599,109	605,457	1,270,917	739,093	368,780	178,271
1892.....	2,397,477	591,623	1,479,078	810,010	438,228	219,220
1893.....	1,948,373	520,694	1,680,807	761,578	569,517	196,892
1894.....	2,547,077	496,804	1,689,193	764,562	569,555	196,061
1895.....	2,457,697	288,340	1,613,454	719,704	864,713	287,294
1896.....	2,605,575	341,099	1,714,532	819,739	698,126	306,693
1897.....	3,350,796	263,841	1,817,526	875,756	1,134,226	306,366

## AT OMAHA.

1885.....	130,867	71,919	114,168	83,233	18,965	8,409
1886.....	390,487	157,360	144,457	73,120	40,195	17,728
1887.....	1,011,706	140,726	238,723	151,419	76,014	56,444
1888.....	1,253,600	332,228	240,469	208,064	153,508	118,203
1889.....	1,206,905	179,916	487,340	227,621	159,503	103,250
1890.....	1,073,914	275,638	606,699	263,880	156,186	94,464
1891.....	1,462,423	245,046	593,044	267,780	170,849	99,416
1892.....	1,705,687	351,723	738,198	282,062	185,457	83,445
1893.....	1,435,271	363,116	852,642	309,778	242,581	91,814
1894.....	1,904,238	400,640	829,171	311,607	252,213	115,764
1895.....	1,188,421	100,871	602,222	287,910	208,683	118,798
1896.....	1,197,638	78,790	570,515	235,421	393,332	131,454
1897.....	1,594,038	81,279	825,699	362,415	612,306	206,084

NOTE.—Omaha figures are for 12 months ending with November.

## THE COPPER TRADE OF 1897.

(From the Annual Report of the New York Metal Exchange.)

## GENERAL REVIEW.

The year 1897 opened with spot Lake at 11.50 cents per pound; the highest price was reached in January, 12 cents; the lowest in November, 10.75 cents, and the closing figure was 10.90 cents. The London market opened with spot G. M. B. at £49 12s. 6d.; the highest price was reached in January, £51 15s.; the lowest in May, £47, and the closing figure was £48 5s.

A great steadiness is exhibited by the above figures. This country shipped during 1897 to Europe about the same quantity as during the preceding year, but realized fully one million dollars more for it, the total exports exceeding \$3,000,000 in value. The position of this article during the past two years has been an exceptional one, rarely witnessed in trade developments. Our enormous production met an extraordinary European demand, enabling our producing interests to realize immense profits.

**Production.**—The yearly output of the United States shows an increase of about 4 per cent., coming mostly from new producers. The outlook for the coming year seems good for a further increase through new operations.

**Consumption.**—Home requirements during the first half of the year were disappointing, but the second half showed greater activity, and the total for the year compares favorably with the previous one, as an increase of 6,000 tons can be accorded.

**Exports.**—The total exportations of domestic copper, including contents of sulphate of copper, for 1897 amounted to 125,685 tons, as against 123,327 tons in 1896, 63,935 tons in 1895, 74,566 tons in 1894, 85,015 tons in 1893, 40,190 tons in 1892.

## UNITED STATES STATISTICS OF COPPER.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

Visible supply January 1, 1897.....	37,770
Domestic production for 11 months ending Nov. 30, 1897, as per producers' returns..	193,815
December, 1897, estimated.....	17,000
Contents of imported, less re-exported of foreign, estimated.....	210,815
	10,963
	259,568
Exports of domestic for 1897.....	123,993
Contents of sulphate of copper exported.....	21,692
	125,685
	133,883
Estimated home consumption for 1897.....	90,000
Visible supply January 1, 1898.....	48,883

## SUMMARY OF EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF DOMESTIC COPPER DURING 1897.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

Destination.	Ingot.	Pigs.	Bars.	Plates.	Cakes.	Rods.	Total.
United Kingdom.....	4,669	9,945	3,204	3,593	223	365	22,029
France.....	6,297	1,724	12,051	2,273	3,702	...	26,137
Germany.....	4,163	30	8,967	1,967	3,119	...	13,246
Holland.....	7,994	2,438	10,159	15,159	1,428	...	37,233
Belgium.....	1,602	63	3,616	1,133	831	11	6,756
Austria.....	1,715	...	380	205	170	...	2,470
Italy.....	404	...	711	405	10	85	1,565
Russia.....	3,111	...	201	...	472	44	3,828
Totals.....	29,955	14,255	34,289	24,735	9,545	485	113,264

Of matte the exports were as follows: To United Kingdom, 7,066 tons; to Belgium, 155 tons; to Italy, 20 tons. Total, 7,241 tons, which, reduced at 55 per cent. into fine copper, equals 3,983 tons, making the total from Atlantic ports in 1897 117,247 tons; total from Gulf ports, 1897, 6,746 tons. Grand total for 1897, 123,993 tons.

## PRODUCTION.

## PRODUCTION OF COPPER IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1846.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

1846.....	150	1864.....	8,000	1882.....	40,467
1847.....	300	1865.....	8,500	1883.....	51,574
1848.....	500	1866.....	8,800	1884.....	64,706
1849.....	700	1867.....	10,000	1885.....	74,052
1850.....	650	1868.....	11,600	1886.....	70,430
1851.....	900	1869.....	12,500	1887.....	81,017
1852.....	1,100	1870.....	12,600	1888.....	101,054
1853.....	2,000	1871.....	13,000	1889.....	101,230
1854.....	2,250	1872.....	12,500	1890.....	115,966
1855.....	3,000	1873.....	15,500	1891.....	120,330
1856.....	4,000	1874.....	17,500	1892.....	154,018
1857.....	4,800	1875.....	18,000	1893.....	147,033
1858.....	5,500	1876.....	19,000	1894.....	158,120
1859.....	6,300	1877.....	21,000	1895.....	170,137
1860.....	7,200	1878.....	21,500	1896.....	202,275
1861.....	7,500	1879.....	23,000	1897.....	210,815
1862.....	9,000	1880.....	27,000		
1863.....	8,500	1881.....	32,000		

## MONTHLY PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF COPPER.

(In Gross Tons.)

	Production				Exports			
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
January.....	12,172	11,684	16,072	17,637	7,717	7,144	8,168	9,651
February.....	11,585	12,720	17,516	16,819	5,590	3,460	8,236	8,856
March.....	15,099	14,153	17,922	18,283	7,137	3,914	10,802	11,232
April.....	13,815	13,544	17,112	17,454	6,209	5,677	10,684	10,279
May.....	14,088	14,890	16,733	18,805	6,140	5,430	10,481	12,175
June.....	15,312	12,741	16,025	19,653	6,976	8,600	9,797	12,677
July.....	13,979	13,624	16,365	15,344	7,226	6,035	10,885	13,728
August.....	13,315	15,390	16,800	17,409	6,408	4,433	9,119	10,971
September.....	12,757	15,351	16,977	17,443	7,093	4,106	10,896	10,980
October.....	14,492	16,115	18,156	17,541	5,057	3,773	11,371	8,785
November.....	12,644	16,390	16,385	17,427	4,785	4,874	12,034	9,294
December.....	10,745	14,546	17,619	22,291	6,793	7,226	12,980	10,806
Totals.....	169,013	171,957	208,922	216,103	77,131	64,722	125,605	128,923

## PRICES.

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES AT NEW YORK AND LONDON, MONTHLY.

—London G. M. B. Copper Market—

	New York Prices					Average Price.			
	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closed.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
1897.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January.....	11.50	12.00	11.50	12.00	11.80	51 15 0	49 7 6	50 7 10	50 7 10
February.....	12.00	12.00	11.87½	12.00	11.97½	51 13 9	50 8 9	50 4 2	50 4 2
March.....	12.00	12.00	11.70	11.75	11.90	51 0 0	48 18 9	50 1 7	50 1 7
April.....	11.75	11.75	11.12½	11.12½	11.45	49 6 3	47 18 9	48 14 5	48 14 5
May.....	11.00	11.12½	11.00	11.00	11.02½	49 5 6	47 0 0	48 8 6	48 8 6
June.....	11.00	11.25	11.00	11.20	11.07½	49 12 6	48 10 0	48 18 10	48 18 10
July.....	11.20	11.25	11.00	11.00	11.10	48 18 9	47 11 3	47 18 3	47 18 3
August.....	11.00	11.25	11.00	11.25	11.15	49 2 6	47 13 9	48 10 3	48 10 3
September.....	11.25	11.30	11.10	11.25	11.22½	49 15 0	48 16 0	49 6 4	49 6 4
October.....	11.25	11.25	10.87½	10.87½	11.15	49 2 6	47 15 0	48 8 3	48 8 3
November.....	10.87½	10.87½	10.75	10.75	10.80	48 5 0	47 8 9	47 18 6	47 18 6
December.....	10.75	11.00	10.75	10.80	10.90	48 11 3	48 0 0	48 4 7	48 4 7
All 1897.....	11.50	12.00	10.75	10.80	11.30	51 15 0	47 0 0	49 0 1	49 0 1
All 1896.....	10.07½	12.00	9.75	11.50	10.12½	50 8 9	40 10 0	46 14 1	46 14 1
All 1895.....	9.10	12.30	9.25	10.00	10.70				

## AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES OF ELECTROLYTIC AND CASTING COPPER.

	Electrolytic.	M. A.	Orford.	Other Grades.
January.....	11.50	11.30	11.40	11.25
February.....	11.70	11.50	11.57½	11.50
March.....	11.50	11.42½	11.47½	11.22½
April.....	11.15	11.00	11.15	10.80
May.....	10.82½	10.70	10.90	10.52½
June.....	10.90	10.77½	10.90	10.60
July.....	11.10	10.87½	11.00	10.57½
August.....	11.02½	10.95	11.00	10.80
September.....	11.12½	11.05	11.00	10.95
October.....	10.95	11.05	11.10	10.80
November.....	10.67½	10.70	10.85	10.42½
December.....	10.80	10.65	10.75	10.40
All 1897.....	11.10	11.00	11.10	10.82½
All 1896.....	10.75	10.53½	10.56	10.42

\* From D. Houston &amp; Co.'s Circular.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF LAKE SUPERIOR INGOT COPPER, BY MONTHS, AT NEW YORK,  
FROM 1860 TO 1897.

(From Report of United States Geological Survey.)

(Cents per Pound.)

Year.	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	High- est.	Low- est.	High- est.	Low- est.	High- est.	Low- est.	High- est.	Low- est.	High- est.	Low- est.	High- est.	Low- est.
1860.....	24	23½	24	23½	23½	23	23½	23	23½	22½	22½	21½
1865.....	50½	46	46	44	44½	34	35	31	34	30	30½	28½
1866.....	42	38	38	35½	35½	29½	30	28½	31	29	33	31
1867.....	29½	27	27½	27½	27½	24	24½	23½	24½	24	24½	24
1868.....	23½	21½	24	22½	24	23½	24½	23½	24½	24	24	23½
1869.....	26½	23½	27	26	28½	24	24	23½	24½	23½	23½	22
1870.....	22	21½	21½	20½	20½	19	19½	19½	19½	19	20½	19
1871.....	22½	22	22½	21½	21½	22	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½
1872.....	28½	27½	28½	28½	30½	28½	44	30½	42	36	34½	33
1873.....	35	32½	35	34	35	34½	31½	33½	33½	32	31½	29½
1874.....	25	24½	25	24½	24½	24	25	24½	25	24½	24½	24½
1875.....	23½	21½	22½	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½	23½	22½	23	23
1876.....	23½	23	22½	22½	22½	22	22½	22	22½	21	21	19½
1877.....	19½	19	20½	19½	19½	19	19½	19½	19½	19	19½	19
1878.....	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	16½	17	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
1879.....	16	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	16	15½	16½	16	16½	16½
1880.....	25	21½	24½	21	24	22½	22½	24	21	18	18½	17½
1881.....	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½	19	19	18½	18½	18½	18½	16½
1882.....	20½	20½	20	19	19½	18½	18½	17½	18½	18	18½	18
1883.....	18½	18	17½	17½	17½	17½	16	15½	16	15½	15½	15
1884.....	15	14½	15	14½	15	14½	15	14½	14½	14½	14½	14
1885.....	11½	10½	11½	10 4-5	11½	10 2-5	11½	10 1-10	11½	9 4-5	11½	11
1886.....	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	10	10½	10
1887.....	12	11½	11½	10 1-5	10½	10½	10 1-5	10	10	9 19-20	10½	10
1888.....	17 4-10	15 17-20	16 6-10	16½	16 7-20	15 19-20	16 9-10	16	16½	16 3-10	16 13-20	16 9-20
1889.....	17	16½	16½	16½	15½	15	16	15½	12½	12	12½	12
1890.....	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	14	14½	14½	15½	14½	16½	15½
1891.....	15	14½	14½	14½	14½	13½	13½	13½	13½	12½	13	12½
1892.....	11	10½	10½	10½	12	10½	12	11½	12½	12	11½	11½
1893.....	12½	12½	12½	12	13	11½	11½	11½	18½	11	11	10½
1894.....	10½	10	10	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9
1895.....	10	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10½	9½	10½	10½
1896.....	10½	9½	11½	10½	11½	10½	11	10½	11½	10½	11½	11½
1897.....	12	11½	12	11½	12	11½	11½	11	11	10½	11½	11

Year.	July		August		September		October		November		December	
	High- est.	Low- est.	High- est.	Low- est.	High- est.	Low- est.	High- est.	Low- est.	High- est.	Low- est.	High- est.	Low- est.
1860.....	21½	21½	21½	21½	22	21½	22	21½	21½	20½	20½	19½
1865.....	30½	28	32	30½	32½	31½	33	32½	45½	33	45½	39½
1866.....	33½	31	31	30	31½	30½	31	30½	30½	28½	29	28½
1867.....	26	24	26½	25½	27½	26½	26½	22½	23	22½	23	21½
1868.....	24½	21½	24½	24	24	23½	24	23	24	22½	24½	23½
1869.....	22½	21½	21½	21½	23	22	22½	22	22½	22	22	21½
1870.....	20½	20½	21½	20½	21½	20½	21½	21½	21½	21½	22½	22½
1871.....	22½	21½	23	22½	23½	22½	23½	23½	24½	23½	27	24½
1872.....	34	33	35	32½	35½	33	34½	31½	32½	30½	32½	30½
1873.....	29	28½	27½	27	27	25½	25½	24	24	21	25	23
1874.....	24½	20	21	19	21½	21	22½	21½	23½	22½	23½	23½
1875.....	23	22½	23½	23	23½	23½	23½	23	23½	23	23½	23½
1876.....	20	19½	19½	18½	21	18½	21½	20½	20½	20	20	19½
1877.....	19½	19	19	17½	18½	17½	18	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
1878.....	16½	16	16	16	16½	16	16	15½	15½	15½	16	15½
1879.....	16½	16	16½	16	17	16½	18	17½	18	17½	21½	21
1880.....	16½	16½	16½	16½	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	19½	18½
1881.....	16½	16	16½	16½	18½	18½	18½	18	19	18½	20½	19½
1882.....	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	18	18½	18	18½	18	18	17½
1883.....	15½	15	15	15	15½	15½	15½	15	15	14½	15	14½
1884.....	14½	13½	14	13½	13½	13	13½	12½	13	12½	12½	11
1885.....	11½	10½	11½	11	11½	10 19-20	11½	10 4-5	11½	10 4-5	11½	11 1-10
1886.....	10½	10	10½	10	11½	10½	11½	12	11½	12½	12½	11½
1887.....	10½	10½	10½	10 3-5	11	10½	12 3-20	10 3-10	14 19-20	11 11-20	17½	14 19-20
1888.....	16 9-10	16 13	20 17	16 3-5	17 7-10	16 9-10	17 3-5	17 7-20	17 3-5	17½	17 9-20	17 1-10
1889.....	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	13½	11½	14½	14
1890.....	17½	16½	17½	17	17	17	16½	16½	16½	16½	16	15
1891.....	12½	12½	12½	12	12½	12½	12½	11½	11½	11	11½	10½
1892.....	1 ½	11½	11½	11 6-10	11 6-10	11 1-10	11½	11 1-10	12	11½	12½	12½
1893.....	10½	10½	10½	9 8-5	9½	9½	9½	9½	10½	9½	10½	10½
1894.....	9½	9	9½	9	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
1895.....	11½	10½	12½	11½	12½	12	12	11½	11½	11	11	10
1896.....	11½	11½	11	10½	10½	10½	11	10	11½	10½	13	11½
1897.....	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11	11	11	10½	10½	10½

\* Quotations from the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin."

*AVAILABLE SUPPLY, 1893 TO 1896.*

(From Report of United States Geological Survey.)

	1892. Pounds.	1893. Pounds.	1894. Pounds.	1895. Pounds.	1896. Pounds.
Production of domestic copper.....	314,938,879	329,354,396	354,188,374	380,613,404	460,061,430
Imports -					
Fine copper in ore, entered for consumption	7,639,978	7,256,015	4,804,614	*5,800,000	*5,900,000
Fine copper in regulus, entered for consumption.....	303,087	3,175,559	5,873,820		
Bars and ingots.....	22,097	554,348	606,415	7,979,322	9,074,379
Old copper.....	71,485	59,375	160,592	1,336,901	2,423,554
Total.....	353,065,328	340,399,695	365,633,815	395,229,627	477,458,363
Exports -					
Ingots and bars.....	30,515,736	138,984,128	162,393,000	121,328,390	258,473,285
Estimated fine copper contents of matte....	68,001,000	50,000,000	5,750,000	15,201,000	22,881,996
Total.....	98,515,736	188,984,128	168,143,000	136,529,390	281,355,281
Available supply.....	256,549,590	151,415,567	197,490,815	258,701,237	196,103,142

This statement leaves out of account the stocks concerning which no reliable data are obtainable.

## EUROPEAN SUPPLY AND DELIVERIES, ETC.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

Supplies December 31, 1896.....	35,000
Arrivals during 1897.....	232,000
Total.....	267,000
Supplies December 31, 1897.....	32,000
Deliveries during 1897.....	235,000

*THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION, 1890 TO 1896.*

(Long Tons.)

Country.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
Europe.....	87,861	83,390	81,752	82,877	84,979	81,364	80,790
North America.....	222,524	187,261	175,290	161,573	167,377	137,579	125,076
South America.....	26,340	24,925	26,810	27,320	29,015	29,015	33,980
Africa.....	7,450	7,115	6,500	6,030	6,120	6,120	6,570
Asia.....	21,000	18,430	20,050	18,000	19,000	18,500	17,972
Australia.....	11,000	10,000	9,000	7,500	6,500	7,500	7,500
Total.....	375,675	331,121	319,402	303,366	312,991	290,078	271,863

\* Estimated.

## THE TIN TRADE OF 1897.

(From the Annual Report of the New York Metal Exchange.)

## GENERAL REVIEW.

The year 1897 opened with spot at 13.05 cents per pound; the highest price was reached in June, 14.12½ cents; the lowest in January, 13 cents, and the closing figure was 13.75 cents.

The London market opened with spot at £38 10s. per ton, which was the lowest price for the year; while the highest price was reached in June, £38 12s. 6d.; the closing figure was £32 17s. 6d.

During the whole year the business was in the nature of supplying the consumptive demand. Speculation in this country kept aloof, and even the London market, with its large spot stock, showed a considerable falling off in future dealings. This is remarkable, tin being formerly known as the favorite speculative article. Its rapid and wide fluctuations were renowned. The reason for this change seems to have been the lack of confidence in the general position of this metal. The large visible supply, representing at all times about 50 per cent. of the yearly consumption of such tin as is figured on in the visible supply, being apparently a discouraging feature to speculative investments.

While it is true that prices during the whole year were comparatively low, consumption over the world must be considered unsatisfactory. Instead of an increase, as could have been expected, a falling off must be recorded. Even if the latter is small, it is, nevertheless, significant. Either the low figures of 1896 induced consumers to lay in larger stocks than were actually necessary, or the consumptive capacity for this metal has reached its maximum for the time being. Considering that tin is going into consumption purely as an "alloy," it is more difficult to show where a change in the use of this article has taken place. But it seems an acknowledged fact that the cheapness of silver has cut heavily into the manufacture of white metal goods. The visible decrease in consumption has taken place in Europe. In this country the consumption shows a marked increase, resulting from the largely increased output of tin-plates. In this connection it is well to state that the opening of new mills has absorbed a large quantity for filling the new tin-pots. As further new mills are in course of erection, such operation may occur again to some extent during the new year.

The only good feature during the year has been the curtailment of new supplies. This enabled a reduction in the visible supply from 32,342 tons at the beginning to 29,355 tons at the close of the year. It is to be hoped that during the new year a further inroad will be made in fresh supplies, so that the market may be relieved from its burden—excessive stocks—and this article brought back to a healthier condition.

## STOCKS AND AFLOAT.

STOCKS OF TIN AND QUANTITIES AFLOAT FOR LONDON, HOLLAND, AND THE UNITED STATES AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

Year.	London			Holland			United States			Grand Total.
	Stocks.	Afloat.	Total.	Stocks.	Afloat.	Total.	Stocks.	Afloat.	Total.	
1897.....	15,819	2,966	18,805	4,762	1,333	6,095	3,305	1,650	4,955	29,855
1896.....	19,271	2,408	21,679	4,316	2,751	7,067	2,001	2,095	4,096	38,842
1895.....	14,554	3,727	18,281	3,037	1,805	4,842	4,008	2,250	6,253	29,376
1894.....	10,174	4,936	15,110	3,500	1,705	5,205	2,714	1,585	4,299	24,614
1893.....	5,210	4,490	9,700	1,495	1,650	3,705	1,980	1,005	2,985	16,300
1892.....	4,122	2,862	6,984	1,350	1,100	2,450	3,500	1,270	4,770	14,204

## SUPPLY.

THE SUPPLY OF TIN FOR EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

Year.	Total Shipments from the Straits Settlements.	Total Shipments from Australia.	Total Shipments from Bolivia.	Banca Sales in Holland.	Singkep Sales in Holland.	Billiton Sales in Java.	Production in Cornwall.	Grand Total.
1897.....	41,600	3,400	4,300	9,200	565	5,000	4,000	63,065
1896.....	47,000	4,500	3,800	6,980	867	4,900	5,000	73,037
1895.....	46,500	4,800	4,100	6,420	726	4,500	7,500	76,546
1894.....	46,500	5,300	3,500	5,840	231	4,600	8,500	74,501
1893.....	40,000	4,800	3,900	4,900	220	5,100	9,000	68,920
1892.....	34,400	5,100	2,800	6,100	Nil	5,900	10,000	64,300

## DELIVERIES AND CONSUMPTION.

## THE DELIVERIES—CONSUMPTION—OF TIN TO EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

Year.	London Deliveries.	Continent of Europe.	Cornwall Production Nearly all Used in Europe.	Shipments from Bolivia Figured as Delivered in Europe.	United States.	Grand Total.
1897.....	17,000	22,000	4,000	4,300	23,450	70,750
1896.....	19,000	24,300	5,000	3,800	20,346	72,446
1895.....	17,300	20,500	7,500	4,100	22,336	71,736
1894.....	18,300	19,700	8,500	3,500	16,473	66,473
1893.....	19,000	17,600	9,000	2,900	19,351	67,851
1892.....	14,100	17,200	10,000	2,900	19,100	63,200

## PRICES.

Year.	London Prices Per Ton.			Opened.	New York Prices Per Pound.			
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		Highest.	Lowest.	Closed.	Average.
1897.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January.....	62 17 6	58 10 0	60 5 1	13.05	13.85	13.00	13.55	13.35
February.....	62 0 0	60 5 0	61 4 3	13.45	13.70	13.35	13.55	13.50
March.....	60 18 9	59 0 0	59 18 9	13.55	13.60	13.17½	13.17½	13.40
April.....	60 8 9	59 0 0	59 18 1	13.15	13.35	13.30	13.30	13.25
May.....	61 17 6	59 12 6	60 17 5	13.25	13.60	13.15	13.60	13.45
June.....	63 12 6	60 15 0	61 18 4	13.45	14.12½	13.15	14.05	13.77½
July.....	62 1 3	61 5 0	62 5 9	14.10	14.10	13.45	13.85	13.82½
August.....	62 2 6	61 1 3	61 10 7	13.85	14.10	13.70	13.70	13.90
September.....	62 5 0	61 1 3	61 12 9	13.62½	13.80	13.65	13.60	13.65
October.....	63 3 9	62 1 3	62 11 6	13.65	13.90	13.55	13.75	13.75
November.....	62 17 6	62 1 3	62 11 7	13.75	13.85	13.70	13.75	13.75
December.....	62 17 6	62 5 0	62 9 5	13.72½	13.75	13.60	13.75	13.67½
All 1897.....	63 12 6	58 10 0	61 7 8	13.05	14.12½	13.00	13.75	13.60
All 1896.....	61 18 3	56 0 0	59 1 0	12.82½	13.70	12.62½	13.00	13.23

## TIN FLUCTUATIONS DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS, BASIS SPOT DELIVERY.

Year.	New York Per Pound.		London Per Ton.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1897.....	14.12½	13.00	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1896.....	13.70	12.62½	63 12 6	58 10 0
1895.....	15.15	13.00	61 18 3	56 0 0
1894.....	20.45	13.45	68 17 6	58 15 0
1893.....	21.25	13.15	74 0 0	60 17 6
1892.....	22.15	13.40	95 10 0	74 0 0
1891.....	21.00	19.40	103 15 0	88 10 0
1890.....	25.10	19.50	94 10 0	88 15 0
1889.....	22.25	19.50	104 5 0	88 7 6
1888.....	37.25	16.90	99 2 6	87 17 6
			170 0 0	75 0 0

## FLUCTUATIONS OF STRAITS TIN IN LONDON SINCE 1850.

Year.	Pounds Sterling per Ton—				Year.	Pounds Sterling per Ton—			
	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.		Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
1850.....	75	85	70	83	1874.....	117	121	87	95
1851.....	83	88	78	82	1875.....	95	96	76	80
1852.....	82	98	77	98	1876.....	80	81	70	75
1853.....	98	125	97	125	1877.....	75	76	64	66
1854.....	125	128	105	111	1878.....	66	66	52½	61
1855.....	111	130	104	130	1879.....	61	98	50	82
1856.....	130	143	128	143	1880.....	92	101	63	109
1857.....	143	150	95	100	1881.....	92	110	86	91
1858.....	100	125	100	125	1882.....	118	114	92	108
1859.....	125	142	125	135	1883.....	93	99	83	86
1860.....	135	135	129	130	1884.....	85	87	73	75
1861.....	130	130	110	117	1885.....	75	97	74	83
1862.....	117	119	110	117	1886.....	93	103	92	100
1863.....	117	128	113	114	1887.....	100	167	100	167
1864.....	114	120	87	91	1888.....	163	170	75	100
1865.....	91	97	87	95	1889.....	99	100	88	97
1866.....	95	95	75	85	1890.....	98	104	88	91
1867.....	85	91	83	87	1891.....	91	94	89	90
1868.....	87	109	87	108	1892.....	91	103	88	91
1869.....	109	140	108	109	1893.....	91	95	74	74
1870.....	109	135	103	132	1894.....	73½	74	60½	60½
1871.....	132	157	123	144	1895.....	60½	68½	58½	59½
1872.....	144	160	130	138	1896.....	58½	67½	56	59½
1873.....	140	148	114	117	1897.....	58½	69½	56½	62½

The first imports of Australian tin were in 1872; of Billiton, in 1885, and of Singkep, in 1892.

\* Import duty abolished August 28th.

† Import duty of 4 cents per pound in force since July 1st.

## SINGAPORE AND PENANG QUOTATIONS FOR TIN, WITH LONDON EXCHANGES, NOVEMBER, 1896, TO OCTOBER, 1897.

(Prices in Silver Dollars and Per Picul.)

	Singapore		Penang		3 Months London Exchange in Singapore.			
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
November, 1896.....	32.65	32.12½	32.10	31.75	2s. 2d.	2s. 1 15-16d.	2s. 2d.	2s. 1 15-16d.
December, 1896.....	32.20	31.80	31.87½	31.45	2s. 2½d.	2s. 1 15-16d.	2s. 2½d.	2s. 1 15-16d.
January, 1897.....	34.37½	31.50	33.70	31.87½	2s. 2d.	2s. 2d.	2s. 2d.	2s. 2d.
February, ".....	34.37½	33.50	33.90	32.70	2s. 1 15-16d.	2s. 1 11-16d.	2s. 1 15-16d.	2s. 1 11-16d.
March, ".....	34.37½	33.87½	33.80	33.30	2s. 1½d.	2s. 0½d.	2s. 1½d.	2s. 0½d.
April, ".....	34.62½	33.87½	34.15	33.55	2s. 0¾d.	2s. 0 9-16d.	2s. 0¾d.	2s. 0 9-16d.
May, ".....	36.25	34.35	36.00	33.90	2s. 0¾d.	2s. 0 1-16d.	2s. 0¾d.	2s. 0 1-16d.
June, ".....	36.50	33.70	35.95	35.50	2s. 0¾d.	2s. 0¾d.	2s. 0¾d.	2s. 0¾d.
July, ".....	37.25	36.62½	37.30	36.30	2s. 0¾d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.
August, ".....	39.80	36.87½	39.50	37.10	1s. 11 7-16d.	1s. 10 13-16d.	1s. 11 7-16d.	1s. 10 13-16d.
Sept'ber, ".....	39.40	37.25	39.15	37.00	1s. 11 15-16d.	1s. 10 9-16d.	1s. 11 15-16d.	1s. 10 9-16d.
October, ".....	39.12½	37.87½	39.50	37.10	1s. 11¾d.	1s. 11¾d.	1s. 11¾d.	1s. 11¾d.
For the 12 months.....	33.80	31.50	39.50	31.45	2s. 2½d.	1s. 10 9-16d.	2s. 2½d.	1s. 10 9-16d.

## PRODUCTION.

## BANCA TIN.

The annual production is figured in piculs reduced at the rate of 17 to the ton of 2,240 lbs.

1896-97.....	9,952 tons.	1898-90.....	5,276 tons
1894-95.....	7,623 "	1888-89.....	3,680 "
1893-94.....	7,160 "	1887-88.....	4,965 "
1892-93.....	7,161 "	1886-87.....	4,535 "
1891-92.....	5,509 "	1885-86.....	4,503 "
1890-91.....	6,305 "		

## SINGKEP TIN.

The Singkep Mining Company gives the actual production of Singkep tin as follows:

1890-91.....	26 tons.	1894-95.....	765 tons.
1891-92.....	81 "	1893-94.....	931 "
1892-93.....	161 "	1890-97.....	712 "
1893-94.....	254 "		

## BILLITON TIN.

The annual production is figured from May 1st to April 30th. Piculs reduced at the rate of 17 to the ton of 2,240 lbs.

1896-97.....	5,438 tons.	1890-91.....	5,676 tons.
1895-96.....	5,584 "	1889-90.....	5,658 "
1894-95.....	4,848 "	1888-89.....	4,658 "
1893-94.....	4,623 "	1887-88.....	4,580 "
1892-93.....	4,610 "	1886-87.....	5,247 "
1891-92.....	6,244 "		

## TIN IN BOLIVIA.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

1887.....	982	1891.....	1,559	1895.....	4,097
1888.....	1,363	1892.....	2,319	1896.....	3,800
1889.....	1,389	1893.....	2,909	1897.....	4,300
1890.....	1,664	1894.....	3,482		



## THE LEAD TRADE OF 1897.

(From the Annual Report of the New York Metal Exchange.)

### GENERAL REVIEW.

The year 1897 opened with 3.05 cents per pound for spot desilverized. The highest point reached was in September, 4.40; the lowest in January, 3, and the closing figure was 3.72½. The London market opened with £11 12s. 6d. per ton for spot soft Spanish. The highest price was reached in September, £14 5s.; the lowest in March, £11 10s., and the closing figure was £12 7s. 6d.

The above shows an extremely wide range of prices, stimulated through tariff legislation. When it became known that a higher protective duty would be passed, the market advanced quickly, and after final adoption of an increased duty of 1½ cents per pound on refined lead, the highest price was reached in September, with 4.40, representing then 14-10 cents over the parity of the highest price reached in the London market. From September 1st a gradual decline set in, and the market closed at the lowest average price for the second half of the year, 3.72½, being 11-10 cents over the parity of the London values. The decline resulted from a greatly increased production and large importations.

*Imports.*—As per table below, the importations amounted to 79,763 tons of 2,240 pounds, being about 9,000 tons larger than in 1896. Two-thirds of these increased arrivals came from British North America and one-third from Mexico.

*Exports.*—In conformity with heavier arrivals, the exports of refined in bond show a considerable increase, amounting to 52,846 tons of 2,240 pounds, or 7,592 tons above the previous year.

*Production.*—Home production will show an increase of about 8 per cent. over 1896. We estimate the same at about 180,000 tons of 2,240 pounds.

*Consumption.*—Domestic production, 180,000 tons; foreign importation, 26,842 tons; total, 206,842 tons of 2,240 pounds, which would represent the annual consumption of this country if stocks on January 1, 1898, would be the same as on January 1, 1897, but it is fair to presume that the new year was entered with a larger stock than the previous one.

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN LEAD.

#### IMPORTATIONS OF FOREIGN LEAD INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING 1897.

Month.	From				Exports in Bond.
	Europe. Lbs.	British North America. Lbs.	Mexico. Lbs.	Sundry Countries. Lbs.	
January.....	121,540	200	14,185,811	37,406	3,380
February.....	138,072	2,725,316	9,631,449	15,272	4,965
March.....	134,373	3,311,690	9,980,628	144	5,006
April.....	130,821	2,525,068	8,784,061	5,081	3,419
May.....	None.	1,889,999	15,290,018	43,798	5,374
June.....	110,740	3,061,712	13,873,187	8,767	4,435
July.....	2,224,264	4,204,252	11,000,000	None.	1,223
August.....	None.	5,341,725	10,161,242	27,692	2,596
September.....	None.	4,856,680	15,780,684	60,402	4,498
October.....	7,200	4,296,315	10,377,605	2,555	4,384
November.....	75	3,018,475	10,006,011	None.	6,431
December*.....	None.	2,500,900	9,000,000	None.	5,200
Total.....	2,868,045	37,521,435	138,070,716	210,067	52,846
Equal to tons of 2,240 lbs..	1,290	16,750	61,639	94	.....

#### MOVEMENT OF FOREIGN LEAD IN THE UNITED STATES.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

Stocks in bonded warehouses January 1, 1897.....	3,682
Importations during 1897.....	79,763
Total.....	83,445
Exportations during 1897.....	52,846
Stocks in bonded warehouses January 1, 1897.....	30,599
Withdrawn for consumption during 1897.....	3,757
	26,842

\* Estimated.

## PRICES.

	New York Prices					London Prices (Spanish)				
	Per Pound.					Per Ton.				
1897.	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closed.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
January.....	3.05	3.10	3.01	3.10	3.05	11 17 6	11 12 6	11 14 8		
February.....	3.10	3.35	3.10	3.35	3.25	11 17 6	11 11 3	11 14 5		
March.....	3.35	3.45	3.35	3.37½	3.40	11 12 6	11 10 9	11 16 4		
April.....	3.37½	3.40	3.25	3.25	3.32½	11 18 9	11 12 6	11 16 2		
May.....	3.27½	3.35	3.22½	3.25	3.27½	12 0 0	11 13 9	11 17 0		
June.....	3.22½	3.65	3.25	3.65	3.37½	12 1 3	11 16 3	11 18 5		
July.....	3.65	3.90	3.60	3.85	3.75	12 10 0	12 2 6	12 5 7		
August.....	3.85	4.17½	3.67½	4.17½	3.87½	13 2 6	12 8 9	12 13 10		
September.....	4.22½	4.40	4.22½	4.30	4.32½	14 5 0	13 2 6	13 13 7		
October.....	4.30	4.30	3.90	3.95	4.05	13 16 3	13 6 3	13 11 1		
November.....	3.95	3.97½	3.75	3.75	3.82½	13 11 3	12 15 0	13 2 11		
December.....	3.75	3.80	3.67½	3.72½	3.72½	13 1 3	12 7 6	12 12 6		
All 1897.....	3.05	4.40	3.00	3.72½	3.60	14 5 0	11 10 0	12 8 0		
All 1896.....	3.10	3.25	2.67½	3.02½	2.97½	11 16 3	10 15 0	11 3 5		

## PRICES OF ENGLISH LEAD IN THE LONDON MARKET.

(In Pounds Sterling per Ton.)

1771.....	13 7 6	1800.....	31 3 9	1857.....	23 17 6
1772.....	12 7 6	1812.....	23 2 6	1858.....	21 10 0
1773.....	12 2 6	1813.....	25 15 0	1860.....	22 5 0
1775.....	13 1 8	1814.....	26 15 0	1862.....	20 17 6
1776.....	12 17 6	1816.....	16 5 0	1863.....	20 17 6
1777.....	12 17 6	1818.....	27 8 9	1864.....	21 15 0
1778.....	12 7 6	1820.....	21 10 0	1865.....	20 2 6
1779.....	11 10 0	1821.....	22 10 0	1866.....	20 12 6
1780.....	11 2 6	1822.....	22 5 0	1871.....	18 2 6
1781.....	14 15 0	1824.....	21 0 0	1872.....	20 3 0
1782.....	16 17 6	1825.....	25 5 0	1873.....	23 2 6
1783.....	16 2 6	1826.....	19 0 0	1874.....	22 0 0
1784.....	16 2 6	1828.....	15 15 0	1875.....	22 10 0
1785.....	15 2 6	1830.....	12 2 6	1879.....	14 5 0
1788.....	21 10 0	1832.....	11 12 6	1880.....	16 6 3
1790.....	16 2 6	1835.....	17 0 0	1884.....	11 2 6
1792.....	19 8 9	1836.....	25 2 6	1885.....	11 9 11
1793.....	19 2 6	1837.....	21 15 0	1886.....	13 4 5
1794.....	14 10 0	1840.....	18 2 6	1887.....	12 17 1
1796.....	18 8 9	1841.....	20 2 6	1888.....	13 18 3
1798.....	15 10 0	1844.....	16 18 9	1889.....	13 0 11
1799.....	17 17 6	1846.....	18 18 9	1890.....	13 7 10
1801.....	21 0 0	1849.....	15 18 9	1891.....	12 8 8
1801.....	24 0 0	1850.....	17 10 0	1892.....	10 14 10
1803.....	27 15 0	1851.....	17 2 6	1893.....	9 18 6
1804.....	28 0 0	1852.....	17 17 6	1894.....	9 11 6
1805.....	17 12 6	1853.....	13 7 6	1895.....	10 17 9
1806.....	35 15 0	1854.....	23 13 9	1896.....	11 5 11
1807.....	30 2 6	1855.....	23 1 3	1897.....	12 15 0
1808.....	30 0 0	1856.....	24 0 0		

## LEAD FLUCTUATIONS DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS, BASIS SPOT DELIVERY.

	New York		London			New York		London	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Cents.	Cents.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		Cents.	Cents.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1897.....	4.40	3.00	14 5 0	11 10 0	1892.....	4.22½	3.72½	11 5 0	9 17 6
1898.....	3.25	2.67½	11 16 3	10 15 0	1891.....	4.62½	4.05	12 12 6	11 5 0
1895.....	3.55	3.02½	11 15 0	9 10 0	1890.....	6.00	3.77½	14 15 0	12 5 0
1894.....	3.65	3.02½	10 2 6	9 0 0	1889.....	4.10	3.62½	14 15 0	12 5 0
1893.....	4.15	3.22½	10 5 0	9 5 0	1888.....	5.22½	3.60	15 15 0	12 5 0

## PRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REFINED LEAD IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

1846.....	25,000	1863.....	13,000	1880.....	87,000
1847.....	25,000	1864.....	14,000	1881.....	105,000
1848.....	22,000	1865.....	13,000	1882.....	119,000
1849.....	21,000	1866.....	14,000	1883.....	129,000
1850.....	20,000	1867.....	14,000	1884.....	125,000
1851.....	16,000	1868.....	15,000	1885.....	115,000
1852.....	14,000	1869.....	16,000	1886.....	117,000
1853.....	15,000	1870.....	16,000	1887.....	130,000
1854.....	15,000	1871.....	18,000	1888.....	136,000
1855.....	14,000	1872.....	23,000	1889.....	140,000
1856.....	14,000	1873.....	38,000	1890.....	128,000
1857.....	14,000	1874.....	47,000	1891.....	159,000
1858.....	14,000	1875.....	53,000	1892.....	155,000
1859.....	15,000	1876.....	57,000	1893.....	146,000
1860.....	14,000	1877.....	75,000	1894.....	145,000
1861.....	13,000	1878.....	81,000	1895.....	146,000
1862.....	13,000	1879.....	83,000	1896.....	167,000

1897.....

180,000

## THE SPELTER TRADE OF 1897.

(From the Annual Report of the New York Metal Exchange.)

The year 1897 opened with 4.05 cents per pound for spot prime domestic; the highest price was reached in June, 4.35; the lowest in January, 3.85, and the closing figure was 3.95. The London market opened with £18 1s. 3d. per ton for spot G. M. B.; the highest price was reached in December, £18 5s.; the lowest in July, £18 17s. 6d., and the closing figure was £18 1s. 3d. Not much can be said about this article, which is more than ever traded in between producers and consumers. A further increase in the protective duty of one-half of one per cent. per pound and large exports helped to keep prices steady. Nevertheless, production had so materially increased that towards the latter part of the year the appearance of the market was dull and heavy.

*Production.*—We figure the same at 85,000 tons of 2,240 pounds, an increase of 12,000 tons compared with the previous year.

*Exports.*—Never before in the history of the spelter trade were such large exports witnessed. The same amount to 12,059 tons of spelter and 8,252 tons of ores, being a total of equal to about 16,500 tons of 2,240 pounds of spelter. This quantity represents an increase of about 6,500 tons over the previous year.

### PRICES.

	New York Prices					London G. M. B. Spelter Market				
	Per Pound.					Per Ton.				
1897.	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closed.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
January.....	4.05	4.05	3.85	3.90	3.95	18 2 6	17 12 6	17 7 5		
February.....	3.90	4.10	3.90	4.00	4.05	18 2 6	17 7 6	17 14 5		
March.....	4.05	4.20	4.00	4.10	4.12½	17 11 3	17 0 0	17 5 6		
April.....	4.10	4.20	4.10	4.12½	4.12½	17 10 6	17 2 6	17 6 3		
May.....	4.12½	4.20	4.10	4.20	4.15	17 7 6	17 0 0	17 3 6		
June.....	4.25	4.35	4.20	4.30	4.27½	17 7 6	17 2 6	17 5 5		
July.....	4.30	4.35	4.30	4.25	4.30	17 7 6	16 17 6	17 2 4		
August.....	4.30	4.35	4.20	4.25	4.30	17 5 0	16 17 6	17 2 0		
September.....	4.25	4.35	4.20	4.25	4.27½	18 0 0	17 5 0	17 10 9		
October.....	4.30	4.35	4.15	4.25	4.22½	18 0 0	17 8 9	17 15 0		
November.....	4.25	4.25	3.85	4.00	4.10	18 2 6	17 15 0	17 19 0		
December.....	4.00	4.05	3.85	3.95	3.95	18 5 0	18 1 3	18 2 6		
All 1897.....	4.05	4.35	3.85	3.95	4.15	18 5 0	16 17 6	17 9 6		
All 1896.....	3.90	4.25	3.55	4.05	3.97½	18 15 0	14 0 0	16 12 6		

### SPELTER FLUCTUATIONS DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS, BASIS SPOT CASH.

	New York		London			New York		London	
	Per Pound.		Per Ton.			Per Pound.		Per Ton.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Cents.	Cents.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		Cents.	Cents.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1897.....	4.35	3.85	18 5 0	16 17 6	1891.....	6.17½	4.75	24 0	22 5
1896.....	4.25	3.55	18 15 0	14 0 0	1890.....	6.17½	5.00	25 10	19 15
1895.....	4.27½	3.20	15 10 0	13 10 0	1889.....	5.40	4.65	24 5	16 10
1894.....	3.82½	3.25	16 15 0	14 0 0	1888.....	5.55	4.50	22 0	14 10
1893.....	4.50	3.55	18 2 6	16 15 0	1887.....	5.67½	4.37½	21 10	14 0
1892.....	5.22½	4.37½	22 15 0	17 15 0					

### PRODUCTION.

#### PRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC SPELTER IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE LAST FIFTEEN YEARS. (In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

1882.....	30,000	1897.....	45,000	1892.....	79,000
1883.....	33,000	1898.....	50,000	1893.....	70,000
1884.....	34,000	1899.....	52,000	1894.....	67,000
1885.....	36,000	1900.....	57,000	1895.....	78,000
1886.....	38,000	1901.....	72,000	1896.....	70,000

#### PRODUCTION OF SPELTER IN EUROPE DURING THE LAST FIFTEEN YEARS. (In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

1882.....	243,000	1897.....	257,000	1892.....	286,000
1883.....	248,000	1898.....	268,000	1893.....	301,000
1884.....	261,000	1899.....	277,000	1894.....	310,000
1885.....	259,000	1900.....	283,000	1895.....	331,000
1886.....	256,000	1901.....	285,000	1896.....	.....

## PETROLEUM TRADE.

## YEARLY AND MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF PETROLEUM.

(From Stowell's Petroleum Reporter.)

Monthly and yearly average price of Pipe Line certificates or crude oil at well in the following years:

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Y'ly.
1899.....	\$1.75	\$3.95	\$6.00	\$6.70	\$3.35	\$4.95	\$5.57½	\$5.57½	\$5.50	\$5.50	\$5.80	\$5.12½	\$5.63½
1870.....	4.32½	4.52½	4.45	4.22½	4.40	4.17½	3.77½	3.15	3.25	3.27½	3.22	3.40	3.84
1871.....	3.82½	4.38	4.25	4.01	4.00	3.85½	4.79	4.06	4.65	4.82½	4.25	4.00	4.24
1872.....	4.02½	3.80	3.72½	3.52½	3.80	3.85	3.80	3.58½	3.25	3.15	3.83½	3.32½	3.63
1873.....	2.60	2.20	2.12½	2.30	2.47½	2.22½	2.00	1.42½	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.00	1.87
1874.....	1.20	1.40	1.60	1.90	1.62½	1.32½	1.01½	.95	.95	.85	.55	.61½	1.15
1875.....	1.03	1.52½	1.75	1.38½	1.40	1.26½	1.09	1.13	1.33	1.32½	1.44	1.55	1.96
1876.....	1.80	2.60	2.01	2.02½	1.90½	2.01½	2.24½	2.71½	3.81	3.37½	3.11	3.73	2.56½
1877.....	3.53½	2.70	2.67½	2.58	2.24	1.94½	2.07	2.51	2.38	2.56½	1.91	1.80	3.42
1878.....	1.43	1.65½	1.50	1.37½	1.35½	1.14	.98½	1.01	.86½	.82½	.89½	1.16	1.19
1879.....	1.03	.98	.86½	.78½	.76	.68½	.60½	.67½	.69½	.89½	1.05½	1.18½	.85½
1880.....	1.10½	1.08½	.89½	.78	.80	1.00	1.06½	.91	.96	.96½	.91½	.91½	.94½
1881.....	.95½	.90	.83½	.86½	.81½	.81½	.78½	.78½	.97½	.91½	.85½	.84½	.85½
1882.....	.83½	.84½	.81½	.78½	.71½	.64½	.57½	.56½	.72½	.63½	1.14	.98	.78½
1883.....	.93½	1.01	.97½	.94½	1.00½	1.16½	1.03½	1.08	1.12½	1.11½	1.14½	1.14½	1.03½
1884.....	1.11	1.04½	.98½	.94	.85½	.88½	.63½	.81½	.75	.71½	.72½	.74½	.83½
1885.....	.70½	.72½	.80½	.78½	.79	.82	.92½	1.00½	1.05½	1.04½	1.04½	.86½	.87½
1886.....	.88½	.79½	.77½	.74½	.70	.66½	.66	.61½	.63½	.65½	.71½	.70½	.71½
1887.....	.80	.64½	.63½	.64½	.64½	.62½	.59½	.60½	.67	.70½	.73½	.80½	.66½
1888.....	.91½	.91½	.93½	.82½	.86½	.75½	.90½	.90½	.93½	.90½	.85½	.89½	.87½
1889.....	.86½	.89½	.90½	.88½	.83½	.83½	.95½	.99½	.99½	1.01½	1.08½	1.04½	.94½
1890.....	1.05½	1.05½	.90	.82½	.88½	.89½	.89½	.89½	.81½	.80½	.78½	.87½	.86½
1891.....	.74½	.78½	.74½	.71½	.69½	.68½	.66½	.64	.58½	.60½	.58½	.59½	.67
1892.....	.62½	.60½	.57½	.57½	.57½	.54½	.52½	.55	.54½	.51½	.52	.53½	.55½
1893.....	.53½	.57½	.65½	.68½	.58½	.60½	.57½	.58½	.64½	.70½	.73½	.78½	.64
1894.....	.79½	.80½	.82	.84½	.86	.89½	.83½	.81	.83	.83	.83	.91½	.83½
1895.....	.99	1.04½	1.09½	1.79	1.74½	1.53½	1.49½	2.26½	1.22½	1.24½	1.48½	1.42	1.35½
1896.....	1.42½	1.35½	1.28½	1.22½	1.15½	1.14½	1.08½	1.05	1.12	1.15	1.16	.98	1.17½
1897.....	.88	.90½	.92½	.85½	.86½	.86½	.76½	.71	.69½	.67½	.65	.65	.76½

## THE CASE TRADE.

## TOTAL EXPORT OF PETROLEUM IN CASES FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEARS NAMED.

(Reported by Babcock &amp; Cox.)

To -	1890.	1891.	1895.	1896.	1897.
West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America.....	2,493,621	3,363,543	3,835,174	4,080,836	4,293,422
Northern Europe and North Atlantic.....	298,747	233,619	349,248	335,274	468,880
Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levant, and N'rth Coast of Africa.....	1,881,933	1,838,936	1,182,408	784,305	1,066,401
West, S'th and East Coast of Africa, and Arabia and Persia.....	480,279	708,718	698,456	903,795	975,141
Bombay.....	318,682	826,932	411,557	748,604	657,259
Madras.....	112,000	86,200	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta.....	2,887,415	1,976,978	1,903,111	1,403,656	1,942,824
Other Indian ports, including Point de Galle "for orders".....	345,733	48,917	211,067	114,793	349,590
Rangoon.....	268,255	167,633	187,173	188,781	220,685
Penang and Singapore.....	421,174	.....	175,251	131,623	112,641
Bankok.....	91,222	27,103	.....	40,000	.....
Other ports in Burmah and Siam.....	248,915	153,489	195,645	203,801	284,591
Anjer "for orders".....	818,895	1,349,982	1,606,180	1,652,265	1,434,081
Other Java ports.....	1,782,500	81,140	.....	120,705	.....
Other East Indies.....	497,230	492,440	226,256	423,077	267,839
Hong Kong.....	1,253,979	1,128,064	956,100	1,448,811	1,458,654
Shanghai.....	1,743,872	2,887,968	1,162,646	8,184,606	4,699,733
Other China ports.....	159,042	224,324	174,500	105,206	246,651
Yokohama.....	1,519,647	1,632,330	813,414	2,068,519	1,597,719
Hioogo and Kobe.....	1,753,208	1,755,451	1,449,188	1,523,437	2,117,706
Nagasaki.....	195,384	413,283	445,162	593,800	658,080
Australia and South Pacific Islands.....	1,190,235	1,453,391	1,366,682	1,581,205	1,682,898
All other countries.....	1,156	.....	5	2	80
Crude petroleum, in cases, all countries.....	2,203,845	440,654	387,863	362,174	522,521

## PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF CRUDE OIL AND ITS PRODUCTS, 1875 TO 1897.

(From the Bureau of Statistics.)

Year Ending June 30.	Production*		Mineral, Refined or Manufactured—			Exports—		Residuum (Tar, Pitch, and all Other Light Bodies Have Been Distilled).		Total	
	Barrels (of Gallons).	Gallons.	Mineral, Crude (Including all Natural Oils Without Regard to Gravity).		Naphtha, Benzine, Gasoline, Etc. Gallons.	Illuminating. Gallons.	Paraffin, Etc.). Gallons.	Lubricating (Heavy Light Bodies Have Been Distilled).	Gallons.	Total	Gallons.
			Gallons.	Gallons.							
1873.....	6,293,194	254,314,148	18,430,407	83,010,060	9,743,568	\$1,457,439	\$37,105,735	\$277,966	781,074	\$78,566	187,815,187
1874.....	9,893,784	415,530,012	17,776,419	2,099,068	9,737,457	1,033,622	217,220,504	404,248	1,827,798	142,399	247,905,488
1875.....	10,829,945	458,931,690	14,718,114	1,408,018	11,759,940	1,441,440	191,551,983	313,046	2,762,848	187,108	291,965,808
1876.....	12,112,514	510,325,538	20,520,297	2,220,298	14,780,226	1,442,811	281,514,673	303,933	2,581,404	193,306	243,660,162
1877.....	9,132,660	381,572,098	26,819,262	3,756,729	15,140,188	1,816,682	292,441,944	497,540	2,198,620	317,335	309,198,914
1878.....	13,317,303	560,715,246	28,908,727	2,694,018	16,411,812	2,892,214,541	41,513,672	639,361	3,968,790	816,087	388,841,308
1879.....	15,398,968	646,698,456	25,874,488	2,180,413	15,054,361	1,268,780	381,538,448	655,468	3,807,038	310,726	378,310,010
1880.....	19,914,146	806,394,122	28,297,997	1,927,207	18,411,044	1,192,219	367,335,823	1,069,124	4,767,000	278,490	423,964,699
1881.....	28,280,123	1,104,017,166	38,964,844	3,065,464	17,236,310	1,663,975	832,283,033	1,864,064	3,247,860	184,411	397,660,263
1882.....	27,651,238	1,161,771,906	41,204,997	3,129,511	20,213,068	1,800,143	438,213,063	1,492,396	3,715,262	212,802	559,954,590
1883.....	20,510,830	1,261,454,880	52,712,306	3,914,941	17,074,537	1,392,268	419,821,081	2,329,638	6,145,266	442,646	505,931,622
1884.....	23,419,038	964,884,058	67,189,829	5,302,974	15,044,411	1,072,651	415,015,036	2,179,595	5,297,134	382,079	513,660,038
1885.....	24,218,436	1,017,174,306	81,067,982	5,903,833	15,822,853	1,272,200	458,248,192	2,632,868	6,561,060	374,114	574,668,180
1886.....	21,847,206	917,582,010	80,246,763	5,859,577	12,311,197	997,420	469,471,451	2,519,615	3,223,272	198,901	577,781,762
1887.....	28,161,841	1,178,723,822	76,062,878	4,860,382	16,735,239	1,370,657	490,945,811	3,123,300	3,248,326	166,579	592,903,297
1888.....	28,273,806	1,187,712,372	85,538,725	5,782,006	12,066,921	962,291	456,437,221	3,973,377	1,399,242	77,338	578,351,638
1889.....	27,612,025	1,159,705,050	72,967,383	5,063,122	14,100,054	1,155,708	502,257,455	4,293,020	1,863,654	96,489	616,195,459
1890.....	37,163,513	1,476,887,546	95,430,653	6,744,235	12,527,433	1,134,769	526,396,080	4,763,347	2,222,473	120,070	694,068,170
1891.....	45,822,672	1,824,552,224	91,415,005	5,876,452	12,171,147	943,056	571,119,805	4,563,008	1,596,062	77,422	709,819,439
1892.....	53,836,313	2,267,425,148	103,562,767	5,101,940	12,727,978	912,921	564,898,658	5,303,360	557,940	46,657	715,865,819
1893.....	50,739,136	2,121,893,712	111,708,508	4,567,391	17,394,005	1,074,710	649,226,816	4,785,828	541,044	41,661	804,221,220
1894.....	48,412,066	2,033,331,972	121,923,249	4,415,915	15,555,764	943,970	730,268,626	5,448,007	311,006	14,704	908,252,314
1895.....	49,244,516	2,072,460,672	111,285,264	5,161,710	14,801,284	910,988	714,850,144	5,867,477	227,508	13,063	894,592,082
1896.....	52,442,276	2,221,442,276	110,923,620	6,121,336	12,240,310	1,056,542	716,455,565	6,566,775	304,980	13,680	890,456,904
1897.....	60,990,361	2,540,335,162	131,728,243	6,171,852	14,249,028	1,123,247	771,350,626	6,919,864	6,560,152	176,058	974,065,384

\* Production is for calendar year preceding the fiscal year.

NOTE.—It is stated on good authority that the distillation of 100 gallons of crude petroleum will yield 76 gallons of illuminating oil, 11 gallons of gasoline benzine, or naphtha, 8 gallons of lubricating oil, and 10 gallons of residuum and loss.

## THE COAL TRADE IN 1897.

(From the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association.)

In January, 1897, the market had been broken by shipping in November and December of the previous year a tonnage largely in excess of the needs for consumption. There had been a steady gain in the selling price until the middle of November, but at that time the break occurred, and during the latter half of that month prices went down steadily, following the same course in December. Consequently, in January, the market was badly demoralized, although the shipments were much less than in the preceding month. The results for the previous year had been so alarming that the various interests saw that their safety lay in producing only what the market required for actual consumption. As a result, the prices in February showed a slight improvement, which continued to gain steadily until July, for during that time the output was not in excess of the demand. In estimating the requirements for the latter month, however, too optimistic a view was taken of the situation and mining began at the rate of 3,500,000 tons for the month. Though this was clearly more than was needed, it would not have brought about any lasting disarrangement had it not been exceeded, but toward the close of the month it was found that much more than this quantity would be produced, and that efforts were being made to dispose of it. Prices were affected at once, and as the tonnage for August and the succeeding months was also greatly in excess of the needs of the market, the downward step which began in July continued without abatement. In the table of average prices a steady gain is noted until October, though this was by no means the case as regards the prices received after July 20th at tidewater.

## SELLING AVERAGES AT TIDEWATER, 1896.

Month.	Broken.	Egg.	Stove.	Nut.	Pea.	Buck-wheat.	Average Chestnut and Larger.
January.....	\$3.003	\$3.078	\$3.277	\$3.065	\$2.179	\$1.818	\$3.132
February.....	2.964	3.060	3.241	3.088	2.180	1.794	3.116
March.....	3.038	3.209	3.444	3.219	2.208	1.822	3.260
April.....	3.139	3.319	3.535	3.333	2.230	1.886	3.373
May.....	3.123	3.396	3.601	3.349	2.244	1.907	3.406
June.....	3.200	3.438	3.658	3.419	2.256	1.894	3.409
July.....	3.343	3.565	3.807	3.536	2.306	1.947	3.609
August.....	3.351	3.666	3.836	3.640	2.223	1.887	3.606
September.....	3.443	3.782	3.976	3.663	2.119	1.818	3.777
October.....	3.465	3.907	4.061	3.717	2.091	1.759	3.844
November.....	3.419	3.854	4.137	3.854	2.086	1.745	3.915
December.....	3.483	3.786	3.974	3.625	2.012	1.801	3.762

## SELLING AVERAGES AT TIDEWATER, 1897.

Month.	Broken.	Egg.	Stove.	Nut.	Pea.	Buck-wheat.	Average Chestnut and Larger.
January.....	\$3.348	\$3.688	\$3.367	\$3.544	\$2.090	\$1.816	\$3.656
February.....	3.373	3.683	3.908	3.565	2.127	1.819	3.683
March.....	3.354	3.678	3.918	3.570	2.149	1.826	3.685
April.....	3.354	3.676	3.934	3.602	2.184	1.845	3.699
May.....	3.373	3.686	3.948	3.628	2.196	1.840	3.717
June.....	3.379	3.714	3.967	3.663	2.212	1.853	3.741
July.....	3.400	3.731	3.980	3.682	2.194	1.841	3.760
August.....	3.446	3.779	4.007	3.690	2.167	1.852	3.786
September.....	3.427	3.813	4.064	3.700	2.181	1.817	3.804
October.....	3.366	3.799	4.000	3.567	2.162	1.798	3.748
November.....	3.355	3.717	3.914	3.570	2.137	1.767	3.718
December.....	3.263	3.607	3.780	3.429	2.190	1.779	3.567

In comparing the average prices received in 1897 with those secured in 1896, it should be remembered that during the first six months of 1897 the output was 18,110,998 tons, as against 18,896,655 tons in 1896; and further, in considering 1897 in its entirety, it should be borne in mind that this output for the first six months, during which prices were advancing, is to be compared with a production of 25,000,000 tons marketed at a declining price, and of this some 13,000,000 tons produced in October, November, and December, have been sold below the average received in June. Taking these matters into consideration, it is doubtful whether the average price for the year will be equal to that received in 1896, when the highest prices were received in the months of the largest production.

The following shows the production of anthracite coal by regions in recent years:

Year.	Schuylkill.	Lehigh.	Wyoming.	Year.	Schuylkill.	Lehigh.	Wyoming.
1892.....	9,458,288	5,689,437	13,901,271	1890.....	10,867,821	6,309,658	18,657,694
1893.....	10,074,426	6,113,809	15,604,492	1891.....	12,741,258	6,381,838	21,324,239
1894.....	9,478,314	5,562,296	15,667,753	1892.....	12,336,784	6,481,076	22,815,480
1895.....	9,488,426	5,808,634	10,236,470	1893.....	12,367,443	6,822,362	23,839,741
1896.....	9,381,407	5,723,329	17,031,826	1894.....	12,035,005	6,705,433	22,650,761
1897.....	11,609,028	4,347,061	19,684,929	1895.....	14,321,000	7,555,000	24,669,760
1898.....	10,654,116	5,630,236	21,952,365	1896.....	12,000,000	6,500,000	23,900,000
1899.....	10,474,364	6,286,421	18,647,925	1897.....	12,181,061	6,249,540	23,207,263

The following shows the production of anthracite and bituminous coal in the census years since 1850, the record being for the entire country:

Year.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Year.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.
1850.....	2,358,909	3,814,951	1880.....	28,649,872	42,776,624
1860.....	9,308,332	5,275,077	1890.....	45,544,970	94,495,000
1870.....	15,664,275	17,904,415			

## FIRE INSURANCE.

## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN NEW YORK STATE.

The following figures are estimated from the annual statements of New York fire insurance companies to the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ending December 31, 1897:

Companies.	Total Assets Dec. 31.	Cash Capital.	Net Surplus Dec. 31.	Income.	Expenditures.	Pre-miums.	Losses In-curred.
Agricultural, Watertown.....	\$2,289,971	\$500,000	\$435,786	\$961,249	\$985,457	\$969,914	\$503,279
Albany, Albany.....	481,287	250,000	151,169	121,406	110,051	96,233	51,314
American Fire, New York.....	1,125,400	400,000	315,878	540,508	465,391	505,998	212,699
Assurance Co. of America, N.Y.	711,210	200,000	257,375	363,758	131,044	350,291	89,245
Broadway, New York.....	343,965	200,000	24,165	197,681	137,849	189,838	73,877
Buffalo Commercial, Buffalo...	315,258	200,000	49,110	105,716	78,788	93,740	48,497
Buffalo German, Buffalo.....	1,928,521	200,000	1,385,621	435,697	377,991	347,163	181,315
Citizens', New York.....	731,907	300,000	127,403	488,805	474,427	444,562	255,990
Colonial Assurance, New York.	551,787	200,000	147,945	310,213	240,008	297,867	160,591
Commerce Fire, Albany.....	410,200	200,000	104,053	144,229	129,554	124,448	63,943
Commercial Union, New York.	287,579	200,000	30,246	64,982	57,961	57,770	34,720
Commonwealth, New York.....	901,813	500,000	284,238	212,650	168,900	175,015	54,585
Continental, New York.....	8,582,207	1,000,000	3,117,956	3,964,952	3,268,023	3,648,085	1,704,864
Eagle Fire, New York.....	1,301,337	300,000	754,833	294,010	242,343	239,597	92,364
Eastern, New York.....	525,229	200,000	162,868	226,873	137,718	213,717	84,142
Empire City, New York.....	325,581	200,000	75,356	73,430	73,968	62,332	30,992
Erie Fire, Buffalo.....	702,819	200,000	349,303	223,249	96,378	192,332	40,087
Farragut, New York.....	336,504	200,000	58,857	127,376	119,295	117,192	62,187
German Alliance, New York....	446,015	200,000	130,281	183,575	75,378	175,187	31,424
Germania, New York.....	4,338,719	1,000,000	1,833,373	1,306,594	977,003	1,159,437	423,613
German-American, New York..	7,634,999	1,000,000	3,673,999	3,000,139	2,480,965	2,720,999	1,265,794
Glens Falls, Glens Falls, N. Y.	3,067,972	200,000	1,876,590	981,708	774,381	811,483	413,844
Globe, New York.....	731,285	200,000	125,186	679,088	645,643	657,277	465,911
Greenwich, New York.....	1,484,685	200,000	436,128	945,473	872,516	882,915	525,992
Hamilton Fire, New York.....	323,217	150,000	100,833	97,571	85,387	86,719	40,447
Hanover, New York.....	2,997,556	1,000,000	584,870	1,521,020	1,367,490	1,422,325	793,114
Home, New York.....	11,332,033	3,000,000	3,570,238	5,107,377	4,239,689	4,567,306	2,202,261
Ins. Co. State of New York, N.Y.	3,362,244	200,000	77,351	548,724	334,051	523,901	305,239
Kings County, New York.....	379,621	150,000	184,001	58,993	65,263	42,472	21,408
La Fayette, New York.....	291,443	150,000	59,910	333,956	69,239	126,448	33,477
Lincoln, New York.....	407,486	200,000	45,533	280,866	43,424	50,514	27,091
Liverpool & Lon. & Globe, N. Y.	257,652	200,000	57,175	9,473	2,937	1,037	10
Magdeburg Fire, New York....	250,243	200,000	49,245	.....	1,820	.....	.....
Manhattan, New York.....	785,291	250,000	177,970	542,204	702,579	466,823	389,613
Nassau, Brooklyn.....	523,789	200,000	298,820	92,696	80,227	61,609	28,336
National Standard, New York..	704,365	200,000	278,480	293,825	207,722	276,163	115,672
New York Fire, New York.....	431,220	200,000	147,206	145,314	115,739	131,430	.....
Niagara, New York.....	2,767,722	500,000	713,766	1,702,462	1,427,363	1,623,595	726,535
N. British & Mercantile, N. Y..	318,948	200,000	109,265	4,997	1,679	4,052	.....
North River, New York.....	827,464	350,000	291,024	283,506	197,648	251,435	91,599
Northern, New York.....	354,784	200,000	57,221	71,303	16,516	70,920	15,806
Norwood, New York.....	269,064	200,000	16,980	64,505	339,537	59,316	170,722
Pacific, New York.....	857,772	200,000	265,066	398,755	348,753	371,836	187,977
Peter Cooper, New York.....	300,576	150,000	121,459	41,392	36,090	31,032	2,094
Phenix, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	5,752,561	1,000,000	1,220,307	3,383,751	3,128,365	3,190,991	1,756,314
Queen, New York.....	4,553,955	500,000	2,143,311	2,049,899	1,865,171	1,911,331	1,013,917
Rochester Ger., Rochester, N.Y.	1,023,505	200,000	485,162	350,047	293,888	307,673	142,793
Rutgers, New York.....	341,822	200,000	99,946	98,323	104,532	86,298	59,799
Stuyvesant, New York.....	273,817	200,000	33,306	64,035	59,241	51,075	21,522
Union, Buffalo, N. Y.....	213,499	100,000	69,042	84,160	27,283	23,471	5,108
United States, New York.....	737,021	250,000	206,355	332,371	289,923	298,490	131,715
Victoria Fire, New York.....	298,917	200,000	30,130	85,768	44,044	73,066	43,690
Westchester, New York.....	2,531,302	300,000	999,827	1,342,217	1,132,339	1,257,407	590,504
Williamsburgh City, Brooklyn..	1,797,557	250,000	935,147	647,001	548,794	593,850	255,650

## UNITED STATES BRANCHES OF FOREIGN COMPANIES, 1897.

Companies.	Assets Dec. 31.	Income.	Expendi- tures.	Premiums.	Losses Incurred.
Atlas Assurance, London.....	\$1,023,855	\$902,570	\$509,527	\$970,802	\$305,270
Alliance Assurance, London.....	838,300	170,026	115,941	159,006	52,589
Baloise, Switzerland.....	724,797	125,877	43,810	117,997	7,249
British America, Toronto.....	1,398,315	1,075,681	940,187	1,041,070	611,739
Caledonian, Edinburgh.....	2,212,278	1,402,532	1,165,900	1,381,030	707,088
Commercial Union, London.....	3,679,436	2,400,172	1,952,359	2,336,356	1,156,127
Hamburg-Bremen, Germany.....	1,614,405	1,149,795	944,647	1,093,564	548,557
Helvetia Swiss, Switzerland.....	843,677	368,783	203,564	346,046	120,265
Imperial, London.....	1,910,186	1,178,721	1,005,420	1,127,312	611,875
Lancashire, Manchester.....	2,447,908	2,036,835	1,898,386	1,977,673	1,007,233
Law Union and Crown, London.....	683,347	180,806	65,992	173,581	25,465
Lion, London.....	826,115	614,394	528,313	586,500	305,325
Liverpool & London & Globe, Liverpool.....	9,681,864	5,487,396	4,316,869	5,194,546	.....
London and Lancashire, Liverpool.....	2,863,873	1,866,816	1,412,225	1,770,441	769,512
London Assurance, London.....	1,716,864	961,201	707,743	891,880	405,673
Manchester, Manchester.....	2,115,303	1,411,192	1,163,845	1,341,585	698,949
North British and Mercantile, London.....	4,380,505	2,642,722	2,022,441	2,477,018	1,065,989
North Assurance, London.....	2,005,965	1,084,805	917,321	1,014,681	565,183
Norwich Union, England.....	2,414,881	1,541,344	1,333,437	1,490,306	769,943
Palatine, Manchester.....	2,373,481	2,100,757	1,800,480	2,040,740	1,085,589
Phoenix, London.....	3,065,528	2,115,499	1,799,409	2,024,899	1,063,627
Royal, Liverpool.....	7,400,199	4,836,847	4,067,203	4,597,355	2,599,326
Royal Exchange, London.....	883,011	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sun Insurance Office, London.....	2,728,128	1,715,236	1,410,600	1,615,849	617,738
Scottish Union and National, Edinburgh.....	4,656,487	2,459,355	2,044,048	2,354,554	1,197,946
Svea, Gothenburg, Sweden.....	639,710	330,244	249,938	317,702	145,229
Transatlantic, Hamburg.....	811,717	497,770	477,930	466,281	253,363
Union Assurance Society London.....	1,535,755	1,167,108	813,221	1,075,340	473,424
Western, Toronto.....	1,720,432	1,770,418	1,540,320	1,725,425	996,453

## OTHER STATE COMPANIES, 1897.

Companies.	Assets.	Capital.	Net Surplus.	Income.	Expendi- tures.	Premiums.	Losses Incurred.
Ætna, Hartford, Conn.....	\$12,089,089	\$4,000,000	\$4,438,719	\$4,273,408	\$3,900,227	\$3,758,598	\$1,955,226
Allemanian Fire, Pittsburg, Pa.....	479,708	200,000	120,146	245,364	199,041	224,722	94,849
American, Boston, Mass.....	624,453	300,000	148,955	190,170	178,182	167,422	91,463
American, Newark, N. J.....	2,900,819	600,000	1,718,228	667,248	498,947	535,150	244,973
American, Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,675,520	500,000	542,301	1,412,900	1,298,875	1,281,610	694,741
American Central, St. Louis, Mo.....	1,738,261	600,000	401,578	886,951	779,786	762,789	398,278
Armenia, Pittsburg, Pa.....	419,204	250,000	14,876	210,498	187,720	191,620	113,907
Atlanta Home, Atlanta, Ga.....	759,694	500,000	150,568	163,745	163,025	123,312	72,755
Capital, Concord, N. H.....	448,397	200,000	60,533	210,108	161,267	191,574	93,432
Citizens', Pittsburg, Pa.....	812,494	500,000	118,545	254,293	227,011	215,305	118,795
Citizens', St. Louis, Mo.....	751,035	200,000	314,490	333,346	279,952	304,995	149,368
Concordia, Milwaukee, Wis.....	880,643	200,000	220,352	450,582	384,874	414,238	189,156
Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.....	3,559,337	1,000,000	984,017	1,814,791	1,510,968	1,674,232	801,094
Delaware, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,639,172	702,875	146,408	778,925	719,304	719,884	367,258
Detroit, F. and M., Michigan.....	1,318,907	500,000	626,346	286,408	236,707	218,091	110,208
Equitable, Rhode Island.....	736,884	300,000	192,350	304,995	265,647	277,847	133,577
Farmers', York, Pa.....	735,000	Mutual	335,840	403,010	301,881	373,276	228,796
Fire Association, Philadelphia.....	6,239,334	500,000	1,302,861	2,923,627	2,544,183	2,652,479	1,356,956
Fire Ins. Co. of the Co. of Phila.....	909,962	400,000	178,588	147,063	131,418	107,547	66,907
Firemen's, Boston, Mass.....	916,388	400,000	380,523	127,885	112,286	90,975	42,038
Firemen's, Baltimore, Md.....	746,417	378,000	130,040	293,447	267,202	267,311	130,707
Firemen's, Newark, N. J.....	2,291,892	600,000	1,343,514	461,390	352,672	349,070	168,500
Firemen's Fund, California.....	3,738,300	1,000,000	1,257,049	1,912,129	1,700,552	1,746,754	962,489
Franklin, Pennsylvania.....	3,125,082	400,000	1,107,735	586,670	526,557	443,137	203,376
German, Pittsburg, Pa.....	535,991	200,000	136,517	238,149	202,291	207,161	108,846
German-American, Maryland.....	368,680	200,000	141,623	73,517	59,208	55,895	26,643
Girard, Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,048,891	300,000	699,765	496,573	444,232	402,522	184,449
Grand Rapids, Michigan.....	513,680	200,000	108,095	282,079	231,324	257,671	124,849
Hartford, Connecticut.....	10,894,029	1,250,000	4,249,796	6,139,555	5,560,018	5,742,564	3,191,720
Home Mutual, California.....	324,086	300,000	851,827	418,802	363,311	337,645	169,178
Howard Fire, Maryland.....	329,326	200,000	51,710	85,033	70,654	74,272	33,432
Ins. Co. of North America, Pa.....	10,057,220	3,000,000	2,564,470	5,826,933	5,224,107	5,450,130	3,492,714
Insurance Co. State of Pa., Pa.....	754,481	200,000	137,518	291,229	266,276	258,939	142,153
Lumberman's, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,183,518	250,000	530,511	215,040	185,363	191,758	84,256
M'F's & Merch'ts', Pittsburg, Pa.....	597,040	250,000	133,625	252,228	209,293	222,888	117,781
Mechanics', Philadelphia, Pa.....	687,768	250,000	267,908	254,142	223,996	216,063	114,119
Merchants', New Jersey.....	1,640,415	400,000	383,156	1,002,063	908,211	936,715	439,197
Merchants', Rhode Island.....	607,263	200,000	196,515	244,508	251,687	260,657	124,821
Merchants & Manuf'rs', Maryland.....	380,017	200,000	67,581	138,442	12,427	121,580	53,008
Mercantile, Boston, Mass.....	639,716	400,000	75,182	195,365	180,377	171,530	57,319
Michigan F. & M., Detroit, Mich.....	805,806	400,000	180,126	282,930	284,119	240,461	120,319
Milwaukee Mechanics', Wis.....	2,572,485	200,000	1,364,834	1,106,395	902,277	998,011	416,969
National, Hartford, Conn.....	4,433,018	1,000,000	1,380,419	2,276,401	1,918,563	2,109,019	970,989
National, Maryland.....	279,960	200,000	36,804	58,558	44,010	53,514	17,833
New Hampshire, Manchester.....	2,367,319	1,000,000	840,940	1,147,300	982,775	1,026,888	413,353



Companies.	Assets.	Capital.	Net Surplus.	Income.	Expenditures.	Pre-miums.	Losses Incurred.
Newark, New Jersey.....	\$692,318	\$250,000	\$303,336	\$169,441	\$153,636	\$137,807	\$55,599
New Orleans Ins. Asso., La.....	336,923	200,000	46,207	166,349	141,074	144,277	66,059
North American, Boston, Mass.....	397,091	200,000	59,162	133,337	141,065	114,782	72,136
Northwestern National, Wis.....	2,421,293	600,000	712,109	1,126,708	807,598	1,014,154	342,078
Norwalk, Norwalk, Conn.....	515,418	200,000	188,334	174,359	108,551	157,194	57,186
Orient, Connecticut.....	2,422,781	500,000	716,718	1,349,872	1,213,538	1,257,149	694,239
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.....	5,100,286	400,000	2,197,725	1,929,405	1,622,735	1,724,126	942,268
Phoenix, Connecticut.....	5,538,379	2,000,000	1,022,915	3,111,960	2,964,171	2,911,186	1,638,373
Providence-Washington, R. I.....	1,874,397	400,000	370,148	1,501,408	1,180,120	1,445,310	776,039
Reading, Reading, Pa.....	845,965	250,000	277,864	367,496	290,076	331,912	175,134
Reliance, Philadelphia.....	1,037,206	300,000	296,567	342,256	287,955	301,678	143,550
Saginaw Valley F. & M., Mich.....	338,862	200,000	57,859	130,622	107,587	111,723	54,710
Schuylkill, Philadelphia, Pa.....	299,434	200,000	53,900	195,950	135,187	182,607	87,181
Security, New Haven, Conn.....	842,670	200,000	206,085	521,428	449,411	490,941	267,719
Southern, Louisiana.....	567,547	300,000	85,092	337,322	286,845	301,488	135,068
Springfield F. and M., Mass.....	4,507,276	1,500,000	1,350,899	1,920,332	1,629,457	1,747,024	800,787
Spring Garden, Pennsylvania.....	1,560,858	400,000	191,477	570,437	501,081	515,792	239,377
St. Paul F. and M., St. Paul, Minn.....	2,363,755	500,000	732,013	1,643,002	1,435,349	1,562,637	869,715
Sun Mutual, New Orleans, La.....	1,097,303	500,000	304,700	426,096	362,259	359,218	185,596
Teutonia, Louisiana.....	688,327	250,000	201,232	384,096	328,500	363,928	185,642
Traders', Illinois.....	1,892,976	500,000	801,329	738,642	640,968	660,424	325,638
Union, Philadelphia.....	678,864	200,000	170,393	319,606	306,014	297,712	158,123
United Firemen's, Pennsylvania..	1,513,531	300,000	247,757	322,495	290,381	254,445	122,967
Virginia F. & M., Richmond, Va.....	748,286	250,000	186,405	371,964	356,551	342,383	215,795
Western, Pennsylvania.....	548,532	300,000	78,441	207,448	194,078	184,110	118,539

## THE 1897 FIRE LOSS.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the year 1897, as compiled from our daily records, shows a total of \$110,319,650. The following comparative table shows the losses by months for the years 1895, 1896, and 1897:

	1895.	1896.	1897.		1895.	1896.	1897.
January.....	\$11,886,600	\$11,040,000	\$12,049,700	August.....	\$9,929,000	\$8,895,250	\$6,454,950
February.....	12,390,200	9,730,100	8,678,750	September....	10,706,300	8,200,650	9,362,000
March.....	14,239,300	14,839,600	10,502,950	October.....	13,411,500	8,993,000	11,387,500
April.....	11,018,150	12,010,600	10,833,000	November....	10,131,500	5,211,800	7,189,800
May.....	7,761,350	10,618,000	10,193,600	December.....	10,018,800	11,362,000	11,328,650
June.....	9,223,000	5,721,250	5,684,450				
July.....	9,085,000	9,063,250	6,626,300	Totals..	\$129,839,700	\$115,855,500	\$110,319,650

During December there were 182 fires of a destructiveness of not less than \$10,000 each. They may be classified as follows:

\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	84	100,000 to 200,000.....	15
20,000 to 30,000.....	29	200,000 to 800,000.....	6
30,000 to 50,000.....	29		
50,000 to 75,000.....	24	Total.....	192
75,000 to 100,000.....	5		

The principal fires during the month under review were these:

Philadelphia, Pa., carpet store and other.....	\$300,000	Kansas City, Mo., Auditorium Hotel.....	225,000
Grand Forks, N. D., various.....	750,000	Cleveland, Ohio, several business blocks...	675,000
St. Louis, Mo., jewelry store and other....	335,000	Chicago, Ill., Coliseum Building.....	772,000

During 1897 there were 2,098 fires where the estimate loss in each case amounted to not less than \$10,000, and the largest loss by any one fire was \$2,300,000 at Pittsburg, Pa., in May. These fires are shown in the subjoined classification:

	\$10,000 to \$20,000.	\$20,000 to \$30,000.	\$30,000 to \$50,000.	\$50,000 to \$75,000.	\$75,000 to \$100,000.	\$100,000 to \$200,000.	\$200,000 to \$300,000.	Total.		\$10,000 to \$20,000.	\$20,000 to \$30,000.	\$30,000 to \$50,000.	\$50,000 to \$75,000.	\$75,000 to \$100,000.	\$100,000 to \$200,000.	\$200,000 to \$300,000.	Total.
January.....	105	46	41	30	9	8	8	248	August..	58	32	18	16	5	8	5	142
February.....	82	35	25	25	8	10	4	180	Sept'mbr..	67	34	23	17	11	6	8	176
March.....	82	39	17	21	4	11	9	183	October...	81	33	23	15	7	13	11	184
April.....	76	50	17	19	8	6	8	184	Nov'mbr..	71	34	20	12	10	11	4	166
May.....	73	23	23	18	11	6	5	163	Decem'br	84	29	29	24	5	15	6	192
June.....	60	32	23	12	2	8	2	139									
July.....	54	37	24	9	2	12	4	132	Totals..	863	418	284	228	82	115	74	2,099

The fires in 1897 which involved a loss of over \$500,000 each were these:

Nashville, Tenn., several business blocks	\$600,000	Ellis Island, N. Y., Immigration Bureau buildings	\$650,000
Philadelphia, Pa., umbrella factory and other	750,000	Peoria, Ill., grape sugar refinery	800,000
Harrisburg, Pa., State Capitol Building	750,000	Big Horn County, S. D., forest fires	500,000
Philadelphia, Pa., electric power house	500,000	Washington, D. C., railroad power house and other	750,000
St. Louis, Mo., dry goods store	1,300,000	Detroit, Mich., opera house and other	750,000
Knoxville, Tenn., several business houses	1,000,000	Windsor, N. S., various	1,250,000
New Orleans, La., business block	500,000	Middlesborough, Ky., machinery works	800,000
Newport News, Va., railroad piers and shipping property	1,500,000	Philadelphia, Pa., carpet store and other	750,000
Pittsburg, Pa., dry goods store and several business houses	2,300,000	Grand Forks, N. D., various	675,000
Hoboken, N. J., flat houses, factory, and other	700,000	Cleveland, Ohio, several business blocks	772,000
		Chicago, Ill., Coliseum Building	

Fire underwriters fared exceedingly well in 1897, and it was, in fact, one of the best years they have ever experienced. The combination of increased rates and reduced losses made their profits very liberal, probably too much so. The gains made have rendered them somewhat quarrelsome among themselves, and veteran underwriters prophesy rate fights in various sections as a result.

### NEW YORK CITY FIRE INSURANCE PREMIUMS.

The following statement shows premium receipts in the fire patrol district of New York City during the first half of 1897 in comparison with the same period of 1896:

#### LOCAL STOCK COMPANIES.

	First Half of 1896.	First Half of 1897.
American	\$62,930	\$62,852
Assurance Co. of America		19,047
Broadway	38,702	8,841
Citizens'	34,360	37,414
Colonial		17,610
Continental	127,721	172,595
Commercial Union of N. Y.	1,408	2,336
Commonwealth	13,871	19,287
Eagle	42,919	33,818
Empire City	10,403	7,323
Eastern		25,468
Farragut	13,863	13,323
Greenwich	104,628	101,038
German-American	217,984	231,683
German-American Alliance		20,004
Germania	74,820	79,966
Globe	24,265	27,475
Home	154,565	135,205
Hamilton	20,303	16,194
Hanover	43,136	42,572
Kings County	10,653	11,203
Lafayette		13,083
New York Fire	11,894	15,462
Niagara	92,999	91,065
North River	46,609	46,420
Norwood	25,985	11,256
National Standard	25,530	23,926
Nassau	4,883	4,539
Phenix	90,622	74,403
Pacific	22,539	25,379
Peter Cooper	9,770	12,484
Queen	75,132	65,038
Rutgers	15,678	15,550
Stuyvesant	16,534	15,618
United States	21,100	21,624
Victoria		4,084
Williamsburgh City	37,648	30,079
Westchester	31,619	29,355

#### MUTUAL COMPANIES.

Associated Manufacturers	\$8,719
Mutual Fire	\$24,965
New York and Brooklyn	86

#### W. L. Perrin.

Agricultural	\$87,337	\$92,723
Erie		11,719
Schuykill	8,461	5,715

#### T. Y. Brown.

Albany	\$10,155	\$10,181
Buffalo Commercial	4,968	6,028
Buffalo German	11,215	10,557
Concordia	7,840	6,823
Glens Falls	13,063	13,205
Grand Rapids	12,264	14,967
Michigan	12,583	9,363
Milwaukee Mechanics	11,854	11,833
New Hampshire	15,404	16,771
Rochester German	17,426	16,899

#### Price & Brickelmeir.

Commerce, Albany	\$8,137	\$6,352
National of Hartford	48,244	49,485

#### Harold Herrick.

Citizens' of St. Louis	\$15,092	\$14,758
Dutchess County Mutual	12,097	9,904
Detroit Fire and Marine	11,650	9,905
Farmers' of New York	12,018	11,398
Reading	20,900	17,936
Teutonia of New Orleans	14,446	11,552

#### Scott, Alexander & Talbot.

Ætna of Hartford	\$82,149	\$85,492
Connecticut	28,115	27,805
Royal Exchange		8,146

#### Young & Hodges.

Hartford	\$30,480	\$75,341
----------	----------	----------

#### Geo. W. Jones.

N. Y. Underwriters' Agency	\$.....	\$49,859
----------------------------	---------	----------

#### W. B. Ogden.

Firemen's of Baltimore	\$27,863	\$22,324
Newark	14,267	13,503

#### Schumann & Rupkharer.

Northwestern National	\$6,856	\$5,535
-----------------------	---------	---------

#### Delesderniers & Cluff.

British America	\$65,096	\$49,570
Capital of Concord	18,388	17,522
Howard of Baltimore		15,467
Merchants' of Newark	36,583	31,062
Western of Canada	98,528	79,618

<i>W. E. Hutchins.</i>		
Allemania.....	\$3,052	\$3,402
<i>Chas. E. Shade.</i>		
American of Philadelphia.....	\$22,124	\$24,939
Firemen's of Boston.....	5,086	5,672
Western of Pittsburg.....	10,399	10,997
<i>H. B. Fuller.</i>		
Boston Marine.....	\$4,494	\$15,975
<i>W. S. Banta.</i>		
Firemen's Fund, California....	\$30,875	\$32,047
Fire Association of Phila.....	91,140	85,848
Mechanics of Philadelphia....	22,705	20,000
Pennsylvania of Philadelphia..	91,205	86,612
Providence-Washington, R. I..	27,532	30,746
Reliance of Philadelphia.....	31,166	28,055
Springfield of Massachusetts..	45,352	49,074
United Firemen's of Phila.....	23,480	24,065
Union of Philadelphia.....	23,214	23,341
<i>A. G. McIlwaine.</i>		
Norwalk.....	\$15,174	\$13,952
<i>R. C. Rathbone &amp; Son.</i>		
Southern, New Orleans.....	\$.....	\$3,548
<i>Weed &amp; Kennedy.</i>		
Ins. Co. County of Phila.....	\$14,938	\$24,114
Helvetia.....	.....	31,886
Merchants & Man'rs', Balt....	.....	5,843
<i>W. D. Sammis.</i>		
Franklin of Philadelphia.....	\$9,997	\$9,848
<i>B. Lockwood.</i>		
Ins. Co. of North America....	\$31,979	\$75,931
Ins. Co. of the State of Pa....	16,074	15,017
<i>Ackerman, Deyo &amp; Hilliard.</i>		
American Central.....	\$18,484	\$20,546
American of Newark.....	13,663	16,329
Armenia.....	11,411	7,735
Citizens of Pittsburg.....	14,842	12,624
German of Pittsburg.....	14,847	11,305
Girard.....	14,006	12,590
Lion.....	30,759	26,359
Lumberman's of Phila.....	19,709	17,751
Manufacturers & Merchants..	14,344	12,551
North American, Boston.....	13,307	10,339
Orient of Hartford.....	41,291	37,334
Scottish Union and National..	140,176	150,355
Spring Garden of Phila.....	32,175	28,908
<i>J. R. McCay.</i>		
Delaware.....	\$12,780	\$16,234
Phoenix of Hartford.....	40,402	47,010

<i>Hall &amp; Henshaw.</i>		
Atlas.....	\$17,673	\$18,311
Atlanta Home.....	8,323	8,271
American of Boston.....	8,326	8,429
Equitable, Providence.....	8,551	8,916
Mercantile of Boston.....	8,701	7,538
Manchester.....	46,518	38,008
Merchants of Providence.....	9,342	8,373
Union of London.....	66,770	52,544
Westchester.....	31,619	.....
Transatlantic.....	16,563	14,427
<i>J. M. Whiton.</i>		
Firemen's of Newark.....	\$15,916	\$15,885
Security of New Haven.....	20,342	12,001
St. Paul F. and M.....	24,048	24,908
<i>Charles Lyman Case.</i>		
Traders' of Chicago.....	\$13,536	\$12,634
ASSOCIATIONS.		
American Lloyds.....	\$ 6,090	\$13,992
Assurance Lloyds.....	35,152	16,614
Great Western Lloyds.....	8,107	7,856
Individual Underwriters.....	48,991	54,579
Isthmus Lloyds.....	8,292	6,731
Manufacturers' Lloyds.....	27,073	14,037
Merchants' Lloyds.....	9,948	5,132
Merc. and Guar. Lloyds.....	6,545	1,533
Mutual Lloyds.....	16,392	7,329
New York Fire Lloyds.....	401	3,975
New York and Boston Lloyds..	9,149	6,723
N. Y. Reciprocal Underw'rs..	3,536	4,239
North American.....	5,043	3,903
Protective Fire.....	10,274	4,212
Traders' Fire Lloyds.....	42,977	38,947
Tradesman's Fire Lloyds.....	2,317	3,403
United Cities.....	.....	.....
Washington Lloyds.....	6,170	5,361
FOREIGN COMPANIES.		
Caledonian.....	\$38,433	\$37,242
Commercial Union.....	32,965	37,990
Hamburg-Bremen.....	49,418	44,216
Imperial.....	56,732	54,637
Lancashire.....	63,307	71,246
Lion.....	30,759	26,359
Liverpool & London & Globe..	274,700	266,636
London Assurance.....	76,920	82,298
London and Lancashire.....	122,852	118,594
Manchester.....	46,518	36,008
North British and Mercantile..	80,850	106,582
Northern.....	46,780	41,774
Norwich Union.....	60,314	56,668
Phoenix.....	134,008	123,046
Palatine.....	77,716	78,069
Royal.....	214,774	21,906
Sun.....	95,338	97,937
RECAPITULATION.		
Local companies.....	\$1,905,544	\$1,827,112
Agency companies.....	1,640,548	1,663,043
Foreign companies.....	1,995,545	2,036,151
Total.....	\$5,541,937	\$5,556,306

## PRICES OF FIRE INSURANCE STOCK, 1897.

The highest and lowest quotations of New York fire insurance stocks during 1897, as compiled by Mr. E. S. Bailey, are as follows:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.
American.....	200 Sept.	104 Mch.	Hanover.....	150 Dec.	120 July		
Broadway.....	125 Feb.	80 Aug.	Home.....	200 Dec.	166 Jan.		
Citizens'.....	107 July	106 May	Kings County.....	175 Aug.	175 Aug.		
Continental.....	400 Nov.	323 Jan.	Nassau.....	No sales.	No sales.		
Commonwealth.....	110 Nov.	95½ Jan.	Niagara.....	170½ Dec.	150 Feb.		
Eagle.....	250¾ Oct.	240 May	New York.....	115 July	100 Apr.		
Empire City.....	105 Nov.	95½ Feb.	North River.....	123 Oct.	118 Jan.		
Farragut.....	93 Oct.	85 Sept.	Pacific.....	146 July	140 Apr.		
Germany.....	265 Dec.	227½ Apr.	Peter Cooper.....	127½ Nov.	122½ Oct.		
German-American.....	420 Dec.	330 Mch.	Phenix.....	175½ Oct.	147½ Jan.		
German Alliance.....	173¾ Sept.	150 Feb.	Rutgers.....	No sales.	No sales.		
Glens Falls.....	800 Feb.	800 Feb.	Stuyvesant.....	85 July	85 July		
Globe.....	80 Sept.	80 May	United States.....	123 Dec.	118 Feb.		
Greenwich.....	157½ Dec.	138 Jan.	Westchester.....	221 Dec.	200 Mch.		
Hamilton.....	110 July	110 Feb.	Williamsburgh City...	408 Oct.	340 Apr.		

## LONDON FIRE RISKS.

The table showing the assessment for fire brigade expenses in London during 1896 is predicated on the amounts insured in London in 1896. The total sum was £379,845,012, and the assessment aggregated £30,794. The following are the principal figures:

Alliance.....	£34,062,159	North America.....	£167,000
Atlas.....	18,402,407	North British and Mercantile.....	37,194,144
Caledonian.....	4,780,784	Northern.....	16,849,022
Commercial Union.....	32,975,170	Norwich Union.....	21,919,745
County.....	59,704,189	Palatine.....	10,240,015
Guardian.....	24,313,807	Phoenix.....	82,560,958
Hand-in-Hand.....	26,531,000	Pr. Methodist.....	86,470
Imperial.....	29,808,581	Royal.....	56,997,354
Lancashire.....	7,257,571	Royal Exchange.....	22,046,528
Law.....	61,073,878	Scottish Union and National.....	7,822,933
Law Union and Crown.....	17,185,024	State.....	967,109
Lion.....	2,250,942	Sun.....	88,868,301
Liverpool and London and Globe.....	41,370,000	Union.....	29,988,050
London Assurance.....	22,440,745	Westminster.....	30,862,165
London and Lancashire.....	21,827,054	Underwriters at Lloyd's.....	10,901,254
Manchester.....	14,372,000		

## THE COFFEE TRADE IN 1897.

(Compiled by R. St. G. Walker, Superintendent Coffee Exchange of New York.)

## STATISTICS FOR THE CROP YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1897.

## ARRIVALS OF COFFEE IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Months.	New York						Other Kinds.	Total.
	Rio.	Santos.	Vic- toria.	Bahia.	Ceará.	Brazil via Europe.		
July.....	99,673	98,774	12,112	1,217	NII	7,786	77,585	297,127
August.....	127,265	85,019	13,412	1,950	NII	900	53,025	291,271
September.....	133,907	143,201	9,215	1,757	NII	NII	56,527	344,507
October.....	181,341	128,534	12,286	8,312	NII	6,070	73,180	408,722
November.....	226,856	133,948	7,857	18,992	NII	5,104	87,902	480,558
December.....	204,201	94,906	24,431	32,135	NII	550	71,152	427,375
January.....	190,429	142,436	5,356	17,653	NII	2,323	78,458	376,715
February.....	157,319	108,169	19,374	12,671	NII	3,337	82,881	383,601
March.....	161,324	156,271	5,671	15,164	NII	NII	120,705	458,135
April.....	126,277	125,568	35,088	8,850	NII	250	101,462	397,495
May.....	226,429	67,105	28,981	2,766	NII	NII	102,697	437,978
June.....	113,294	169,256	17,550	14,925	NII	2,800	97,243	415,068
Total 12 months 1896-97.....	1,898,185	1,453,147	191,333	136,392	NII	28,800	1,002,667	4,710,524
Same period 1895-96.....	1,341,540	984,935	234,564	56,347	942	45,147	941,450	3,604,925
" 1894-95.....	1,480,472	1,148,128	204,139	49,377	4,176	30,099	1,018,423	3,934,814
" 1893-94.....	1,619,805	833,383	.....	.....	.....	166,123	859,149	3,478,460
" 1892-93.....	1,736,735	1,063,967	.....	.....	.....	32,782	780,697	3,644,211

Months.	Balti- more.		New Orleans		San Fran- cisco.	Other Ports.	Total in United States (Brazil).	Grand Total All Kinds in United States.	Chief Ports of Europe.
	Brazil.	Other Kinds.	Brazil.	Other Kinds.					
July.....	3,958	9,470	4,301	13,771	4,861	NII	232,970	319,717	357,584
August.....	16,946	18,489	1,539	20,028	1,926	NII	263,681	320,171	420,065
September.....	14,337	48,908	4,774	53,682	520	NII	351,225	413,046	673,186
October.....	14,267	21,461	720	22,181	288	NII	372,271	446,459	761,891
November.....	21,744	17,019	1,849	18,868	2,312	NII	431,520	523,483	751,838
December.....	23,961	37,788	3,979	41,767	1,099	NII	417,372	494,202	741,347
January.....	4,500	20,276	9,202	29,478	8,413	NII	323,053	419,106	643,000
February.....	25,131	36,695	12,710	49,405	12,333	NII	362,596	470,710	712,438
March.....	10,240	36,035	22,077	58,112	24,062	12,500	397,235	564,099	891,104
April.....	23,060	12,336	11,594	23,980	30,518	NII	331,479	475,053	680,193
May.....	8,607	11,213	1,101	12,514	7,110	NII	335,101	406,009	707,551
June.....	18,964	25,293	4,530	29,823	14,827	NII	361,932	478,562	568,334
Total 12 months 1896-97.....	185,015	295,033	78,376	373,409	108,889	12,500	4,200,405	5,390,337	7,918,554
Same period 1895-96.....	191,098	163,168	90,084	253,252	115,951	NII	3,017,741	4,165,226	6,701,216
" 1894-95.....	233,427	230,548	98,176	323,724	155,866	NII	3,380,366	4,647,831	7,211,545
" 1893-94.....	234,557	203,242	123,427	326,669	145,710	NII	3,057,110	4,185,396	5,685,219
" 1892-93.....	220,552	240,402	70,524	310,926	107,550	NII	3,327,498	4,283,239	6,987,189

## DELIVERIES OF COFFEE IN UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Months.	New York		Baltimore.	New Orleans		San Francisco.	Other Ports.
	Brazil.	Other Kinds.		Brazil.	Other Kinds.		
July.....	193,257	88,116	8,870	19,367	5,392	8,766	NII.
August.....	220,676	75,359	13,882	16,366	1,968	5,594	NII.
September.....	269,633	94,428	9,517	28,919	4,892	7,635	NII.
October.....	308,559	67,540	14,510	23,391	2,142	10,531	NII.
November.....	323,523	77,391	13,890	24,611	1,068	4,799	NII.
December.....	295,401	74,906	8,727	25,105	5,052	5,243	NII.
January.....	334,357	67,841	23,098	29,779	7,674	6,166	NII.
February.....	306,598	64,101	15,501	19,486	11,849	19,322	NII.
March.....	812,110	84,862	15,068	27,261	13,049	14,235	2,500
April.....	295,586	76,228	11,802	34,990	6,905	13,651	1,728
May.....	272,987	85,513	17,397	20,743	3,184	11,073	NII.
June.....	374,285	65,908	10,140	14,716	6,194	11,202	8,274
Total 12 mos. '96-97.....	3,533,989	922,313	157,342	285,226	68,769	118,457	12,500
Same period '95-96.....	2,729,035	963,662	218,234	194,821	98,739	114,387	NII
" '94-95.....	2,744,149	987,363	226,914	196,777	92,280	148,483	NII.
" '93-94.....	2,717,876	869,257	227,898	214,943	123,075	145,796	NII.
" '92-93.....	2,942,037	799,153	231,581	218,874	76,123	130,781	NII.

Months.	Total U. S. Brazil.	Grand Total U. S. All Kinds.	Against 1895-96.	Europe.	Against 1895-96.	U. S. and Europe.	Against 1895-96.
July.....	217,084	319,358	348,216	437,940	568,535	757,298	914,751
August.....	250,026	333,187	391,456	563,767	548,417	896,954	937,883
September.....	338,069	445,022	322,634	650,899	509,385	1,104,921	831,999
October.....	348,457	428,970	443,424	763,997	635,358	1,190,967	1,078,782
November.....	361,664	445,222	342,721	680,164	541,116	1,125,396	883,837
December.....	329,233	414,424	319,740	540,318	578,238	954,752	897,978
January.....	387,224	468,915	424,546	508,925	518,121	975,840	940,767
February.....	378,585	423,857	365,124	543,747	603,139	967,604	968,272
March.....	356,939	469,205	426,036	617,472	612,779	1,086,677	1,038,815
April.....	344,014	440,798	379,598	594,357	554,107	1,035,155	933,700
May.....	311,137	410,907	284,313	657,060	607,494	1,067,967	891,807
June.....	407,415	480,719	291,215	589,964	533,027	1,080,683	824,242
Total 12 mos. '96-97.	3,989,057	5,088,594	.....	7,155,810	.....	12,244,304	.....
Same period '95-96.	3,142,140	4,339,128	4,339,128	6,803,685	6,803,685	11,142,813	11,142,813
" '94-95.	3,167,840	4,396,946	.....	6,816,905	.....	11,212,851	.....
" '93-94.	3,160,717	4,298,845	.....	6,272,688	.....	10,571,851	.....
" '92-93.	3,392,492	4,398,549	.....	6,547,679	.....	10,946,228	.....

## RIO AND SANTOS RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, ETC.

Months.	Receipts at Rio.	Against 1895-96.	Receipts at Santos.	Against 1895-96.	Total Receipts at Rio and Santos.	Against 1895-96.	Ship- ments from Rio for U. S.
July.....	332,000	154,000	475,000	238,000	807,000	392,000	195,000
August.....	353,000	344,000	643,000	467,000	996,000	811,000	184,000
September.....	406,000	270,000	712,000	441,000	1,118,000	711,000	194,000
October.....	388,000	289,000	661,000	497,000	1,049,000	786,000	326,000
November.....	376,000	246,000	659,000	387,000	1,035,000	633,000	177,000
December.....	333,000	280,000	449,000	331,000	782,000	611,000	224,000
January.....	293,500	199,000	314,000	193,000	577,500	392,000	180,000
February.....	197,500	89,000	264,000	100,000	461,500	189,000	204,000
March.....	261,000	89,000	323,000	83,000	587,000	172,000	150,000
April.....	239,000	85,000	245,000	52,000	484,000	137,000	205,000
May.....	199,000	165,000	167,000	98,500	366,000	263,500	155,000
June.....	231,000	183,000	186,000	195,500	417,000	378,500	148,000
Total 12 mos. 1896-97....	3,579,000	.....	5,101,000	.....	8,680,000	.....	2,342,000
Same period 1895-96....	2,368,000	2,368,000	3,083,000	3,083,000	5,476,000	5,476,000	1,499,000
" 1894-95.....	2,708,000	.....	3,989,000	.....	6,695,000	.....	1,816,000
" 1893-94.....	2,587,000	.....	1,722,000	.....	4,309,000	.....	1,641,000
" 1892-93.....	2,989,000	.....	3,213,000	.....	6,202,000	.....	1,972,000

Months.	Ship- ments from Rio for Europe.	Ship- ments from Rio for other Countries.	Total Ship- ments from Rio.	Ship- ments from Santos for U. S.	Ship- ments from Santos for Europe, etc.	Total Ship- ments from Santos.	Ship- ments from Victoria for U. S.	Ship- ments from Bahia for U. S.
July.....	48,000	21,000	264,000	101,000	193,000	294,000	6,000	.....
August.....	86,000	19,000	289,000	131,000	329,000	460,000	8,000	.....
September.....	101,000	28,000	323,000	126,000	452,000	578,000	20,000	.....
October.....	97,000	24,000	447,000	191,000	618,000	806,000	8,000	.....
November.....	108,000	13,000	298,000	92,000	332,000	424,000	11,000	.....
December.....	81,000	22,000	327,000	163,000	368,000	531,000	8,000	35,000
January.....	80,000	9,000	269,000	114,000	234,000	348,000	12,000	14,000
February.....	63,000	13,000	280,000	186,000	240,000	426,000	13,000	7,000
March.....	38,000	16,000	204,000	108,000	145,000	253,000	35,000	14,000
April.....	58,000	5,000	268,000	94,000	227,000	321,000	19,000	5,000
May.....	60,000	12,000	227,000	173,000	149,000	322,000	28,000	10,000
June.....	65,000	17,000	230,000	86,000	-82,000	168,000	10,000	11,000
Total 12 mos. 1896-97.	885,000	199,000	3,421,000	1,565,000	3,399,000	4,984,000	178,000	96,000
Same period 1895-96.	664,000	235,000	2,396,000	1,050,000	2,067,000	3,117,000	247,000	.....
" 1894-95.	687,000	.....	2,503,000	1,347,000	2,551,000	3,998,000	.....	.....
" 1893-94.	606,000	.....	2,247,000	797,000	972,000	1,769,000	.....	.....
" 1892-93.	953,000	.....	2,925,000	1,162,000	2,298,000	3,370,000	.....	.....

## VISIBLE SUPPLY OF THE WORLD ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

	July, 1897.	June, 1897.	May, 1897.	April, 1897.	March, 1897.	Feb., 1897.
Stock in Europe.....	2,332,024	2,371,920	2,301,378	2,204,863	1,981,248	1,768,045
" United States.....	676,956	689,023	633,921	599,668	504,802	458,189
" Rio.....	225,000	229,000	241,000	279,000	243,000	305,000
" Santos.....	218,000	245,000	402,000	475,000	398,000	555,000
" Bahia.....	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,479,980	3,534,943	3,578,299	3,558,529	3,077,050	3,086,234
Afloat for U. S. from Brazil.....	225,000	343,000	306,500	314,000	401,000	349,000
" Europe.....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
" Java & East.....	27,000	24,000	39,000	27,000	28,000	25,000
" Europe from Java & East.....	58,000	27,000	25,000	25,000	26,000	51,000
" Brazil.....	172,000	232,000	360,000	218,000	368,000	358,000
" U. S.....	13,000	13,000	40,000	39,000	35,000	13,000
Total.....	3,975,880	4,173,943	4,348,799	4,181,529	3,923,050	3,882,234
Same time 1895-96.....	2,568,193	2,444,949	2,520,080	2,634,670	3,011,555	3,237,999
" 1894-95.....	3,115,680.	3,086,491	3,115,990	2,754,094	2,678,335	2,722,487
" 1893-94.....	2,148,423	2,189,988	2,206,280	2,305,660	2,297,861	2,373,289
" 1892-93.....	3,100,618	3,309,033	3,486,600	3,320,515	3,013,085	3,058,560
" 1891-92.....	2,955,023	3,086,444	3,110,384	2,956,228	2,796,031	2,699,072
Stock in Europe.....	Jan., 1897.	Dec., 1896.	Nov., 1896.	Oct., 1896.	Sept., 1896.	Aug., 1896.
" United States.....	1,630,970	1,425,957	1,367,558	1,358,836	1,346,668	1,490,620
" Rio.....	507,998	428,230	349,989	330,480	362,456	375,472
" Santos.....	330,000	378,000	296,000	337,000	271,000	199,000
" Bahia.....	599,000	680,800	444,000	592,000	462,000	298,000
Total.....	3,067,968	2,912,187	2,447,527	2,618,316	2,442,124	2,351,092
Afloat for U. S. from Brazil.....	353,000	366,000	439,000	271,000	287,000	220,000
" Europe.....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
" Java & East.....	26,000	24,000	36,000	53,000	22,000	21,000
" Europe from Java & East.....	61,000	67,000	78,000	138,080	124,000	74,000
" Brazil.....	508,000	547,000	839,000	637,000	453,000	257,000
" U. S.....	11,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	11,000
Total.....	4,024,968	3,912,187	3,844,527	3,722,316	3,333,124	2,934,092
Same time 1895-96.....	3,552,792	3,392,364	3,358,698	3,346,404	3,162,962	2,916,581
" 1894-95.....	2,678,207	2,790,391	3,011,715	2,927,544	2,648,272	2,259,690
" 1893-94.....	2,433,248	2,510,437	2,443,395	2,811,168	3,216,318	3,096,450
" 1892-93.....	3,106,271	2,810,254	2,816,853	2,641,313	2,754,331	2,794,108
" 1891-92.....	2,701,610	2,435,339	2,615,617	2,576,456	2,223,948	2,085,308

## TABLE EMBRACING STATISTICS OF THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS.

	Rio and Santos Cross Corre- sponding Years.	United States.	Europe.	Total.	World's Visible Supply on 1st of July and January.
1882.....					July, 4,752,692
1883.....	6,723,000	2,413,177	7,042,080	9,458,257	January, 5,234,420
1884.....					July, 5,300,715
1885.....	5,047,000	2,635,567	6,773,650	9,403,217	January, 5,398,287
1886.....					July, 5,279,475
1887.....	6,236,500	3,168,911	7,383,330	10,557,241	January, 5,051,780
1888.....					July, 5,121,527
1889.....	5,563,000	2,937,964	7,198,280	10,196,264	January, 4,985,639
1890.....					July, 4,823,332
1891.....	6,078,000	2,671,585	7,368,010	10,084,595	January, 4,133,854
1892.....					July, 3,268,222
1893.....	3,033,000	2,163,820	5,888,400	8,052,220	January, 2,329,611
1894.....					July, 2,868,714
1895.....	6,827,000	2,058,838	6,589,100	9,247,968	January, 3,579,175
1896.....					July, 2,764,590
1897.....	4,300,000	2,703,830	6,716,400	9,420,260	January, 2,384,563
1898.....					July, 2,368,337
1899.....	5,358,000	2,672,976	6,745,685	8,718,661	* January, 1,906,120
1900.....					July, 2,701,610
1901.....	7,397,000	4,411,332	6,392,719	10,804,551	January, 2,965,023
1902.....					July, 3,106,271
1903.....	6,202,000	4,338,549	6,547,679	10,946,228	January, 3,100,618
1904.....					July, 2,433,248
1905.....	4,309,000	4,298,845	6,272,688	10,571,533	January, 2,148,423
1906.....					July, 2,678,207
1907.....	6,695,000	4,395,946	6,816,905	11,213,851	January, 3,115,680
1908.....					July, 3,552,792
1909.....	5,476,000	4,339,128	6,803,685	11,142,813	January, 2,598,198
1910.....					July, 3,067,968
1911.....	8,680,000	5,033,534	7,155,610	12,244,204	January, 3,975,880

\* Up to January, 1901, only Rio and Santos coffee was included in the United States visible supply.

TABLE EMBRACING STATISTICS OF THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS.—Continued.

Highest and Lowest Price at which Future Contracts Sold During Corresponding Years.	Quotations of Rio No. 7, Spot Coffee in New York, on 1st of July and January, together with Highest and Lowest Prices During Each Crop Year.	
February sold at 5.25 during December, 1882. January sold at 9.30 during April, 1883.	July 1st, 1882.....	79½
	Lowest, December, 1882.....	59½
	January 1st, 1883.....	69½
	Highest, April, 1883.....	89½
August sold at 6.95 during July, 1883. December sold at 11.65 during January, 1884.	July 1st, 1883.....	8
	Lowest, July, 1883.....	74½
	January 1st, 1884.....	109½
	Highest, February, 1884.....	119½
May sold at 6.25 during May, 1885. June sold at 9.15 during November, 1884.	July 1st, 1884.....	84½
	Highest, September, 1884.....	94½
	January 1st, 1885.....	84½
	Lowest, May, 1885.....	67½
January sold at 6.35 during January, 1886. March sold at 8.10 during June, 1886.	July 1st, 1885.....	79½
	Lowest, December, 1885.....	69½
	January 1st, 1886.....	69½
	Highest, June, 1886.....	84½
	July 1st, 1886.....	84½
	Lowest, August, 1886.....	89½
August sold at 7.55 during July, 1886. December sold at 22.25 during June, 1887.	January 1st, 1887.....	139½
	Highest, June, 1887.....	219½
	July 1st, 1887.....	169½
	Highest, July, 1887.....	189½
December sold at 9.00 during March, 1888. December sold at 19.60 during July, 1887.	January 1st, 1888.....	17
	Lowest, March, 1888.....	104½
	July 1st, 1888.....	139½
	Lowest, July, 1888.....	12
	January 1st, 1889.....	159½
	Highest, March, 1889.....	179½
August sold at 13.00 during July, 1889. March sold at 13.30 during March, 1890.	July 1st, 1889.....	149½
	Lowest, July, 1889.....	149½
	January 1st, 1890.....	17
	Highest, March, 1890.....	19
	July 1st, 1890.....	174½
	Highest, August, 1890.....	194½
December sold at 13.10 during January, 1891. September sold at 13.50 during September, 1890.	January 1st, 1891.....	179½
	Lowest, June, 1891.....	17
	July 1st, 1891.....	174½
	Highest, July, 1891.....	179½
January sold at 10.35 during October, 1891. July sold at 17.25 during July, 1891.	January 1st, 1892.....	139½
	Lowest, May, 1892.....	124½
	July 1st, 1892.....	129½
	Lowest, July, 1892.....	129½
October sold at 11.75 during July, 1892. March sold at 17.70 during February, 1893.	January 1st, 1893.....	17
	Highest, February, 1893.....	184½
	July 1st, 1893.....	169½
	Lowest, August, 1893.....	159½
December sold at 12.80 during June, 1894. October sold at 17.75 during October, 1893.	January 1st, 1894.....	139½
	Highest, January, 1894.....	189½
	July 1st, 1894.....	164½
	Lowest, October, 1894.....	15
May sold at 10.45 during October, 1894. July sold at 15.75 during July, 1894.	January 1st, 1895.....	154½
	Highest, March, 1895.....	169½
	July 1st, 1895.....	159½
	Highest, August, 1895.....	164½
May sold at 9.65 during June, 1896. September sold at 15.60 during August, 1895.	January 1st, 1896.....	144½
	Lowest, February, 1896.....	13
	July 1st, 1896.....	13
	Highest, July, 1896.....	13
July sold at 6.65 during June, 1897. July sold at 11.85 during July, 1896.	January 1st, 1897.....	104½
	Lowest, April, 1897.....	74½



## THE TEA TRADE OF 1897.

### IMPORTS.

#### IMPORTS OF TEA INTO THE UNITED STATES BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Year Ending June 30.	1897. Pounds.	1896. Pounds.	1895. Pounds.	1894. Pounds.	1893. Pounds.	1892. Pounds.	1891. Pounds.
China.....	56,524,546	50,916,111	54,700,383	50,405,188	45,653,172	46,718,019	40,430,769
Japan.....	45,465,161	38,552,487	36,941,394	37,980,937	39,002,519	38,622,956	39,102,960
United Kingdom...	6,217,736	2,665,481	3,622,984	3,744,360	2,547,361	3,305,284	3,071,894
Canada.....	2,406,344	293,422	1,061,972	628,572	785,839	839,062	310,355
East Indies.....	2,123,152	1,246,130	562,208	460,407	171,552	345,721	310,640
Hong Kong.....	408,617	315,788	304,820	282,404	281,451	233,836	193,844

#### IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.

Ending June 30—		Ending June 30—		Ending June 30—	
1884.....	\$13,504,798.56	1889.....	\$12,643,987.91	1894.....	\$14,139,914.78
1885.....	13,725,380.75	1890.....	12,313,287.57	1895.....	13,162,950.46
1886.....	15,770,827.02	1891.....	13,835,192.53	1896.....	12,686,739.61
1887.....	16,373,422.66	1892.....	14,373,994.55	1897.....	14,863,950.96
1888.....	13,473,919.38	1893.....	13,871,097.21		

### STATISTICAL POSITION OF TEA FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

ON JANUARY 1, 1898.

Total afloat to Jan. 1, 1898.....	2,909,783	221,120	275,000	588,798	3,995,301
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1898.....	9,148,846	38,847,311	11,014,439	2,667	3,054,707
				8,235,633	71,303,003
Total shipment advised by mail.....	12,058,629	40,068,431	11,014,439	2,667	3,330,307
Leaving to be shipped.....	941,371	2,431,569	6,485,561	197,333	699,093
Estimated supply, seasons 1897 and 1898	13,000,000	42,500,000	17,500,000	200,000	4,000,000
Supply, seasons 1896 and 1897.....	16,216,906	42,676,418	18,994,324	1,152,846	3,430,327
Afloat Jan. 1, 1897.....	2,913,982	2,471,508	2,557,785	1,308,957	859,410
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1897.....	8,911,706	36,267,553	12,971,551	5,588	1,757,158
Total shipments advised by mail to Jan. 1, 1897.....	11,825,688	38,739,061	15,529,336	5,588	3,066,115
Indirect receipts not included.				8,278,733	77,444,521

(By Jas. & Jno. R. Montgomery & Co.)

### INDIA AND CEYLON TEA.

The tea produced in India is exported, mainly to the United Kingdom, to the extent of about 96 per cent. The subjoined figures give approximately the movement of tea in India, figures representing the average for the last five years:

		Pounds.
Indian tea.....	{ Produced.....	187,677,744
	{ Exported.....	182,431,125
	{ Left in India.....	5,246,619
Foreign tea....	{ Imported.....	7,842,608
	{ Re-exported.....	4,639,784
	{ Left in India.....	3,202,824

The following figures show the quantities of tea exported by countries in the last two years, in pounds

By sea—	1895-96.	1896-97.
To United Kingdom.....	123,947,369	135,456,884
" Persia.....	3,186,069	1,960,823
" Russia.....	486,255	457,634
" United States and Canada.....	989,065	1,607,731
" Australia.....	6,774,652	6,155,885
Trans-frontier.....	1,201,312	1,512,672

## MERCANTILE FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following statement of mercantile failures in 1907 is from "Bradstreet's" annual report. It is proper to explain that only those business embarrassments are included as failures in which total liabilities are in excess of actual assets, except in the case of banks, the suspension of payment by which during business hours is regarded as a failure.

The following is a statement of the number of failures, with percentages of increase or decrease, from year to year, and totals of assets and liabilities for seventeen years:

	No. Failures.	Per Cent. Inc. or Dec.	Actual Assets.	Total. Liabilities.	P. C. Assets to Liabls.
1907.....	13,069	13.3 Dec.	\$85,681,000	\$150,166,000	54.4
1906.....	15,112	16.1 Inc.	148,200,000	247,000,000	59.9
1905.....	13,013	2.2 Inc.	88,100,000	158,800,500	55.4
1904.....	12,721	18.3 Dec.	79,700,000	149,500,000	53.0
1903.....	15,560	51.5 Inc.	262,400,000	402,400,000	65.0
1902.....	10,270	17.1 Dec.	54,700,000	108,500,000	50.0
1901.....	12,394	16.2 Inc.	102,800,000	183,100,000	56.0
1900.....	10,673	9.0 Dec.	92,700,000	175,000,000	53.0
1899.....	11,719	10.7 Inc.	70,500,000	140,700,000	50.0
1898.....	10,587	9.7 Inc.	61,900,000	120,200,000	52.0
1897.....	9,740	7.6 Dec.	64,800,000	130,600,000	50.0
1896.....	10,568	4.9 Dec.	55,800,000	113,600,000	49.0
1895.....	11,116	4% Dec.	55,200,000	119,100,000	46.0
1894.....	11,620	13.0 Inc.	134,600,000	248,700,000	54.0
1893.....	10,299	34.0 Inc.	90,800,000	175,900,000	52.0
1892.....	7,635	28.0 Inc.	47,400,000	93,200,000	51.0
1891.....	5,929	.....	35,900,000	76,000,000	47.0

## NUMBER OF BUSINESS EMBARRASMENTS IN EACH STATE, AND IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR TWO YEARS, WITH ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

	(No. Failures)		Assets		Liabilities	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
<b>Eastern States—</b>						
Maine.....	254	252	\$753,857	\$1,056,810	\$1,971,673	\$2,334,788
New Hampshire.....	118	123	1,700,130	1,556,950	2,801,014	3,006,050
Vermont.....	86	67	193,220	182,450	552,602	454,810
Massachusetts.....	1,301	1,032	9,835,632	6,650,616	21,155,184	15,365,350
Rhode Island.....	93	83	972,154	523,350	1,620,718	1,503,990
Connecticut.....	330	280	1,040,217	906,550	2,491,600	2,189,450
Totals.....	2,082	1,837	\$14,525,210	\$10,874,826	\$30,582,691	\$24,855,138
<b>Middle States—</b>						
New York.....	1,664	2,091	\$13,664,146	\$25,601,249	\$29,053,742	\$49,360,808
New Jersey.....	160	207	1,033,401	1,250,576	2,094,916	2,376,996
Pennsylvania.....	1,182	1,464	8,761,378	10,974,890	15,558,731	22,266,914
Delaware.....	28	32	43,625	127,631	101,079	331,000
Totals.....	3,034	3,794	\$23,502,550	\$37,954,346	\$46,808,468	\$74,335,718
<b>Western States—</b>						
Ohio.....	706	861	\$4,318,412	\$10,192,092	\$6,967,347	\$13,716,766
Indiana.....	184	282	2,257,028	2,732,545	3,553,913	3,674,024
Illinois.....	623	820	6,077,248	24,239,791	9,562,759	31,158,736
Missouri.....	344	661	3,188,065	5,759,513	5,001,087	8,772,429
Michigan.....	825	410	1,978,027	5,099,461	3,429,100	8,729,557
Kansas.....	584	653	1,061,075	1,518,900	1,571,257	2,556,589
Kentucky.....	227	275	1,541,671	1,614,565	2,952,194	3,142,572
Colorado.....	40	53	326,700	1,947,625	561,700	2,855,200
Totals.....	3,398	4,016	\$20,748,226	\$53,004,492	\$33,499,357	\$74,602,873
<b>Northwestern States—</b>						
Wisconsin.....	317	389	\$2,824,085	\$2,052,975	\$5,232,772	\$4,280,800
Minnesota.....	251	363	1,690,248	4,580,229	3,287,974	7,731,496
Iowa.....	308	391	1,774,588	4,470,547	2,688,441	5,362,576
Nebraska.....	73	182	1,377,130	2,145,707	1,771,100	2,788,500
South Dakota.....	42	45	148,700	615,172	268,000	652,656
North Dakota.....	7	9	156,200	706,520	190,100	863,969
Montana.....	49	69	2,432,739	3,275,500	2,163,893	4,208,282
Wyoming.....	8	10	26,703	6,800	38,500	13,950
Totals.....	1,055	1,458	\$10,420,343	\$17,853,450	\$15,661,669	\$25,931,329
<b>Southern States—</b>						
Maryland.....	121	161	\$753,296	\$1,335,100	\$1,252,592	\$2,063,000
Virginia.....	258	259	1,381,650	1,711,670	2,429,114	2,373,231
West Virginia.....	57	63	329,750	477,120	627,100	654,427
North Carolina.....	102	45	1,120,200	261,000	1,490,775	400,400
South Carolina.....	56	43	314,900	475,445	541,548	725,373
Georgia.....	182	191	760,725	2,380,163	1,415,914	3,101,072
Florida.....	30	46	160,852	245,356	380,145	437,550
Alabama.....	116	92	892,016	294,550	1,664,102	647,289
Mississippi.....	117	139	398,376	819,646	671,210	1,275,115
Louisiana.....	151	198	804,234	3,535,098	1,124,900	6,152,131
Texas.....	509	819	3,492,117	8,290,502	6,293,538	13,679,040
Tennessee.....	179	175	746,409	1,106,831	1,316,613	1,766,067
Arkansas.....	96	176	367,100	897,179	617,170	2,337,672
District of Columbia.....	35	49	105,509	507,900	149,572	679,200
Totals.....	2,009	2,456	\$11,595,136	\$22,347,500	\$19,976,293	\$36,312,587

	No. Failures		Assets		Liabilities	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
<b>Pacific States—</b>						
California.....	963	911	\$2,638,863	\$1,795,534	\$6,306,620	\$4,755,068
Oregon.....	120	176	568,116	1,243,358	773,112	1,578,614
Nevada.....	1	3	15,808	25,550	22,892	51,000
Washington.....	124	175	836,638	1,667,015	1,093,306	2,103,875
Idaho.....	43	33	232,810	182,975	390,550	226,076
Totals.....	1,251	1,298	\$4,292,231	\$4,864,432	\$8,586,482	\$9,709,632
<b>Territories—</b>						
Arizona.....	12	17	\$48,950	\$116,650	\$37,390	\$158,844
Indian Territory.....	29	57	83,150	203,300	141,400	369,100
New Mexico.....	21	36	49,980	199,830	78,400	423,173
Utah*.....	89	81	247,870	642,520	482,937	1,100,599
Alaska.....	1	4	2,500	13,400	4,000	33,000
Oklahoma.....	123	58	164,850	132,450	247,295	215,350
Totals.....	275	253	\$597,250	\$1,308,150	\$1,041,422	\$2,305,066

## SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING.

<b>United States—</b>						
East-rn.....	2,082	1,837	\$14,525,210	\$10,874,826	\$30,592,691	\$24,855,138
Middle.....	3,084	3,794	23,502,550	37,954,346	46,808,468	74,385,718
Western.....	3,393	4,016	20,748,226	58,094,492	33,499,357	74,602,873
Northwestern.....	1,035	1,458	10,420,343	17,853,450	15,661,690	25,981,329
Southern.....	2,009	2,456	11,595,138	22,347,560	19,976,298	36,312,532
Pacific.....	1,251	1,298	4,292,231	4,864,432	8,586,482	8,709,632
Territories.....	275	253	597,250	1,308,150	1,041,422	2,305,066
Totals United States...	13,099	15,112	\$35,680,946	\$48,297,256	\$156,193,373	\$247,062,343
New York City.....	649	888	7,420,961	13,950,680	13,776,136	30,126,087

## DOMINION OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Ontario.....	966	980	\$2,177,989	\$2,402,923	\$5,201,169	\$5,024,476
Quebec.....	969	870	1,851,898	2,808,495	5,599,743	8,158,426
New Brunswick.....	62	81	190,365	377,800	390,667	597,311
Nova Scotia.....	181	155	493,772	375,267	976,729	782,520
Prince Edward Island.....	10	23	36,350	58,528	84,292	125,737
Manitoba.....	43	29	232,057	190,430	470,367	323,599
Northwest Territory.....	10	19	39,400	40,487	78,342	104,085
British Columbia.....	66	72	197,818	605,605	356,600	1,902,306
Totals Canada.....	1,907	2,179	\$5,191,647	\$6,724,535	\$13,147,929	\$16,208,460
Newfoundland.....	20	24	33,250	23,722	71,450	66,161

## MERCANTILE FAILURES IN EACH GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND IN CANADA, FOR SEVEN YEARS.

	Number of Failures						
	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
Eastern States.....	2,082	1,837	1,686	1,784	2,139	1,659	1,789
Middle States.....	3,084	3,794	3,062	3,018	3,415	2,515	3,002
Southern States.....	3,393	2,456	2,185	2,202	2,419	1,915	2,412
Western States.....	1,035	4,016	3,218	2,885	4,371	2,035	2,602
Northwestern States.....	2,009	1,458	1,324	1,247	1,680	963	1,264
Pacific States.....	1,251	1,298	1,180	1,182	1,202	991	1,182
Territories.....	275	253	398	406	384	172	143
Totals United States.....	13,099	15,112	13,013	12,721	15,560	10,270	12,394
New York City.....	649	888	577	642	815	778	663
Canada and Newfoundland.....	1,927	2,205	1,923	1,873	1,781	1,632	1,846

	Actual Assets						
	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
Eastern States.....	\$14,525,210	\$10,874,826	\$9,020,244	\$7,826,381	\$23,867,874	\$6,057,759	\$16,359,000
Middle States.....	23,502,550	37,954,346	25,752,819	26,421,055	74,119,915	12,710,210	26,607,000
Southern States.....	20,748,226	22,347,560	14,181,409	11,623,102	24,780,822	10,929,161	21,884,000
Western States.....	10,420,343	53,094,492	20,246,957	18,132,474	81,003,224	14,994,987	24,175,600
Northwestern States.....	11,595,138	17,853,450	11,795,778	8,824,874	42,628,251	5,605,899	7,890,000
Pacific States.....	4,292,231	4,864,432	6,158,540	5,719,936	13,505,493	3,603,425	5,355,000
Territories.....	597,250	1,308,150	959,683	1,207,245	2,511,953	982,665	633,000
Totals United States.....	\$35,680,946	\$48,297,256	\$38,115,530	\$79,755,067	\$262,417,532	\$54,774,106	\$102,893,000
New York City.....	7,420,961	13,950,680	7,339,725	9,719,620	35,439,412	3,580,550	6,624,000
Canada and Newfoundland.....	5,224,897	6,793,257	6,239,177	11,947,253	7,388,692	4,848,065	6,014,000

	General Liabilities						
	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
Eastern States.....	\$30,592,691	\$24,855,138	\$19,914,153	\$18,790,018	\$45,465,110	\$16,278,733	\$33,356,000
Middle States.....	46,808,468	74,335,718	51,239,432	51,493,787	124,381,173	29,836,707	58,945,000
Southern States.....	33,499,357	36,312,587	24,811,939	21,285,698	38,478,231	18,167,705	35,578,000
Western States.....	15,661,690	74,602,873	32,727,634	30,138,654	109,485,547	26,048,200	42,576,000
Northwestern States.....	19,976,298	25,981,329	19,216,225	15,201,215	62,375,448	10,013,973	12,712,000
Pacific States.....	8,586,482	8,709,632	9,211,208	10,608,257	18,268,459	6,868,457	8,973,000
Territories.....	1,041,422	2,305,066	1,721,854	2,077,806	3,973,850	1,391,393	1,097,000
Totals United States.....	\$156,193,373	\$247,032,343	\$158,842,445	\$149,595,434	\$402,427,818	\$108,585,248	\$199,177,000
New York City.....	13,776,136	30,126,087	18,100,379	20,368,813	58,599,328	10,583,254	21,894,000
Canada & Newfoundland.....	13,219,576	16,389,576	15,793,539	23,985,283	15,690,404	11,608,210	14,884,000

\* Became a State on January 4, 1896.

To Dunn's Agency we are indebted for the valuable classification of failures among manufacturers and traders in detail:

FAILURES BY BRANCHES OF BUSINESS—FOUR YEARS.

	Number.				Liabilities.				Average.			
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1904.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1904.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1904.
<b>Manufacturers.</b>												
Iron, foundries, and mills.....	1807	1804	2029	2116	\$5,945,584	\$5,071,160	\$4,114,284	\$5,890,338	\$5,054	\$4,453	\$4,085	\$27,270
Machinery and tools.....	180	114	209	216	2,714,217	2,753,385	2,290,225	2,865,109	23,635	21,380	40,514	21,801
Woolens, carpets, and knit goods.....	177	139	83	109	1,491,800	8,394,198	2,290,225	2,662,109	39,253	68,542	88,894	42,701
Cottons, lace, and hosiery.....	30	30	38	60	9,340,716	2,649,289	1,315,275	3,523,975	166,114	38,542	27,401	67,305
Lumber, carpenters, and coopers.....	388	468	298	48	7,404,090	16,814,532	6,084,275	6,097,555	19,229	13,082	20,417	19,100
Clothing and millinery.....	290	354	205	310	2,492,446	4,548,218	4,743,098	3,361,082	9,229	12,489	13,515	23,294
Hats, gloves, and furs.....	69	55	69	59	1,091,664	1,091,664	1,903,053	1,272,391	11,892	18,817	16,405	22,294
Chemicals, drugs, and paints.....	78	102	108	124	820,077	2,653,116	1,707,023	2,538,349	19,010	17,690	15,445	15,445
Printing and engraving.....	182	214	113	146	3,215,889	3,635,442	1,707,023	1,573,529	17,690	10,529	10,776	10,776
Leather, shoes, and harness.....	130	185	188	103	2,989,476	4,021,015	1,896,885	1,081,108	19,465	27,355	13,725	10,465
Milling and bakers.....	179	180	145	167	4,328,440	4,527,755	1,702,486	8,746,435	30,043	25,154	52,445	22,445
Liquors and tobacco.....	151	158	141	171	4,558,440	8,296,389	1,091,841	3,181,006	27,040	27,040	50,246	18,002
Glasses, earthenware, and bricks.....	71	80	66	113	1,985,217	2,055,555	1,572,272	2,785,884	21,180	21,180	24,775	24,775
All other.....	896	1,192	678	892	18,972,192	29,542,136	24,382,074	27,532,586	21,180	21,180	24,775	24,775
<b>Total manufacturing.....</b>	<b>2,776</b>	<b>3,418</b>	<b>2,635</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>\$97,865,098</b>	<b>\$68,463,851</b>	<b>\$73,920,073</b>	<b>\$97,398,775</b>	<b>\$24,447</b>	<b>\$28,808</b>	<b>\$28,053</b>	<b>\$23,796</b>
<b>Traders.</b>												
General stores.....	1,530	1,710	1,699	1,804	\$9,220,723	\$12,401,836	\$13,247,339	\$13,078,256	\$5,935	\$7,232	\$7,937	\$7,249
Groceries, meats, and fish.....	2,256	2,365	2,188	1,955	7,731,450	10,810,193	8,144,409	8,321,906	3,427	4,513	3,722	4,256
Hotels and restaurants.....	428	387	349	433	2,818,785	3,190,199	3,532,782	3,015,497	6,566	8,243	10,122	6,984
Liquors and tobacco.....	942	975	903	986	5,113,006	6,427,880	6,013,949	6,463,589	5,428	6,562	6,650	6,429
Clothing and furnishing.....	845	901	947	961	7,318,626	11,794,981	9,750,400	9,439,016	5,428	6,562	6,650	6,429
Shoes, rubbers, and trunks.....	675	818	657	648	10,032,440	18,730,965	12,239,709	10,642,622	14,862	22,846	18,029	16,423
Dry goods and carpets.....	632	672	561	555	4,623,784	7,550,849	4,083,184	4,794,390	8,061	11,765	11,065	8,341
Furniture and crockery.....	883	829	178	199	2,981,179	4,023,343	2,076,354	2,076,354	8,618	10,067	8,462	9,288
Hardware, stoves, and tools.....	489	618	468	468	2,383,381	3,121,032	4,017,227	4,386,173	4,610	5,465	6,823	5,984
Drugs and paints.....	517	571	442	486	2,707,043	3,400,276	2,508,072	2,457,373	12,712	12,712	10,488	7,776
Jewelry and clocks.....	213	294	239	816	1,611,000	1,611,000	1,454,783	1,906,108	9,083	11,807	10,488	7,776
Books and papers.....	156	194	195	231	600,694	909,209	1,454,783	817,942	9,083	11,807	10,488	7,776
Hats, furs, and gloves.....	66	77	87	57	12,798,853	19,874,935	21,814,109	23,257,150	9,987	12,887	14,519	13,559
All other.....	1,292	1,541	1,468	1,881								
<b>Total trading.....</b>	<b>10,293</b>	<b>11,332</b>	<b>10,381</b>	<b>10,779</b>	<b>\$74,997,908</b>	<b>\$108,046,663</b>	<b>\$92,708,422</b>	<b>\$93,167,494</b>	<b>\$7,237</b>	<b>\$9,606</b>	<b>\$8,081</b>	<b>\$8,044</b>
<b>Brokers and transporters.....</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>\$1,997,075</b>	<b>\$1,008,363</b>	<b>\$6,596,565</b>	<b>14,461,397</b>	<b>42,587</b>	<b>58,448</b>	<b>38,295</b>	<b>62,587</b>
<b>Total commercial.....</b>	<b>13,351</b>	<b>16,088</b>	<b>13,197</b>	<b>18,895</b>	<b>\$154,332,071</b>	<b>\$230,096,854</b>	<b>\$173,196,090</b>	<b>\$174,992,856</b>	<b>\$11,559</b>	<b>\$14,322</b>	<b>\$13,123</b>	<b>\$12,003</b>
<b>Banking.....</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>\$23,249,700</b>	<b>\$6,718,915</b>	<b>\$20,710,210</b>	<b>\$25,096,053</b>	<b>165,268</b>	<b>256,136</b>	<b>156,846</b>	<b>216,238</b>

NOTE.—Iron, woollens, and cottons include all the branches of those manufactures; machinery includes implements and tools; lumber includes saw, planing and door mills, carpenters and coopers; clothing includes millinery and furnishings; hats include furs and gloves; chemicals include drugs, fertilizers, paints, and oils; printing and books include engraving and maps; milling includes baking; leather and shoes include makers of harness, saddlery, trunks, and rubbers; food; liquors include tobacco, wines, brewers, and beer; glass includes earthenware, pottery, brick, lime, and cement; groceries include meats and fish; hotels include restaurants; dry goods include carpets and curtains; furniture includes stoves and tools, and jewelry includes clocks and watches. Brokers include all real estate, note, insurance, or produce dealers whose main business is not the handling of actual products, with mortgage and other loan concerns, and transporters include all except incorporated railway companies.

## REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK CITY.

## ASSESSED VALUATIONS.

## ASSESSED VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Year.	Tax rate.	Resident, Personal.	Non- Resident, Personal.	Share- holders of Banks.	Total Personal.	Real Estate.	Total Real and Personal.
1870....	.....	\$196,414,202	\$33,829,175	\$75,074,322	\$305,317,699	\$742,202,525	\$1,047,529,224
1871....	.....	196,156,791	32,025,037	76,765,395	306,947,223	769,306,410	1,076,253,633
1872....	.....	195,032,157	35,189,620	75,727,745	306,949,422	797,148,665	1,104,098,087
1873....	2.50	184,965,583	29,831,665	77,850,365	292,447,613	836,702,930	1,129,240,573
1874....	2.80	170,619,181	28,964,430	74,897,570	272,481,181	881,547,995	1,154,029,176
1875....	2.94	125,922,840	17,966,325	73,390,989	217,300,154	883,643,545	1,100,943,699
1876....	2.80	118,989,535	14,491,527	85,145,117	218,626,179	862,287,015	1,110,913,194
1877....	2.65	118,832,577	13,581,309	73,614,274	206,028,160	865,063,993	1,101,092,093
1878....	2.55	119,619,355	12,733,400	65,179,320	197,532,075	900,855,700	1,098,387,775
1879....	2.58	106,644,723	11,207,262	58,062,970	175,934,955	918,134,390	1,094,069,335
1880....	2.53	133,502,710	12,089,720	65,601,607	201,194,037	942,571,690	1,143,765,727
1881....	2.62	138,613,030	12,175,475	58,424,394	209,212,899	976,735,109	1,185,948,036
1882....	2.25	129,162,101	11,575,971	57,535,510	198,272,582	1,035,203,816	1,233,476,398
1883....	2.29	127,678,542	10,713,533	59,152,420	197,546,495	1,079,130,669	1,276,677,164
1884....	2.25	141,625,406	10,690,572	66,250,705	218,526,746	1,119,761,595	1,338,288,343
1885....	2.40	132,257,930	9,699,642	60,746,294	202,673,866	1,168,443,137	1,371,117,003
1886....	2.29	148,470,530	9,543,848	59,012,843	217,027,221	1,203,941,065	1,420,968,286
1887....	2.16	180,393,471	9,920,393	62,834,950	253,148,814	1,254,491,849	1,507,640,663
1888....	2.22	176,195,256	9,852,821	64,575,475	250,623,552	1,362,818,879	1,553,442,431
1889....	1.95	194,299,301	9,973,575	67,997,946	272,290,822	1,331,578,291	1,603,869,113
1890....	1.97	217,439,100	11,740,041	69,509,182	298,688,363	1,398,290,007	1,696,978,370
1891....	1.90	233,184,137	14,864,991	73,570,450	321,609,518	1,464,247,820	1,785,857,335
1892....	1.85	225,742,545	19,437,107	78,180,020	323,359,672	1,504,904,603	1,828,264,275
1893....	1.82	257,963,766	24,472,646	88,479,724	370,936,136	1,562,562,393	1,933,518,529
1894....	1.79	288,108,047	33,947,475	84,218,780	390,274,302	1,613,057,735	2,003,332,037
1895....	1.91	270,620,354	37,953,233	82,343,420	370,919,007	1,646,028,655	2,016,947,662
1896....	2.14	245,898,488	46,468,081	82,624,193	374,975,762	1,731,509,143	2,106,484,905
1897....	2.10	251,988,384	47,524,295	81,936,396	381,449,065	1,787,186,791	2,168,635,856

We are indebted to the "Record and Guide" for the following valuable figures relating to real estate in New York City:

## MORTGAGES.

Year.	Total.	No. Mort- gages.	Amount. 000's.	No. Over 5 P. C.	Amount. 000's.	No. at 5 P. C.	Amount. 000's.	At Less 5 P. C.	Amount. 000's.	To B. Am't. T. & I. 000's	Am't'd Cos. Omit'd
1897....	16,203	\$214,715	7,156	\$57,617	6,670	\$100,183	2,323	\$56,915	2,593	\$74,729	
1896....	15,057	*217,211	6,246	54,639	6,940	105,936	1,871	56,635	2,395	92,659	
1895....	15,021	*215,217	6,421	48,763	6,527	108,935	2,073	58,419	2,421	88,432	
1894....	13,654	*164,271	6,263	43,330	6,027	87,454	1,374	33,487	2,023	59,950	
1893....	13,731	*184,819	6,242	52,543	6,324	100,522	1,035	31,653	1,918	56,062	
1892....	14,450	1193,879	5,797	55,624	7,191	102,750	1,452	35,314	2,331	71,541	

\* Includes mortgage given by the Hoboken Ferry Company for \$4,500,000.

+ Includes mortgage given by the Edison Illuminating Company for \$15,000,000.

‡ Includes mortgage given by New York Biscuit Company to Central Trust Company for \$1,500,000, also mortgage given by the United Electric Light and Power Company for \$5,000,000. Does not include mortgage given by East River Gas Company for \$3,500,000.

§ Includes mortgage given by Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company for \$12,500,000.

|| Includes mortgage given by the Equitable Gas Light Company to Central Trust Company for \$4,000,000 and mortgage given by the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company for \$2,500,000.

CONVEYANCES.

The following are the comparative tables of the New York conveyances for the past 15 years:

Year.	The Whole City				Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards			
	Total Number of Conveys.	Consideration.	No. Nom.	Average Price per Convey.	Total Number of Conveys.	Consideration.	No. Nom.	Average Price per Convey.
1882.....	9,975	\$170,764,163	2,724	\$17,218	1,067	\$3,889,084	296	\$3,645
1883.....	10,620	184,534,012	2,813	15,499	1,366	4,343,545	371	3,179
1884.....	12,262	182,044,304	3,061	14,846	1,840	4,382,975	404	2,382
1885.....	11,412	184,337,797	2,514	16,109	1,625	4,787,848	379	2,946
1886.....	13,569	243,981,539	2,404	17,988	2,120	7,911,185	340	3,731
1887.....	13,896	258,663,980	2,684	18,513	2,505	11,226,480	449	4,481
1888.....	12,035	217,732,938	2,846	18,090	2,048	8,219,576	477	4,013
1889.....	15,065	269,873,442	3,474	17,908	2,773	11,535,296	668	4,156
1890.....	15,857	282,047,609	4,042	17,156	2,875	13,332,374	668	4,637
1891.....	14,013	231,908,649	4,058	16,548	2,775	11,153,950	670	3,947
1892.....	13,944	228,008,599	4,458	16,394	2,826	11,086,795	758	3,916
1893.....	13,244	216,825,732	4,963	16,371	2,457	10,062,668	796	4,462
1894.....	13,436	149,614,843	5,705	11,135	2,587	8,750,044	913	3,343
1895*.....	14,040	151,968,784	6,782	10,823	3,512	11,114,400	1,453	3,136
1896*.....	14,072	132,522,082	7,434	9,408	4,192	10,733,782	1,897	2,322

BUILDINGS PROJECTED FOR FIVE YEARS, EACH DISTRICT GIVEN SEPARATELY AND CLASSIFIED.

South of Fourteenth Street.

	Flats and Tenements.		Private Dwellings.		Hotels, Stores, Churches, Office Buildings, etc.		Miscellaneous—Stables, Shops, etc.	
	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
1897.....	199	\$4,587,500	..	\$.....	97	\$18,086,980	36	\$438,350
1898.....	90	1,205,000	1	2,000	113	16,593,800	41	2,054,120
1895.....	117	2,428,340	3	37,000	115	17,887,750	54	606,239
1894.....	77	1,543,250	4	58,400	90	12,080,000	69	907,891
1893.....	132	3,059,000	3	32,000	90	10,332,000	124	2,490,487

Between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth Streets.

1897.....	61	\$1,397,500	10	\$355,000	48	\$10,054,000	37	\$581,800
1898.....	46	1,280,000	11	302,000	61	11,205,650	56	1,078,755
1895.....	128	2,907,800	19	578,000	44	8,202,850	87	530,675
1894.....	67	1,544,500	5	203,000	33	6,290,500	80	640,351
1893.....	56	1,362,000	17	529,750	33	4,178,000	86	1,128,080

Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, East of Fifth Avenue.

1897.....	174	\$4,250,500	22	\$667,600	23	\$2,032,000	21	\$271,850
1898.....	138	3,287,500	12	232,000	18	543,505	53	417,325
1895.....	354	8,085,300	11	323,000	21	737,900	57	349,535
1894.....	206	4,305,900	50	1,785,000	8	580,000	73	463,255
1893.....	153	3,335,000	54	1,685,000	20	1,304,400	74	570,965

Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, West of Central Park West and Eighth Avenue.

1897.....	250	\$8,132,000	153	\$2,613,500	24	\$2,583,500	18	\$142,350
1898.....	148	5,301,500	157	2,798,950	32	3,384,000	21	84,325
1895.....	443	13,240,000	204	5,017,800	17	2,377,100	35	225,920
1894.....	202	5,119,500	228	4,477,000	8	512,000	41	332,275
1893.....	120	4,022,000	261	5,281,000	17	††7,361,500	45	485,950

One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, Between Fifth and Eighth Avenues.

1897.....	192	\$5,579,000	42	\$785,000	4	\$357,000	..	\$.....
1898.....	122	4,090,500	44	613,000	7	237,500	5	40,620
1895.....	105	3,003,500	73	989,000	1	800	1	4,000
1894.....	50	1,361,500	39	557,000	2	30,000	8	7,000
1893.....	18	457,000	32	508,000	2	232,000	2	50,000

North of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

1897.....	153	\$4,207,500	264	\$2,871,000	16	\$1,013,350	36	\$383,590
1898.....	154	3,910,000	186	1,587,700	15	427,800	31	137,790
1895.....	245	5,855,000	208	1,891,950	16	154,750	62	595,755
1894.....	91	2,081,000	172	1,584,160	5	97,000	41	95,770
1893.....	56	1,228,000	147	1,563,475	5	316,000	27	184,690

Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

1897.....	568	\$7,382,800	836	\$2,732,120	38	\$1,719,655	194	\$408,395
1898.....	510	6,177,750	844	2,861,035	41	1,428,800	222	542,040
1895.....	448	4,862,800	727	2,523,345	29	469,150	214	263,164
1894.....	231	1,974,800	531	1,910,585	22	620,350	159	303,590
1893.....	164	1,484,900	375	1,289,205	8	183,500	151	328,071

\* The Twenty-fourth Ward (new district) annexed in June, 1895.

† Includes Cathedral of St. John the Divine; cost, \$5,000,000.

‡ Includes Hospital of St. Luke; cost, \$1,000,000.

TOTAL NUMBER OF BUILDINGS PROJECTED DURING THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS.

	Number of Plans Filed.	Number of Buildings Projected.	Estimated Cost.	Average Cost per Building.
1883.....	1,450	2,623	\$43,214,346	\$16,498
1884.....	1,603	2,812	42,215,423	15,012
1885.....	1,843	3,370	45,918,246	13,624
1886.....	2,085	4,067	58,479,653	14,373
1887.....	2,131	4,385	66,839,980	15,242
1888.....	1,760	3,076	47,142,478	15,332
1889.....	2,046	3,621	68,792,031	18,996
1890.....	2,000	3,507	74,676,373	21,282
1891.....	1,625	2,821	56,072,624	19,877
1892.....	1,793	2,967	59,107,618	19,584
1893.....	1,433	2,272	55,182,953	24,279
1894.....	1,589	2,592	51,420,577	19,452
1895.....	2,184	3,838	84,111,033	21,912
1896.....	1,894	3,149	71,889,785	22,829
1897.....	1,988	3,516	83,688,840	23,796

## BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND VALUE OF SHARES OUTSTANDING OF ASSOCIATIONS IN 14 STATES, 1895-96.

State.	—Associations—		Shares Out- standing.	Installment Dues Paid In, Paid-Up and Pre- paid Stock, and Profits.
	Total Number.	Number Reporting.		
California.....	147	147	362,856	* \$19,339,528
Connecticut.....	14	13	55,912	1,591,921
Illinois.....	726	726	2,390,436	75,735,777
Indiana.....	502	501	814,811	32,622,875
Maine.....	33	33	42,817	2,356,549
Massachusetts.....	119	119	461,913	+ 20,416,814
Missouri.....	292	288	299,063	21,620,871
Nebraska.....	81	78	70,616	3,624,743
New Hampshire.....	18	18	+	+ 1,779,886
New Jersey.....	816	301	693,810	37,913,775
New York.....	386	391	1,414,168	\$ 45,574,394
Ohio.....	785	745	1,253,872	78,732,064
Pennsylvania.....	1,131	1,131	1,796,311	+ 97,077,776
Tennessee.....	70	70	383,817	+ 12,695,465
Total.....	4,617	4,531	9,985,999	** 449,643,048

TABLE 2. - ASSETS OF ASSOCIATIONS IN 14 STATES, 1895-96.

State.	—Assets—			
	Loans.	Cash On Hand.	All Other.	Total.
California.....	\$18,843,284	\$545,374	\$2,081,651	\$21,470,309
Connecticut.....	1,804,783	80,167	46,713	1,931,663
Illinois.....	72,586,419	2,356,919	7,196,920	82,639,258
Indiana.....	32,635,955	1,268,089	1,042,979	34,947,023
Maine.....	2,304,802	84,375	80,707	2,469,884
Massachusetts.....	19,278,530	795,397	478,740	20,552,667
Missouri.....	23,304,140	485,139	2,563,976	26,353,255
Nebraska.....	3,065,939	62,890	775,958	3,924,778
New Hampshire.....	1,742,747	67,818	42,505	1,853,070
New Jersey.....	+	+	+	38,882,110
New York.....	44,215,710	2,057,708	3,895,270	50,168,688
Ohio.....	83,309,560	4,719,307	4,092,784	92,121,651
Pennsylvania.....	90,151,526	2,701,886	6,666,506	99,519,918
Tennessee.....	9,663,913	378,504	3,388,348	+ 13,426,765
Total.....	** \$402,327,299	** \$16,103,568	** \$32,351,757	** \$489,659,734

\* Including unearned premiums.

+ Including items of premiums, interest, and fines.

± Not reported.

§ Not including dues in arrears.

++ This total, although \$5,000 less than the sum of the items, is apparently correct.

## Not including amount for New Jersey not reported.

! Including matured shares in 1 association.

† Not including shares for New Hampshire not reported.

\*\* See preceding notes.

TABLE 3.—LIABILITIES OF ASSOCIATIONS IN 14 STATES, 1895-96.

State.	Liabilities			
	Installment Dues Paid In, and Paid-Up and Prepaid Stock.	Profits.	All Other.	Total.
California.....	\$14,191,923	*\$5,147,605	\$2,130,781	\$21,470,309
Connecticut.....	+1,497,753	294,168	339,742	1,931,663
Illinois.....	57,954,956	17,780,821	6,903,481	82,639,258
Indiana.....	29,480,296	4,369,589	1,517,148	34,347,023
Maine.....	\$2,356,549	1	113,335	2,469,884
Massachusetts.....	17,217,776	†3,186,068	148,853	20,552,697
Missouri.....	17,356,496	4,570,375	4,426,84	26,352,955
Nebraska.....	2,744,414	891,329	300,085	3,924,778
New Hampshire.....	1,334,417	445,479	73,174	1,853,070
New Jersey.....	29,843,237	8,070,538	968,335	38,882,110
New York.....	35,101,030	8,573,364	6,594,280	50,168,683
Ohio.....	\$78,792,664	1	13,323,987	92,121,651
Pennsylvania.....	†86,694,904	10,382,782	2,442,142	99,519,918
Tennessee.....	**10,144,068	††2,551,372	730,340	13,425,765
Total.....	††\$383,590,558	††\$66,052,460	\$40,016,686	\$489,659,734

## TEMPERATURE, BAROMETER READINGS, AND RAINFALL IN NEW YORK CITY.

SUMMARIES OF THE THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE YEAR 1897, AND ALSO FOR THE PAST TWENTY-NINE YEARS, FROM 1868 TO 1896, AS RECORDED BY THE N. Y. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, CENTRAL PARK.

(Fahrenheit Degrees.)

Months.	1897				Twenty-nine Years			
	Mean.	Maximum—Date.	Minimum—Date.	Mean.	Maximum—Date.	Minimum—Date.	Mean.	Maximum—Date.
January.....	30.8	55° 3, 4th	6° 5, 26th	30.3	72° 4, 2d, 1876	-6° 9, 24th, 1882	30.8	72° 4, 2d, 1876
February.....	33.1	51° 4, 21st	19° 7, 27th	32.2	72° 4, 23d, 1874	-5° 7, 17th, 1886	33.1	72° 4, 23d, 1874
March.....	40.8	62° 4, 21st	19° 6, 17th	37.7	72° 4, 5th, 1880	3° 9, 5th, 1872	40.8	72° 4, 5th, 1880
April.....	50.5	77° 4, 27th	24° 5, 20th	50.9	90° 3, 18th, 1886	20° 9, 4th, 1874	50.5	90° 3, 18th, 1886
May.....	61.4	81° 2, 10th	40° 5, 8th	62.3	98° 4, 27th, 1880	32° 5, 6th, 1891	61.4	98° 4, 27th, 1880
June.....	67.4	89° 2, 30th	49° 5, 21st	69.2	98° 4, 20th, 1874	47° 5, 7th, 1879	67.4	98° 4, 20th, 1874
July.....	75.9	93° 3, 6th	64° 12, 27th	75.6	99° 3, 21st, 1885	54° 5, 18th, 1888	75.9	99° 3, 21st, 1885
August.....	73.2	89° 4, 15th	61° 6, 29th	73.8	98° 5, 9th, 1886	50° 6, 28th, 1885	73.2	98° 5, 9th, 1886
September.....	66.9	93° 3, 10th	45° 6, 28th	67.3	101° 3, 7th, 1881	39° 6, 21st, 1871	66.9	101° 3, 7th, 1881
October.....	56.5	87° 2, 16th	39° 4, 31st	49.9	87° 2, 16th, 1897	29° 6, 31st, 1887	56.5	87° 2, 16th, 1897
November.....	46.0	68° 3, 16th	23° 5, 24th	46.4	76° 3, 12th, 1879	5° 8, 30th, 1875	46.0	76° 3, 12th, 1879
December.....	38.2	63° 3, 11th	13° 8, 24th	36.6	67° 4, 14th, 1881	-6° 8, 30th, 1880	38.2	67° 4, 14th, 1881

\* P.M.

## Annual Summaries.

1897.		Twenty-nine Years.	
Mean temperature.....	Degrees. 53.4	Mean temperature.....	Degrees. 52.7
Maximum temperature at 3 p. m., July 6.....	93.0	Maximum temperature at 3 p. m., Sept. 7, '81.....	101.0
Minimum temperature at 5 a. m., Jan. 26.....	6.0	Minimum temperature at 8 a. m., Dec. 30, 1880.....	-6.0
		Minimum temperature at 9 a. m., Jan. 24, 1882.....	-6.0

SUMMARIES OF RAIN AND SNOW GAUGE READINGS FOR THE YEAR 1897, AND ALSO FOR THE PAST TWENTY-NINE YEARS, FROM 1868 TO 1896 (WATER FROM MELTED SNOW INCLUDED).

(Inches.)

Months.	1897				Twenty-nine Years			
	No. Days on which Rain or Snow Fell.	Duration—Days.	Depth of—H'rs. Min's.	Water. Snow.	No. Days on which Rain or Snow Fell.	Duration—Days.	Depth of—H'rs. Min's.	Water. Snow.
January.....	10	2 2	8 55	3.00	11.25	10	2 2	13 2.86
February.....	9	2 2	8 00	2.52	11.00	9	3 8	53 3.67
March.....	11	2 2	20 30	2.39	3.25	11	3 2	45 3.08
April.....	10	2 2	18 30	2.67	....	9	2 18	21 2.62
May.....	11	3 1	12 45	5.77	....	11	2 19	58 4.14
June.....	13	3 1	21 15	2.96	....	13	2 6	41 3.37
July.....	15	3 1	19 06	9.56	....	13	2 20	33 7.56
August.....	13	1 1	9 20	3.77	....	10	1 10	47 3.10
Sept.....	5	1 1	15 15	1.81	....	6	1 14	12 3.15
October.....	12	4 4	23 30	7.72	....	7	3 21	27 1.77
Nov.....	12	4 4	6 30	4.52	2.25	10	3 14	6 4.05
Dec.....	12	4 4	20 30	4.87	4.00	10	3 1	23 3.57

\* Including unearned premiums.

† Including profits in 2 associations.

‡ Profits in 2 associations included in dues paid in.

§ Including profits.

¶ Profits included in dues paid in.

¶ Including items of premium, interest, and fines.

\*\* Including matured shares in 1 and profits in 7 associations.

†† Profits in 7 associations included in dues paid in.

‡‡ See preceding notes.



*Annual Summaries.*

1887.		Inches.
Total waterfall for the year.....		44.56
Total snowfall for the year.....		31.75
Total number of days on which rain or snow fell.....		127
Total duration of rain and snow.....	D. H. M.	31 3 6
Twenty-nine Years.		Inches.
Total waterfall for the year.....		43.04
Total snowfall for the year.....		44.68
Total number of days on which rain or snow fell.....		116
Total duration of rain and snow.....	D. H. M.	33 00 19
Maximum monthly rainfall was, September, 1882.....		Inches. 16.85
Minimum monthly rainfall was, May, 1887.....		.34
Maximum daily rainfall was from 4.30 a. m. to 12 p. m., September 22, 1882.....		8.28

SUMMARIES OF THE BAROMETER READINGS FOR THE YEAR 1887, AND ALSO FOR THE PAST  
TWENTY-NINE YEARS, FROM 1858 TO 1886.

(Inches.)

Months.	1897				
	Mean. Inches.	Maximum		Minimum	
		Inches.	Date.	Inches.	Date.
January.....	29.972	30.616	11 a.m., 31st	29.306	1 p.m., 28th
February.....	29.948	30.566	12 p.m., 28th	29.400	5 a.m., 23d
March.....	29.943	30.700	9 a.m., 1st	29.100	3 p.m., 24th
April.....	29.972	30.530	7 a.m., 31st	29.380	6 p.m., 9th
May.....	29.851	30.276	9 a.m., 8th	29.556	4 p.m., 2d
June.....	29.848	30.166	9 a.m., 7th	29.512	5 p.m., 18th
July.....	29.879	30.244	9 a.m., 19th	29.500	1 a.m., 14th
August.....	29.887	30.104	9 a.m., 7th	29.520	4 p.m., 11th
September.....	30.029	30.310	10 a.m., 4th	29.678	5 a.m., 17th
October.....	30.034	30.550	9 a.m., 3d	29.478	6 a.m., 29th
November.....	29.990	30.500	10 a.m., 28th	29.100	3 p.m., 9th
December.....	29.954	30.460	11 p.m., 2d	29.066	11 p.m., 31st

Months.	Twenty-nine Years					
	Mean.	Maximum.			Minimum.	
	Inches.	Inches.	Date.	Inches.	Date.	
January.....	29.976	30.706	0 a.m., 1st, 1891	28.698	9 a.m., 9th, 1886	
February.....	29.904	30.924	9 p.m., 5th, 1876	28.600	9 p.m., 6th, 1886	
March.....	29.910	30.700	10 a.m., 5th, 1887	28.922	5 p.m., 29th, 1873	
April.....	29.977	30.568	9 a.m., 8th, 1887	29.000	3 p.m., 2d, 1884	
May.....	29.891	30.431	9 a.m., 10th, 1879	29.029	2 p.m., 2d, 1889	
June.....	29.885	30.452	12 m., 15th, 1884	29.300	2 p.m., 5th, 1885	
July.....	29.900	30.400	9 a.m., 7th, 1892	29.399	3 a.m., 12th, 1879	
August.....	29.899	30.372	9 a.m., 23d, 1871	29.114	7 a.m., 24th, 1893	
September.....	29.987	30.500	9 a.m., 7th, 1888	29.108	2 a.m., 23d, 1885	
October.....	29.968	30.636	9 a.m., 26th, 1879	29.096	10 a.m., 10th, 1894	
November.....	29.987	30.722	10 a.m., 19th, 1891	28.738	5 a.m., 18th, 1873	
December.....	29.984	30.800	9 a.m., 1st, 1887	28.420	8 p.m., 29th, 1876	

*Annual Summaries.*

1887.	Inches.	Twenty-nine Years.	Inches.
Mean pressure.....	29.939	Mean pressure.....	29.999
Maximum pressure at 9 a.m., March 1.....	30.700	Maximum pressure at 9 p.m., Feb. 5, 1876.....	30.924
Minimum pressure at 11 p.m., Dec. 31.....	29.068	Minimum pressure at 8 p.m., Dec. 29, 1876.....	28.420

## LAKE AND CANAL FREIGHTS ON WHEAT AND CORN.

SEASON AVERAGES FROM 1873 TO 1896 (TOLLS INCLUDED).

(From Report of New York Produce Exchange.)

[c. m. t. represent cents, mills and tenths of a mill.]

Season—	Chicago to Buffalo Lake.						Buffalo to New York Canal.						Chicago to Oswego Lake.					
	Wheat 60 lbs.			Corn 56 lbs.			Wheat 60 lbs.			Corn 56 lbs.			Wheat 60 lbs.			Corn 56 lbs.		
	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.
1873.....	7	6	2	7	2	0	11	5	7	10	2	8	14	7	0	12	2	0
1874.....	4	0	3	3	0	7	10	1	1	9	1	1	7	5	7	6	2	0
1875.....	3	4	2	3	6	8	8	0	1	7	2	2	6	7	6	6	2	0
1876.....	2	9	0	2	6	4	6	5	8	6	0	2	7	4	8	5	5	0
1877.....	3	7	2	3	2	2	7	5	2	6	6	1	6	7	9	6	9	0
1878.....	3	0	7	2	8	5	6	0	8	6	4	6	5	2	5	4	9	0
1879.....	4	7	4	4	2	7	6	8	6	6	1	7	7	2	1	6	9	4
1880.....	5	7	6	5	3	4	6	5	1	5	8	0	9	0	6	8	1	8
1881.....	3	4	4	2	9	7	4	7	5	4	3	0	6	5	8	6	4	9
1882.....	2	5	0	2	2	9	5	3	9	4	9	4	5	3	7	4	8	7
Average, 10 years..	4	1	2	3	7	5	7	3	5	6	5	9	7	6	1	6	8	9
1883*.....	3	4	1	3	1	0	4	9	6	4	5	6	6	5	4	6	0	3
1884*.....	2	1	8	1	9	4	4	1	3	3	7	0	4	0	8	3	8	2
1885*.....	2	0	2	1	8	3	3	8	5	3	5	5	3	1	7	4	1	9
1886*.....	3	6	8	3	4	2	5	0	3	4	5	6	5	9	0	5	3	2
1887*.....	4	1	3	3	8	2	4	3	8	4	0	6	7	6	4	6	9	0
1888*.....	2	5	6	2	3	2	3	2	7	2	0	9	5	8	7	4	3	5
1889*.....	2	5	1	2	2	6	4	3	8	3	9	3	5	8	7	4	9	1
1890*.....	1	9	6	1	6	9	3	8	9	3	4	1	6	6	8	4	6	8
1891*.....	2	3	8	2	2	0	3	5	8	3	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892*.....	2	1	9	1	9	4	3	4	2	3	0	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average, 10 years..	2	7	0	2	4	4	4	0	9	3	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Season 1893*.....	1	6	6	1	4	5	4	6	5	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Season 1894*.....	1	2	7	1	1	3	3	1	7	2	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Season 1895*.....	1	9	2	1	7	6	2	1	9	1	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Season 1896*.....	1	6	1	1	4	4	3	7	7	3	5	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Season—	Oswego to New York Canal.						Chicago to New York Via Buffalo.						Chicago to New York Via Oswego.					
	Wheat 60 lbs.			Corn 56 lbs.			Wheat 60 lbs.			Corn 56 lbs.			Wheat 60 lbs.			Corn 56 lbs.		
	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.
1873.....	8	0	1	7	1	4	19	1	9	17	4	8	22	2	1	19	3	4
1874.....	7	3	2	6	6	5	14	1	4	12	7	8	14	8	9	13	2	7
1875.....	6	0	8	5	6	4	11	4	3	10	3	1	12	8	4	11	8	4
1876.....	5	5	7	5	1	6	9	5	8	8	6	6	12	0	5	11	1	4
1877.....	5	8	6	5	4	1	11	2	4	9	8	3	13	2	5	11	9	1
1878.....	3	7	9	3	4	8	9	1	5	8	3	1	9	0	4	8	8	8
1879.....	5	6	7	5	1	8	11	6	0	10	4	4	13	0	8	12	1	2
1880.....	5	4	6	5	0	4	12	2	7	11	1	4	14	5	2	13	2	2
1881.....	4	2	0	3	9	5	8	1	9	7	2	6	10	7	8	10	4	4
1882.....	4	6	8	4	3	5	7	8	9	7	2	3	10	0	5	9	1	9
Average, 10 years..	5	6	6	5	2	0	11	4	7	10	3	4	13	2	7	12	0	9
Season—	Oswego to New York Canal.						Chicago to New York Via Buffalo.						Chicago to New York Via Oswego.					
	Wheat 60 lbs.			Corn 56 lbs.			Wheat 60 lbs.			Corn 56 lbs.			Wheat 60 lbs.			Corn 56 lbs.		
	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.
1883*.....	3	5	1	3	2	3	8	3	7	7	6	6	10	0	5	9	2	6
1884*.....	2	3	4	1	9	2	6	3	7	5	6	4	6	3	7	5	7	4
1885*.....	3	3	5	3	2	3	5	8	7	5	3	8	6	5	2	7	4	2
1886*.....	4	5	7	4	3	1	8	7	1	7	9	8	10	4	1	9	5	6
1887*.....	4	0	9	3	8	4	8	5	1	7	8	8	11	5	3	10	8	2
1888*.....	3	3	2	3	0	8	5	9	3	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	7	3	6
1889*.....	3	6	9	3	8	8	6	8	9	6	1	9	9	6	5	9	0	6
1890*.....	3	3	4	3	1	0	5	8	5	5	1	0	9	0	2	7	7	5
1891*.....	3	3	2	3	6	5	5	9	6	5	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892*.....	3	1	7	.....	.....	.....	5	6	1	5	0	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average, 10 years..	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	6	8	0	6	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Season 1893*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	2	5	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Season 1894*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	3	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Season 1895*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	3	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Season 1896*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8	4	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* No tolls.

## EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1895-96.

(By Alexander Summers, Statistician of the United States Bureau of Education.)

## POPULATION, ENROLLMENT, AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, NUMBER AND SEX OF TEACHERS IN COMMON SCHOOLS.

State or Territory.	Estimated Total Popula- tion in 1896.	Pupils Enrolled in Common Schools.	Per Cent. of Popu- lation En- rolled.	Average Daily Attend- ance.	Teachers		
					Male.	Female.	Total.
United States.....	70,595,321	*14,379,078	20.37	9,747,015	130,366	299,959	400,325
North Atlantic Division.....	19,520,400	3,463,912	17.75	2,394,190	18,619	78,448	97,067
South Atlantic Division.....	9,667,000	2,000,214	20.69	1,250,885	20,166	24,953	45,119
South Central Division.....	12,747,200	2,699,538	21.10	1,794,984	31,328	27,990	59,318
North Central Division.....	24,827,541	5,510,463	22.19	3,809,542	54,042	123,880	177,922
Western Division.....	3,833,180	714,951	18.66	497,414	6,211	14,688	20,899
North Atlantic Division—							
Maine.....	655,600	134,140	20.46	94,912	+1,268	15,518	16,786
New Hampshire (1894).....	889,000	62,437	16.05	42,060	280	2,907	3,187
Vermont.....	332,500	65,411	19.67	46,261	879	2,572	2,951
Massachusetts.....	2,547,000	424,353	16.66	321,685	1,078	11,197	12,275
Rhode Island.....	393,400	59,241	15.06	41,691	185	1,517	1,702
Connecticut.....	817,900	141,485	17.30	96,925	+1,433	+13,529	+13,963
New York.....	6,722,000	1,176,074	17.50	773,054	5,421	28,369	33,820
New Jersey.....	1,716,000	290,380	16.33	175,895	779	4,841	5,620
Pennsylvania.....	5,947,000	1,120,441	18.84	802,737	8,796	17,968	26,764
South Atlantic Division—							
Delaware (1892).....	173,200	33,174	19.16	+22,698	+218	+622	+640
Maryland.....	1,159,000	219,362	18.93	123,227	1,106	3,510	4,616
District of Columbia.....	273,800	42,484	15.30	32,153	136	666	1,081
Virginia.....	1,697,000	362,133	21.34	206,528	3,003	5,414	8,417
West Virginia.....	849,800	215,665	25.40	141,081	3,628	2,626	6,454
North Carolina.....	1,763,000	370,920	21.04	231,725	4,294	3,591	7,885
South Carolina.....	1,256,000	232,387	18.50	170,301	2,028	2,419	4,447
Georgia.....	2,015,000	423,786	21.04	254,142	4,507	4,414	8,921
Florida.....	480,800	100,373	20.87	66,135	1,046	1,462	2,508
South Central Division—							
Kentucky.....	1,993,000	400,162	20.08	286,861	4,962	5,247	10,209
Tennessee (1895).....	1,857,000	478,125	25.75	338,330	5,157	3,756	8,913
Alabama.....	1,709,000	319,526	18.70	+204,000	4,260	2,921	7,181
Mississippi (1895).....	1,431,000	350,615	24.62	202,693	3,647	4,208	7,855
Louisiana.....	1,234,000	164,317	13.32	115,316	1,391	2,146	3,537
Texas.....	2,979,000	616,508	20.70	440,249	6,815	6,402	13,217
Arkansas.....	1,270,000	296,575	23.34	171,948	4,391	2,282	6,673
Oklahoma.....	274,200	63,686	23.23	35,597	705	2,028	1,738
North Central Division—							
Ohio.....	3,855,000	820,562	21.28	597,925	10,306	14,875	25,180
Indiana.....	2,289,000	543,665	23.75	401,702	7,130	7,754	14,844
Illinois.....	4,509,000	996,619	19.93	681,525	7,067	18,359	25,416
Michigan (1895).....	2,241,641	476,684	21.26	+324,622	8,634	12,379	16,013
Wisconsin.....	2,054,000	412,514	20.09	+271,000	2,440	9,994	12,334
Minnesota.....	1,641,000	354,657	21.62	230,596	2,544	8,975	11,519
Iowa.....	2,088,000	543,052	26.01	345,242	5,614	22,507	28,121
Missouri.....	3,005,000	664,977	22.13	436,388	5,913	8,931	14,844
North Dakota.....	306,600	57,088	18.80	38,478	1,043	1,984	3,027
South Dakota (1894).....	401,300	83,023	21.93	+54,500	1,368	3,448	4,816
Nebraska.....	1,111,000	272,310	24.52	174,837	2,700	7,388	10,088
Kansas.....	1,329,000	378,339	28.48	252,727	4,294	7,406	11,700
Western Division—							
Montana.....	209,800	28,873	13.77	19,443	226	730	956
Wyoming.....	99,700	11,582	11.62	17,700	105	380	465
Colorado.....	544,200	94,698	17.40	62,410	747	2,174	2,921
New Mexico.....	177,200	23,359	13.18	15,967	341	243	584
Arizona.....	78,380	12,899	16.45	7,641	113	211	324
Utah.....	258,500	66,710	25.82	45,658	493	692	1,185
Nevada.....	41,500	7,297	17.51	5,312	48	242	290
Idaho.....	143,400	32,560	22.71	24,256	262	465	727
Washington.....	479,700	90,113	18.79	63,212	1,184	2,061	3,245
Oregon.....	378,800	87,212	23.03	61,721	1,281	2,030	3,317
California.....	1,422,000	259,697	18.27	184,124	1,405	5,480	6,885

\* Including 380,493 secondary students in public high schools.

† Approximately.

‡ In 1894-95.

§ By State census.

¶ In 1893-94.

## POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1896.

States.	McKinley. Rep.	Bryan and Sewall. Dem.	Bryan and Watson. Peo.	Lever- ing. Pro.	Bent- ley. Nat.	Match- ett. S.-L.	Palmer. G. D.	Plu- rality.	*Total Vote.
Alabama.....	54,737	107,137	24,069	2,147	.....	.....	6,462	76,499	194,572
Arkansas.....	37,512	110,103	.....	899	893	.....	.....	72,591	149,397
California.....	148,698	123,143	21,623	2,573	1,041	1,811	2,006	1,922	286,681
Colorado.....	26,271	158,674	2,389	1,717	386	159	.....	134,792	189,620
Connecticut.....	110,285	56,740	.....	1,308	.....	1,223	4,234	58,545	174,390
Delaware.....	16,804	13,424	.....	355	.....	.....	877	3,900	31,490
Florida.....	11,288	30,983	2,068	654	.....	.....	1,778	21,448	46,461
Georgia.....	60,091	94,232	.....	5,543	.....	.....	2,708	34,141	163,061
Idaho.....	6,324	26,192	.....	197	.....	.....	.....	16,868	29,696
Illinois.....	607,130	464,523	1,090	9,796	793	1,147	6,390	141,517	1,090,899
Indiana.....	323,754	305,753	.....	3,056	2,298	329	2,145	18,001	637,305
Iowa.....	289,296	223,741	.....	3,192	352	453	4,516	66,452	621,547
Kansas.....	159,345	126,660	46,194	1,611	620	.....	1,209	13,609	335,639
Kentucky.....	218,171	217,890	.....	4,781	.....	.....	5,019	281	445,861
Louisiana.....	22,037	77,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,834	55,138	101,046
Maine.....	80,465	82,201	2,487	1,570	.....	.....	1,870	45,777	118,596
Maryland.....	196,959	104,735	.....	5,918	136	587	2,507	82,224	250,842
Massachusetts.....	278,976	90,530	15,181	2,938	.....	2,114	11,749	173,265	401,568
Michigan.....	293,582	226,714	.....	5,025	1,995	.....	6,879	56,898	544,492
Minnesota.....	193,501	139,626	.....	4,365	.....	915	8,230	53,875	341,637
Mississippi.....	5,130	56,363	7,517	485	.....	.....	1,071	58,750	70,596
Missouri.....	304,940	363,667	.....	2,196	293	595	2,365	58,727	674,019
Montana.....	10,494	42,537	.....	186	.....	.....	.....	82,043	93,217
Nebraska.....	103,064	115,999	.....	1,243	797	183	2,885	12,965	224,171
Nevada.....	1,938	7,902	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,439	10,815
New Hampshire.....	57,444	21,271	379	779	49	228	3,520	35,794	83,670
New Jersey.....	221,867	133,675	.....	5,614	.....	3,965	6,373	67,692	371,014
New York.....	819,783	551,396	.....	16,052	.....	17,667	18,950	298,499	1,545,956
North Carolina.....	155,222	174,478	.....	675	247	.....	.....	19,296	329,710
North Dakota.....	26,335	20,686	.....	858	.....	.....	.....	9,465	47,379
Ohio.....	525,991	474,852	2,615	5,068	2,716	.....	1,857	48,494	1,014,282
Oregon.....	48,779	46,662	.....	919	.....	.....	977	2,117	97,387
Pennsylvania.....	728,300	422,054	11,174	19,274	870	1,683	11,000	286,072	1,194,255
Rhode Island.....	36,437	14,459	.....	1,160	.....	558	1,166	21,978	53,785
South Carolina.....	9,281	53,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	828	49,517	68,907
South Dakota.....	41,042	41,225	.....	893	.....	.....	.....	183	82,950
Tennessee.....	148,773	163,651	4,826	3,098	.....	.....	1,951	19,403	321,998
Texas.....	167,520	290,862	79,572	1,786	.....	.....	5,046	202,914	544,788
Utah.....	13,491	64,807	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	33,116	96,124
Vermont.....	51,127	10,179	458	738	.....	.....	1,331	40,490	63,628
Virginia.....	135,368	154,709	.....	2,850	.....	108	2,129	19,341	294,664
Washington.....	39,153	51,646	.....	998	148	.....	1,698	12,498	93,583
West Virginia.....	105,368	94,480	.....	1,216	.....	.....	675	10,888	201,739
Wisconsin.....	298,135	165,323	.....	7,609	346	.....	4,584	102,612	447,411
Wyoming.....	10,072	10,369	286	136	.....	.....	.....	583	20,863
Totals.....	7,107,822	6,288,866	222,207	130,683	13,950	33,545	183,800	.....	14,073,285
Majority.....	284,771	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

In calculating pluralities in this and the following tables the Bryan-Sewall, the Bryan-Watson, and the middle-of-the-road votes are combined for the Bryan vote. There was fusion on the electoral ticket of the Democrats and Populists, and in some States silver Republicans, in the following States: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Louisiana, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. In some of the States, like Illinois and Kansas, there were Bryan-Watson tickets run by the middle-of-the-road Populists.

It has been impossible to separate the Populist from the Democratic vote in the States in which there was a fusion of those parties. In some of the States, like Illinois, in which the two parties voted for the same electors, but upon separate tickets, county officers, in making returns to the Secretaries of State, have combined the votes on electors, and it is impossible to say how the vote should be divided. In such cases the vote classed under the head "Bryan-Watson" is no indication of the strength of the People's party, while at the same time it gives too large a vote to the Democrats. There is no way of giving, even approximately, the vote of the two parties on Presidential electors.

\* Includes scattering, blank, and defective votes.

## CALIFORNIA FRUIT CROPS.

In October, 1896, the San Francisco "Fruit Grower" issued a statement of the fruit crops of California. The following tables are compiled from that report:

*Fruit Shipments, Tons (2,000 Lbs.).*

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Fresh fruit.....	79,930	89,788	66,284	57,650
Citrus ".....	80,838	59,063	115,829	99,175
Cured ".....	41,540	51,750	61,327	48,575
Canned ".....	27,851	53,062	31,288	45,572
Raisins.....	37,458	47,036	46,389	84,438
Nuts.....	1,798	3,951	3,234	4,975
Totals.....	299,375	304,570	324,390	290,385

*Deciduous Fresh Fruit, Overland Shipments.*

Year.	Pounds.
1890.....	74,646,000
1891.....	98,680,000
1892.....	111,838,000
1893.....	159,900,000
1894.....	179,587,000
1895.....	182,587,000
1896.....	115,300,000

*Destination and number of cars to each place:*

	1895.	1896.	1897.	In-crease.
Chicago.....	1,473	1,007	1,225	218
New York.....	862	1,055	1,461	406
Boston.....	279	471	591	121
Philadelphia.....	82	90	212	132
Minneapolis.....	124	147	180	33
Baltimore.....	37	5	16	11
Cincinnati.....	15	2	20	18
Kansas City.....	91	81	84	3
Montreal.....	44	81	98	17
New Orleans.....	75	85	81	..
Denver.....	148	136	95	..
St. Louis.....	78	68	60	..
St. Paul.....	109	91	120	29
Omaha.....	176	85	166	81
Cleveland.....	29	10	37	27
Pittsburg.....	26	25	40	15
Buffalo.....	15	7	15	8
Milwaukee.....	42	32	52	20
Other points.....	863	599	715	146
Total cars.....	4,598	4,047	5,268	1,285

*Cured Fruit Output, in Tons (2,000 Lbs.).*

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Prunes.....	26,080	22,575	32,250	27,600
Peaches.....	8,400	15,270	12,250	8,230
Pears.....	1,320	3,265	2,700	4,825
Apricots.....	4,750	14,575	5,325	3,370
D'd grapes.....	2,450	2,250	2,125	1,345
Apples.....	1,900	2,925	2,280	1,175
Figs.....	450	770	1,575	1,080
Plums.....	750	1,380	2,250	1,050
Nectarines.....	400	625	675	313
Totals..	46,510	63,235	61,230	48,988

*Orange Crop, Overland Shipments.*

Year.	Cars.	Boxes.
1891-92.....	4,843	1,452,900
1892-93.....	6,575	1,972,500
1893-94.....	5,625	1,687,500
1894-95.....	8,484	2,545,200
1895-96.....	7,745	2,323,500
1896-97.....	7,350	2,406,600
Totals.....	40,622	12,451,200

*Prune Output.*

Year.	Pounds.
1890.....	16,000,000
1891.....	27,500,000
1892.....	22,500,000
1893.....	52,180,000
1894.....	44,750,000
1895.....	84,750,000
1896.....	55,200,000

*Almond and Walnut Crop.*

Year.	Pounds.
1891.....	2,624,000
1892.....	4,016,000
1893.....	3,586,000
1894.....	7,980,000
1895.....	6,470,000
1896.....	11,440,000
Total.....	36,066,000

*Raisin Crop.*

Year.	Pounds.
1890.....	36,000,000
1891.....	52,000,000
1892.....	57,000,000
1893.....	85,000,000
1894.....	108,000,000
1895.....	91,360,000
1896.....	68,250,000

In the following table is shown the California pack by varieties:

*Pack by Varieties.*

Variety.	In Cases	
	1895.	1896.
Apples.....	4,501	5,987
Apricots.....	361,496	308,015
Cherries, black.....	25,694	19,786
Cherries, white.....	66,268	45,082
Currents.....	1,696	4,152
Grapes.....	27,212	29,958
Nectarines.....	1,040	2,675
Pears, Bartlett.....	242,899	268,637
Pears.....	3,460	67,314
Peaches.....	599,523	617,425
Plums.....	135,693	105,087
Quinces.....	2,013	4,099
Strawberries.....	6,024	5,745
Raspberries.....	3,173	3,605
Blackberries.....	8,516	14,380
Gooseberries.....	11,726	3,974
Total table fruits.....	1,500,890	1,506,385
Pie fruits.....	43,280	31,430
Gallon fruits.....	95,657	64,630
Total fruits.....	1,639,807	1,602,446
Tomatoes.....	237,866	378,673
Peas.....	32,363	49,336
Asparagus.....	27,730	45,948
Jams and jellies.....	42,591	52,743
Beans.....	1,768	2,110
Grand total pack.....	1,972,152	2,131,246

*The Total Fruit Pack Since 1890.*

Year.	Cases. 24 2½-lb. Tins.
1890.....	1,495,300
1891.....	1,571,200
1892.....	1,608,370
1893.....	1,001,640
1894.....	1,528,815
1895.....	1,639,807
1896.....	1,802,446
<i>Imports of Foreign Fruits and Nuts into United States.</i>	
In Pounds.	
Kind.	1894-95. 1895-96. 1896-97.
Currents.....	16,450,706 33,040,546 29,365,781
Dates.....	15,187,789 18,680,302 11,847,279
Figs.....	11,855,890 11,900,710 8,940,732
Prunes.....	14,352,037 458,658 710,028
Raisins.....	15,921,278 10,826,094 12,650,568
Almonds.....	7,436,784 7,789,681 9,644,358
Totals.....	81,204,504 77,721,291 73,058,766

WINE AND BRANDY PRODUCTION.

Wine.	
Year.	Gallons.
1890.....	17,500,000
1891.....	20,000,000
1892.....	15,000,000
1893.....	24,700,000
1894.....	16,000,000
1895.....	14,000,000
1896.....	13,500,000
<i>Brandy.</i>	
Fiscal Year.	Proof Gallons.
1889-90.....	1,222,937
1890-91.....	1,245,098
1891-92.....	1,475,525
1892-93.....	2,309,617
1893-94.....	2,007,965
1894-95.....	2,000,000
1895-96.....	1,000,000
1896-97.....	1,120,000

PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS IN UNITED STATES.  
(From Internal Revenue Report.)

Year Ending June 30.	Fermented Liqueurs. * Barrels.	Bourbon Whisky. Gallons.	Rye Whisky. Gallons.	Alcohol. Gallons.	Cologne Spirits. Gallons.	Fruit Brandy. Gallons.	Total Distilled Spirits. Gallons.
1870.....	6,574,617					1,222,890	72,597,929
1880.....	13,347,111	15,414,148	6,341,991	21,631,009	20,657,975	1,023,147	91,378,417
1890.....	27,561,944	32,474,784	13,355,577	11,354,448	34,022,619	1,325,810	111,101,738
1891.....	30,497,309	29,931,415	14,845,389	12,290,821	35,356,126	1,304,712	117,767,101
1892.....	31,856,626	29,017,797	13,436,827	14,490,987	37,690,335	3,667,465	118,436,506
1893.....	34,591,179	40,835,873	16,702,240	12,250,380	37,577,052	2,358,548	131,010,390
1894.....	33,362,373	15,518,349	10,026,544	10,570,070	35,377,115	2,948,159	92,153,651
1895.....	33,589,784	18,717,153	12,321,543	8,819,923	21,062,216	1,990,176	81,909,771
1896.....	35,859,250	16,995,862	9,153,067	9,960,301	25,564,738	3,403,852	86,588,703
1897.....	34,462,322	6,113,736	4,269,220	9,503,353	16,877,906	1,813,427	62,465,648

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE STATISTICS.

Year Ending June 30.	Post-Offices.	Miles of Post Routes.	Revenue.	Cost of Transportation.		Total Expenditure.	Miles Trans-ported by Railroads.
				Domestic.	Foreign.		
1870.....	28,492	231,232	\$19,772,221	\$13,129,640	\$1,115,353	\$23,998,838	47,551,970
1880.....	42,989	343,888	33,315,479	20,857,302	199,909	36,452,804	96,497,463
1890.....	62,401	427,990	60,882,097	34,116,243	563,630	66,960,717	215,715,680
1891.....	64,329	439,027	65,931,786	37,547,405	620,996	71,662,463	229,719,900
1892.....	67,119	447,591	70,930,479	39,082,919	774,016	76,323,762	239,731,509
1893.....	68,403	453,833	75,806,993	41,179,555	1,067,867	81,074,104	252,750,574
1894.....	69,805	454,746	75,080,479	45,376,359	1,239,362	84,324,414	264,717,566
1895.....	70,064	456,026	76,963,128	48,336,326	1,173,561	86,730,172	267,117,737
1896.....	70,360	463,313	82,490,208	38,504,411	1,528,447	90,932,669	268,906,324
1897.....	71,022	470,032	82,965,463	40,010,423	1,733,515	94,077,242	273,190,366

UNITED STATES PATENT-OFFICE STATISTICS.

Calendar Year.	Applica-tions.	Caveats Filed.	Patents and Reissues.	Cash Received.	Cash Expended.
1850.....	2,193	602	903	\$36,925	\$90,100
1860.....	7,653	1,064	4,778	256,352	252,820
1870.....	19,171	3,273	13,333	669,456	557,149
1880.....	23,012	2,490	13,947	749,685	538,965
1890.....	41,048	2,311	26,282	1,340,372	1,082,576
1891.....	40,542	2,408	23,244	1,271,285	1,139,713
1892.....	40,753	2,230	23,559	1,296,331	1,110,731
1893.....	38,473	2,247	23,709	1,242,871	1,141,038
1894.....	38,439	2,296	20,867	1,187,439	1,100,047
1895.....	40,680	2,415	22,057	1,245,246	1,106,389
1896.....	43,982	2,271	23,373	1,324,059	1,113,414

BRITISH PATENTS.

The number of patents issued in the United Kingdom between 1881 and 1896 shows the following extraordinary rate of increase:

In 1881.....	3,950	In 1887.....	9,226	In 1893.....	11,530
" 1882.....	4,337	" 1888.....	9,309	" 1894.....	11,699
" 1883.....	3,962	" 1889.....	10,081	" 1895.....	12,191
" 1884.....	2,345	" 1890.....	10,646	" 1896.....	12,473
" 1885.....	9,308	" 1891.....	10,643		
" 1886.....	8,923	" 1892.....	11,164		

\* Of not more than 81 gallons.

## TORNADO STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

(Prepared by Chief of the Weather Bureau.)

## PROPERTY LOSS BY TORNADOES, 1889 TO 1896.

States.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Total.
Alabama.....			\$7,000		\$125,000	\$1,500	\$30,800	\$5,000	\$189,100
Arkansas.....				\$4,500	45,400	508,600	1,000	200	559,700
Florida.....						2,000			2,000
Georgia.....	\$10,000	\$500			212,500	2,000	22,000		248,000
Illinois.....	10,000	485,500		823,500	13,000		12,000	103,000	947,000
Indiana.....		500	9,500		20,000	2,500	12,000		44,500
Iowa.....		29,000	8,500	58,000	274,500	39,000	60,000	75,000	544,000
Kansas.....	28,590		7,500	371,500	371,500	9,000	120,000	272,000	957,000
Kentucky.....		2,841,500	2,500		80,000			6,000	2,857,000
Louisiana.....					70,000	6,000			76,000
Maine.....				13,000					13,000
Maryland.....	3,500	15,000	3,000		10,000				31,500
Massachusetts.....		60,000							60,000
Michigan.....					240,000	1,000		400,000	641,000
Minnesota.....	10,000	16,000	15,000	103,500	12,200	419,500		2,000	578,200
Mississippi.....			19,000		277,000	8,800			304,800
Missouri.....	10,000	18,500	71,000	13,000	50,000	1,500		12,904,900	13,068,900
Nebraska.....		480,000	6,200	90,000	29,000	1,900		50,000	663,100
New Jersey.....			2,000	8,500			70,000		80,500
New York.....	11,000			25,000	22,000				58,000
North Carolina.....		1,000			20,000				21,000
Ohio.....	10,000	15,000		27,500		51,000		100,000	203,500
Oklahoma.....				2,000	60,000	2,000		300	64,300
Pennsylvania.....	77,500	427,000	1,000	7,000	4,000			180,000	622,500
South Carolina.....			1,000		13,000	500			14,500
South Dakota.....			400	15,000		15,500	29,000	21,000	80,900
Tennessee.....		60,000		2,000	22,000		8,000		90,000
Texas.....			28,000	54,000	280,700	119,600	15,000	171,000	678,300
Wisconsin.....			4,000		3,500		100		7,600
Total.....	\$170,500	\$4,449,500	\$186,600	\$1,118,000	\$2,042,300	\$1,192,900	\$383,700	\$14,216,400	\$23,750,900

## VELOCITY OF WINDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Prepared by Chief of the Weather Bureau.)

The following table shows the average hourly velocity of the wind at selected stations of the United States Weather Bureau, also the highest velocity ever reported for a period of five minutes :

Stations.	Average Hourly Velocity. Miles.	Highest Ever Reported. Miles.	Stations.	Average Hourly Velocity. Miles.	Highest Ever Reported. Miles.
Abilene, Texas.....	11	66	Leavenworth, Kas. \$.....	7	66
Albany, N. Y.....	6	70	Louisville, Ky.....	7	57
Alpena, Mich.....	9	72	Lynchburg, Va.....	4	50
Atlanta, Ga.....	9	52	Memphis, Tenn.....	6	54
Bismarck, N. D.....	8	74	Montgomery, Ala.....	5	54
Boisé City, Idaho*.....	4	40	Nashville, Tenn.....	6	75
Boston, Mass.....	11	72	New Orleans, La.....	7	60
Buffalo, N. Y.....	11	90	New York City, N. Y.....	9	73
Charlotte, N. C.....	5	49	North Platte, Nebr.....	9	98
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	6	60	Omaha, Nebr.....	8	60
Chicago, Ill.....	9	84	Palestine, Texas.....	8	60
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	7	59	Philadelphia, Pa.....	10	75
Cleveland, Ohio.....	9	73	Pittsburg, Pa.....	6	42
Custer, Mont. †.....	7	72	Portland, Me.....	5	60
Denver, Colo.....	7	96	Red Bluff, Cal.....	7	60
Detroit, Mich.....	9	74	Rochester, N. Y.....	11	78
Dodge City, Kas.....	11	75	St. Louis, Mo. /.....	11	80
Dubuque, Iowa ‡.....	5	60	St. Paul, Minn.....	7	60
Duluth, Minn.....	7	78	St. Vincent, Minn.....	9	65
Eastport, Me.....	9	78	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	5	60
El Paso, Texas.....	5	78	San Diego, Cal.....	6	40
Fort Smith, Ark.....	5	49	San Francisco, Cal.....	9	60
Galveston, Texas.....	10	72	Santa Fé, N. M.....	6	51
Hayre, Mont.....	11	76	Savannah, Ga.....	7	80
Helena, Mont.....	6	60	Spokane, Wash.....	4	48
Huron, S. D.....	10	69	Toledo, Ohio.....	9	72
Jacksonville, Fla.....	6	62	Vicksburg, Miss.....	6	60
Keokuk, Iowa.....	8	60	Washington, D. C.....	5	66
Knoxville, Tenn.....	5	84	Wilmington, N. C.....	7	66

\* Station closed June 30, 1894.

† Station closed July 16, 1891.

‡ No record January 1, 1894, to April 1, 1896.

§ Station closed October 31, 1898.

## LABOR STATISTICS.

## UNITED KINGDOM.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS AND PERSONS AFFECTED, BY TRADES, 1891 TO 1895.

(Only Those Strikes and Lockouts were Considered for which Persons Affected were Reported. Persons Affected means Persons Thrown Out of Work.)

Trades.	Strikes and Lockouts—					Persons Affected—				
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Building trades.....	123	115	152	215	190	25,229	18,175	17,738	15,247	9,896
Cabinet and furniture trades.....	11	7	15	9	20	317	312	368	257	1,858
Chemical and gas workers.....	4	3	5	6	2	118	193	427	2,805	400
Clothing trades.....	55	49	71	81	52	40,962	36,431	10,821	6,853	57,078
Coachbuilding and coopers.....	8	5	6	4	6	680	477	2,495	69	68
Domestic trades.....	7	6	5	3	4	627	425	56	184	108
Food, tobacco, and drink preparation	17	12	9	5	15	3,271	1,516	549	365	757
Glass and pottery trades.....	10	7	10	9	7	3,534	20,369	5,211	1,067	422
Labor (agricultural and general un-										
skilled).....	11	12	17	12	14	1,967	1,081	958	584	152
Leather and rubber trades.....	3	5	2	5	6	169	717	30	52	199
Metal trades (including shipbuilding)	123	108	124	167	169	60,502	39,759	30,309	27,899	46,314
Mining and quarrying.....	98	88	133	222	189	51,427	120,386	508,182	216,880	38,879
Paper, printing, and bookbinding										
trades.....	14	7	7	19	13	1,291	706	381	271	827
Textile trades.....	164	117	89	182	129	44,837	102,722	45,274	39,025	57,415
Transport.....	42	35	34	56	28	82,499	12,878	15,589	12,041	4,263
Miscellaneous trades.....	..	2	..	2	6	.....	700	.....	46	620
Total.....	688	576	679	997	850	267,460	356,799	636,396	324,245	263,758

## WORKING DAYS LOST AND PERSONS AFFECTED BY STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN 1895.

(Persons Affected means Persons Thrown Out of Work.)

Groups	Strikes and Lockouts for which Both Persons Affected and Working Days Lost were Reported.			Strikes and Lockouts for which Persons Affected were Reported.		
	Number.	Persons Affected.	Number.	Persons Affected.	Number.	Persons Affected.
5,000 persons and upward.....	6	113,800	2,380,800	28.5	6	116,800
1,000 to 5,000 persons.....	30	56,632	771,237	18.6	30	56,632
500 to 1,000 persons.....	48	31,821	560,900	17.6	49	22,441
100 to 500 persons.....	230	50,680	967,613	19.1	258	55,656
Under 100 persons.....	401	12,917	235,072	21.8	512	15,179
Total.....	715	256,000	5,542,652	21.6	850	263,758

## RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS TO EMPLOYEES, BY CAUSES, IN 1895.

Cause or Object.	Succeeded.		Failed.		Not Reported.	Total.
	Succeeded.	Partly.	Succeeded.	Partly.		
Wages.....	143	131	169	10	453	453
Hours of labor.....	3	3	6	..	12	12
Working arrangements.....	80	39	80	5	204	204
Class disputes.....	28	8	23	1	60	60
Unionism.....	27	6	40	3	76	76
Other causes or objects.....	22	19	25	3	69	69
Cause not known.....	..	..	..	2	2	2
Total.....	308	206	343	24	876	876

## GERMANY.

The following table shows the number of persons, by industries, who at the time of the enumeration of June 14, 1895, belonged to the employe class, and the per cent. that the number of unemployed at that time and on December 2, 1895, was of this total. Persons engaged in domestic and personal service, and those employed in the State, communal, and church service, are not included in this table.



**NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF PERSONS OF THE EMPLOYÉ CLASS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT JUNE 14 AND DECEMBER 2, 1895, BY INDUSTRIES.**

Industries.	Persons in the Employé Class, June 14, 1895.	Persons Out of Employment— June 14, 1895		—Dec. 2, 1895—	
		Num-ber.	Per Cent. of Total Employés.	Num-ber.	Per Cent. of Total Employés.
Agriculture, gardening, and live stock.....	5,607,313	37,144	0.66	203,246	3.62
Forestry and fisheries.....	116,713	1,394	1.19	5,551	4.76
Mining, smelting, and salt and peat extraction..	564,922	8,312	1.47	11,487	2.08
Stone work and earthenware.....	468,489	6,872	1.47	26,984	5.76
Metal work.....	719,775	20,834	2.89	27,015	3.75
Machinery, tools, instruments, etc.....	304,463	7,828	2.57	10,485	3.44
Chemicals.....	92,582	1,797	1.94	2,118	2.29
Forestry products, lighting materials, grease, oils, and varnishes.....	38,116	796	2.09	1,045	2.74
Textiles.....	878,494	14,424	1.64	16,833	1.92
Paper.....	121,526	3,158	2.60	3,475	2.86
Leather.....	123,914	4,292	3.46	7,486	6.04
Woodenware and carved goods.....	456,229	13,363	2.93	18,257	4.00
Food products.....	656,970	21,465	3.27	28,553	4.35
Clothing.....	775,671	24,317	3.13	42,078	5.42
Building trades.....	1,151,851	33,008	2.87	179,797	15.61
Printing and publishing.....	106,536	4,454	4.18	4,667	4.38
Painting, sculpture, decoration, and artistic work of all kinds.....	18,765	674	3.59	1,084	5.51
Factory hands, artisans, etc., of whom the industry cannot be classified.....	23,542	1,415	4.96	10,177	35.66
Commercial pursuits.....	626,637	22,048	3.52	26,334	4.20
Insurance.....	18,216	274	1.50	315	1.73
Transportation.....	533,150	6,927	1.30	16,230	3.04
Hotels, restaurants, etc.....	316,951	8,061	2.54	15,908	4.92
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,725,885</b>	<b>242,857</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>658,750</b>	<b>4.80</b>

**NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT JUNE 14 AND DECEMBER 2, 1895, BY AGE AND SEX.**

Age, June 14.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.	
14 to 20 years.....	40,513	18.53	20,268	25.10	60,781	20.30
20 to 30 years.....	67,981	31.10	31,494	39.00	99,475	33.23
30 to 50 years.....	69,621	31.85	17,139	21.23	86,760	28.98
50 to 70 years.....	35,658	16.31	10,410	12.89	46,068	15.39
70 years or over.....	4,830	2.21	1,438	1.78	6,268	2.10
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>218,603</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>80,749</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>299,352</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>December 2.</b>						
14 to 20 years.....	95,653	17.26	49,145	22.60	144,798	18.78
20 to 30 years.....	159,304	29.78	72,695	33.43	231,999	30.09
30 to 50 years.....	184,499	33.33	53,608	24.66	238,107	30.83
50 to 70 years.....	103,390	18.67	38,523	17.72	141,913	18.41
70 years or over.....	10,732	1.94	3,456	1.59	14,188	1.84
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>553,578</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>217,427</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>771,005</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**POPULATION OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE ENGAGED IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.**

Industry.	—Persons Earning a Livelihood at their Principal Occupations.			—Total Persons— Dependent Upon the In- dustry.		
	1895		1882.	—1895—		1882.
	Number.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Agriculture, gardening, and live stock.....	8,156,045	43.13	50.12	18,068,663	40.40	47.32
Forestry and fisheries.....	136,647	.72	.72	432,644	.97	.97
Mining, smelting, salt, and peat extraction..	567,774	3.00	2.72	1,847,307	4.13	3.39
Stone work and earthenware.....	501,315	2.65	2.05	1,316,641	2.94	2.25
Metal work.....	862,035	4.56	3.26	2,152,799	4.81	3.37
Machinery, tools, instruments, etc.....	385,223	2.04	1.76	1,041,127	2.33	2.01
Chemicals.....	102,923	.54	.36	289,523	.65	.43
Forestry products, lighting materials, grease, oils, and varnishes.....	42,997	.23	.19	124,070	.30	.24
Textiles.....	945,191	5.00	5.25	1,899,904	4.25	4.65
Paper.....	135,869	.72	.56	306,547	.68	.50
Leather.....	168,358	.89	.80	429,327	.96	.83
Woodenware and carved goods.....	647,019	3.42	3.22	1,688,592	3.78	3.45
Food products.....	878,163	4.64	4.09	2,078,607	4.65	4.29
Clothing.....	1,513,124	8.00	8.23	2,973,700	6.65	6.86
Building trades.....	1,353,447	7.16	5.84	3,705,773	8.29	6.96
Printing and publishing.....	119,291	.63	.43	251,503	.56	.37
Painting, sculpture, decoration, and artistic work of all kinds.....	23,546	.15	.15	61,080	.14	.13
Manufacturers, factory hands, artisans, etc., of whom the industry cannot be classified.....	29,961	.16	.56	76,748	.17	.59
Commercial pursuits.....	1,205,133	6.37	5.20	2,969,619	6.57	5.73
Insurance.....	25,384	.13	.07	69,664	.16	.09
Transportation.....	615,331	3.25	2.70	2,002,706	4.48	3.66
Hotels, restaurants, etc.....	492,660	2.61	1.72	954,856	2.13	1.90
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18,912,430</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>44,721,393</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## FRANCE.

## RESULTS OF STRIKES, 1895 AND 1896.

Results of Strikes.	Strikes		Strikes	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Succeeded.....	24.69	24.58	18.72	23.23
Succeeded partly.....	29.14	25.63	45.18	34.21
Failed.....	46.17	49.79	36.10	42.56
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## STRIKES IN 1896, BY INDUSTRIES.

Industries.	Succeeded		Succeeded		Failed		Total	
	Strikes.	Estab-lish- m'ts.	Strikes.	Estab-lish- m'ts.	Strikes.	Estab-lish- m'ts.	Strikes.	Estab-lish- m'ts.
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	3	3	6	17	3	46	12	66
Mining.....	4	4	6	6	9	9	19	19
Quarrying.....	1	1	1	2	2	7	4	10
Food products.....	2	20	3	711	..	..	5	731
Chemical industries.....	2	2	1	1	2	2	5	5
Printing.....	2	2	..	..	11	11	13	13
Hides and leather.....	11	11	5	5	12	31	28	47
Textiles proper.....	43	47	43	57	111	112	197	216
Clothing and cleaning.....	4	5	2	2	7	7	13	14
Wood working.....	7	26	5	9	15	38	27	73
Building trades (woodwork).....	2	27	8	130	..	..	10	157
Metal refining.....	1	1	1	1	5	7	7	9
Metallic goods.....	18	66	15	102	29	118	62	286
Precious-metal work.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Stone cutting and polishing, glass and pottery work.....	4	10	6	6	10	46	20	62
Building trades (stone, earthware, glass, etc.).....	11	81	14	176	12	103	37	360
Transportation and handling.....	1	1	3	3	9	23	13	32
Other.....	..	..	3	77	..	..	3	77
Total.....	117	308	122	1,305	237	565	476	2,178

## STRIKERS AND DAYS OF WORK LOST IN 1896, BY CAUSES.

[A considerable number of strikes were due to two or three causes, and the facts in such cases have been tabulated under each cause. Hence the totals for this table necessarily would not agree with those for the preceding tables.]

Cause or Object.	Strikers in			Total Strikers.	Days of Work Lost.
	Suc'ful Strikes.	Partly Suc'ful Strikes.	Strikes Which Failed.		
For increase of wages.....	4,061	11,835	12,425	28,341	453,415
Against reduction of wages.....	3,029	1,749	1,124	5,902	45,802
For reduction of hours of labor with present or in- creased wages.....	1,290	379	2,812	4,481	99,004
Relating to time and method of payment of wages, etc.....	2,907	755	3,381	7,043	163,453
For or against modification of conditions of work.	1,316	2,164	2,490	5,970	51,268
Against piecework.....	124	49	1,862	2,035	71,542
For or against modification of shop rules.....	573	160	1,213	1,946	28,286
For abolition or reduction of fines.....	740	901	2,129	3,770	35,591
Against discharge of workmen, foremen, or direc- tors, or for their reinstatement.....	111	125	4,602	4,838	72,863
For discharge of workmen, foremen, or directors..	2,149	252	5,123	7,520	52,225
Against employment of women.....	1,541	..	86	1,627	43,632
For discharge of apprentices or limitation in num- ber.....	84	..	175	1,017	24,182
Relating to deduction from wages for the support of insurance and aid funds.....	439	864	2,344	3,647	114,762
Other.....	1,044	1,064	908	3,016	49,103

## AUSTRIA.

## STRIKES BY YEARS, 1891 TO 1895.

Year.	Strikes.	Estab- lishments Involved.	Strikers.	Per Cent. of Strik- ers of Total Em- ployés.	Days Lost.
1891.....	104	1,917	14,025	34.84	247,086
1892.....	101	1,519	14,123	57.36	150,992
1893.....	172	1,207	28,120	61.75	518,511
1894.....	159	2,468	44,075	72.50	568,463
1895.....	205	869	28,026	60.88	297,845

## STRIKES IN 1895, BY INDUSTRIES.

Industries.	Strikes.	Estab- lish- ments.	Total Em- ployés.	Num- ber.	Strikers Per Ct. of Total Em- ployés.	Others Thrown Out of Em- ploy'm't.	Strik- ers Re- em- ploy'd.	New Em- ployés After Strikes.
Stone, glass, china, and earthenware....	20	100	12,925	9,943	76.83	823	9,752	30
Metal and metallic goods.....	37	40	6,870	3,694	53.77	350	3,317	285
Machinery and instruments.....	6	6	395	253	64.05	14	143	57
Wooden and caoutchouc goods.....	38	354	3,571	2,336	65.42	130	1,755	283
Leather, hides, brushes, and feathers....	7	15	359	306	85.24	11	252	31
Textiles.....	29	29	7,819	4,085	52.24	375	3,685	51
Paper-hanging.....	2	5	18	14	77.78	...	9	..
Wearing apparel and millinery.....	14	67	1,743	976	56.00	94	866	17
Paper.....	8	8	1,159	377	32.53	22	162	197
Food preparations.....	7	82	674	514	76.26	2	476	28
Building trades.....	24	158	10,099	5,361	53.24	184	5,109	79
Printing and publishing.....	3	4	389	147	37.79	...	141	3
Commerce.....	1	1	45	20	44.44	...	18	...
Total.....	205	869	46,036	28,026	60.88	2,005	25,685	1,061

## PERCENTAGE OF STRIKERS AND OF DAYS LOST, BY INDUSTRIES, 1894 AND 1895.

Industries.	Per Cent. of Strikers— 1894.	1895.	Per Cent. of Days Lost— 1894.	1895.
Stone, glass, china, and earthenware.....	14.55	35.48	5.48	31.18
Metal and metallic goods.....	6.24	13.18	6.69	18.35
Wooden and caoutchouc goods.....	22.21	8.94	49.85	18.24
Textiles.....	14.33	14.58	8.05	11.36
Building trades.....	33.68	18.13	23.14	9.58
Other industries.....	8.69	9.20	6.79	11.29
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## RESULTS OF STRIKES IN 1895, BY INDUSTRIES.

Industries.	—Succeeded— Strikes. Str'kers.	—Succeeded— Partly. Strikes. Str'kers.	—Failed— Strikes. Str'kers.	—Total— Strikes. Str'kers.
Stone, glass, china, and earthenware	7 290	7 9,090	15 623	29 9,943
Metal and metallic goods.....	8 508	7 1,596	22 1,580	37 3,694
Machinery and instruments.....	2 146	.. ..	4 107	6 253
Wooden and caoutchouc goods.....	7 565	8 680	23 1,061	38 2,336
Leather, hides, brushes, and feathers	2 28	2 196	3 82	7 306
Textiles.....	6 408	13 1,797	10 1,860	29 4,085
Paper-hanging.....	2 14	.. ..	.. ..	2 14
Wearing apparel and millinery.....	7 106	5 832	2 38	14 976
Paper.....	1 16	2 67	5 294	8 377
Food preparations.....	2 95	1 71	4 348	7 514
Building trades.....	10 1,310	6 3,041	8 1,020	24 5,361
Printing and publishing.....	1 13	.. ..	2 134	3 147
Commerce.....	.. ..	.. ..	1 20	1 20
Total.....	55 3,489	51 17,310	99 7,227	205 28,026

## ITALY.

## RESULTS OF STRIKES, 1878-1891 TO 1895.

Year.	—Per Cent. of Strikes—			—Per Cent. of Strikers—		
	Success- ful.	Partly Success- ful.	Failed.	Success- ful.	Partly Success- ful.	Failed.
1878-1891.....	16	43	41	25	47	28
1892.....	21	29	50	29	19	52
1893.....	23	38	34	29	44	27
1894.....	34	23	38	19	24	57
1895.....	33	31	36	33	40	27

## STRIKES, STRIKERS, AND WORKING DAYS LOST, BY OCCUPATIONS, 1895.

Occupations.	Strikes.	Strikers—			Total.	Working Days Lost.
		Adults Males.	Adults Females.	Children 15 Years Under.		
Weavers, spinners, and carders.....	33	1,683	4,946	1,109	7,738	84,616
Miners and ore diggers.....	16	2,586	....	900	3,486	35,902
Mechanics.....	6	530	....	....	530	4,259
Founders.....	2	40	....	1	41	395
Day laborers.....	12	1,839	3	21	1,863	9,898
Masons and stonecutters.....	9	2,146	7	157	2,310	9,447
Kiln and furnace tenders.....	4	344	....	....	344	5,008
Printers and compositors.....	9	325	20	9	354	2,472
Tanners.....	7	459	....	....	459	2,321
Dyers.....	1	375	....	75	450	12,600
Bakers and pastry cooks.....	1	66	....	....	66	132
Joiners.....	1	90	....	....	90	360
Omnibus drivers and conductors.....	4	540	....	....	540	3,480
Cart drivers.....	2	120	....	....	120	200
Porters and coal carriers.....	1	11	....	....	11	11
Other occupations.....	13	634	216	55	905	4,269
Total.....	126	11,788	5,192	2,327	19,307	125,968

## UNITED STATES.

## SUMMARY OF STRIKES IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1881 TO 1894.

From a report on the strikes in the United States from January 1, 1881, to June 30, 1894, compiled by the United States Commissioner of Labor and completed in October, 1895, the following statistics are taken:

Years.	No. of Strikes.	Estab- lish- ments Affected.	Employés Thrown Out of Employ- ment.	Per Cent. of Estab- lishments Where Strikes Succeeded.	—Wage—		—Business—	
					Loss of Employés. Strikes.	Lockouts.	Loss to Employers. Strikes.	Lockouts.
1881.....	471	2,928	129,521	61.37	\$3,372,578	\$18,519	\$1,919,483	\$6,960
1882.....	454	2,105	154,671	53.59	9,804,228	466,245	4,269,064	112,882
1883.....	478	2,750	149,763	58.17	6,274,480	1,069,212	4,696,027	297,097
1884.....	443	2,367	147,064	51.50	7,666,717	1,421,410	3,893,073	640,847
1885.....	645	2,284	242,705	52.80	10,663,248	901,173	4,388,893	455,477
1886.....	1,482	10,053	508,044	34.45	14,932,453	4,281,038	12,357,808	1,949,498
1887.....	1,436	6,589	379,726	45.64	16,590,534	4,233,700	6,696,495	2,819,736
1888.....	903	3,596	147,704	52.22	6,377,749	1,100,057	6,509,917	1,217,199
1889.....	1,075	3,786	249,559	46.49	10,469,686	1,379,722	2,936,752	307,125
1890.....	1,833	9,424	251,944	52.64	13,875,338	867,960	5,183,404	466,258
1891.....	1,718	8,117	299,064	37.87	14,801,714	883,709	6,177,284	616,888
1892.....	1,298	5,540	206,671	39.31	10,772,622	2,866,013	5,145,064	1,693,080
1893.....	1,305	4,555	265,914	50.82	9,938,048	6,659,401	3,406,195	1,034,420
1894*.....	896	5,154	432,066	28.83	28,298,471	457,231	15,557,166	506,484
Total.....	14,330	69,167	3,614,406	44.49	\$163,807,866	\$26,685,516	\$82,590,386	\$12,285,451

\* First six months. These are the latest statistics.

## MANUFACTURES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

## STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES IN SEVENTY-SIX INDUSTRIES, 1894 AND 1895.

Industries.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital Invested		Per Cent. of In-crease.	Wages Paid		Per Cent. of In-crease.
		1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.	
Boots and shoes.....	544	\$23,759,720	\$22,260,212	*6.31	\$17,477,935	\$17,436,637	*0.23
Carpetings.....	11	7,268,249	5,998,958	*17.46	1,329,350	1,696,331	27.61
Cotton goods.....	157	121,257,425	115,238,307	*4.97	22,728,892	25,505,781	12.22
Leather.....	119	7,618,495	8,254,401	8.35	2,518,537	2,874,938	14.15
Machines and machinery..	292	28,298,638	24,700,083	*12.72	6,787,905	8,165,228	20.29
Metals and metallic goods.	278	16,716,854	16,173,793	*3.25	5,057,851	5,843,475	15.53
Paper and paper goods....	97	25,404,250	23,734,206	*6.57	4,086,013	4,275,733	5.94
Woolen goods.....	110	32,435,984	32,598,849	.70	4,641,991	5,662,309	21.98
Worsted goods.....	21	14,411,761	14,957,015	3.78	2,779,005	4,122,161	48.33
Other industries.....	2,000	134,248,623	121,966,280	*9.22	37,200,561	40,901,120	9.95
Total.....	3,629	\$401,519,949	\$375,875,174	*6.39	\$104,567,880	\$116,488,743	11.41

Industries.	Estab-lish-ments.	Stock Used		Per Cent. of In-crease.	Goods Made and Work Done		Per Cent. of In-crease.
		1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.	
Boots and shoes.....	544	\$42,755,762	\$47,888,675	12.01	\$72,755,237	\$76,882,713	5.67
Carpetings.....	11	3,621,574	4,314,005	19.12	5,790,705	7,169,018	24.45
Cotton goods.....	157	43,806,152	44,575,179	1.76	78,233,289	96,699,082	10.81
Leather.....	119	10,237,253	13,966,949	36.43	14,491,501	19,699,272	35.94
Machines and machinery..	292	7,225,980	9,019,819	23.12	19,858,902	23,756,409	19.77
Metals and metallic goods.	278	8,005,071	8,923,650	11.47	16,799,747	19,247,522	14.57
Paper and paper goods....	97	14,133,042	13,807,787	*2.30	22,854,947	22,791,452	*.28
Woolen goods.....	110	12,306,231	13,659,663	11.00	21,219,705	23,680,934	11.36
Worsted goods.....	21	8,233,757	11,843,688	43.84	12,760,163	18,759,463	47.02
Other industries.....	2,000	122,190,097	122,012,094	*.15	204,015,063	213,142,394	4.47
Total.....	3,629	\$272,614,919	\$300,011,509	6.38	\$468,749,178	\$511,797,199	9.18

## INDUSTRY PRODUCT, WAGES, ETC., IN NINE SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, 1895.

[By industry product is meant the actual result of the productive forces in the industry; that is, the added value created above the value of stock and materials consumed. The values presented in this table under the designation "Industry Product" are obtained by deducting from the total value of goods made and work done in each industry the value of stock used, the difference being added value or actual product due to the industry. In the division of the proceeds of each industry, one part of this industry product is paid to the labor force in the form of wages, this being labor's share of the product. The balance constitutes a fund from which are paid freights, insurance, interest on loans (credit capital), interest on stock (fixed or invested capital), rents, commissions, salaries, etc.; in fact, all expenses other than those for stock and wages. The remainder, if any, is the profit of the employer. The entire balance of the industry product remaining after the deduction of the amount paid in wages becomes a "Profit and Minor Expense Fund," and is thus designated in the table. Of course, it will be understood that the term minor expense is relative. The expenses, paid out of this balance, are in themselves considerable in amount, and are only to be classed as minor in comparison with the generally larger amounts expended for materials (stock) and wages.]

Industries.	Industry Product.	Wages.	Profit and Minor Expense Fund.	-Industry Product-		-Percentage of- Industry Product.	
				Per \$1,000 of Capital.	Average Per Employed.	Paid in Wages.	Devoted to Profit and Minor Expenses.
Boots and shoes.....	\$23,994,088	\$17,436,637	\$11,557,371	\$1,302.50	\$611.23	60.14	39.86
Carpetings.....	2,855,013	1,696,331	1,158,682	475.92	622.96	59.42	40.58
Cotton goods.....	42,113,903	25,505,781	16,008,122	365.46	544.52	60.56	39.44
Leather.....	5,732,323	2,874,938	2,857,385	694.46	954.91	50.15	49.85
Machines & machinery.	14,765,590	8,165,228	6,600,362	597.80	986.52	55.30	44.70
Metals & metallic goods.	10,323,872	5,843,475	4,480,397	638.31	910.15	56.80	43.40
Paper and paper goods.	8,963,665	4,275,733	4,707,932	378.51	858.04	47.59	52.41
Woolen goods.....	9,971,271	5,662,309	4,308,962	441.33	657.04	56.79	43.21
Worsted goods.....	6,915,775	4,122,161	2,793,614	462.38	598.87	59.61	40.39

The percentage of the industry product devoted to wages is greatest (60.56) in the cotton-goods industry, and least in that of paper and paper goods (47.59).

\* Decrease.

## THE WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING IN 1897.

The following statement, issued by Lloyd's, shows the shipbuilding of the world for 1897:

## SUMMARY OF 1897 SHIPBUILDING.

Table showing tonnage of vessels built during 1897:

Where Built.	---Merchant and Other--- Vessels not War Ships.		
	Steam. Tons.	Sail. Gross Tons.	Total. Gross Tons.
United Kingdom...	924,382	28,104	952,486
Colonies and other countries.....	278,443	100,085	379,438
Total for world.	1,202,825	129,089	1,331,924

	War Ships. Tons Dis- placement.		Total Tons.
	No.	Tons.	
United Kingdom.....	95,465		1,047,951
Colonies and other countries.	133,435		512,873
Total for the world.....	228,900		1,560,824

Table showing number of vessels built in 1897:

	Steam.			Sail. Grand Total. Ships. Total.		
	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	
United Kingdom.....	545	46	591	45	639	
Colonies & other countries.....	253	146	399	42	441	
Total world..	798	192	990	90	1,080	

Table showing vessels (over 100 tons) built at colonial and foreign ports during 1897:

Country.	No.	---Total--- Merchant and War Ships*.		Country.	No.	---Total--- Merchant and War Ships.	
		Tons Dis- placement.	Tons.			Tons Dis- placement.	Tons.
Austria-Hungary.....	1	2,230	7	8,851			
Belgium†.....	.....	.....	3	1,890			
British Colonies.....	.....	.....	40	12,431			
Denmark.....	.....	.....	13	13,539			
France.....	5	15,185	44	64,526			
Germany†.....	12	51,314	96	191,042			
Holland†.....	3	5,520	45	25,871			
Italy.....	6	35,906	14	48,816			
Japan.....	2	4,650	24	11,390			
Norway.....	.....	.....	25	17,248			
Russia.....	6	2,200	23	5,913			
Spain.....	3	8,650	5	9,765			
Sweden.....	.....	.....	14	6,984			
United States†.....	4	87,780	88	94,598			
Total for colonies and foreign countries... 42		133,435	441	512,873			

Country.	No.	---Total--- Merchant and War Ships.		Country.	No.	---Total--- Merchant and War Ships.	
		Tons Dis- placement.	Tons.			Tons Dis- placement.	Tons.
Austria-Hungary.....	1	5,550	10	11,796			
Belgium.....	.....	.....	2	1,675			
British Colonies.....	.....	.....	41	11,124			
Denmark.....	1	2,200	15	14,014			
France.....	9	60,935	50	105,500			
Germany.....	5	14,050	68	117,345			
Holland.....	3	8,610	31	21,015			
Italy.....	4	21,060	14	28,709			
Japan.....	.....	.....	26	7,849			
Norway.....	.....	.....	17	12,059			
Russia.....	5	26,458	13	28,196			
Spain.....	2	7,830	2	7,830			
Sweden.....	2	3,970	16	8,375			
United States.....	5	16,302	149	200,477			
Total for colonies and foreign countries... 37		167,833	454	575,964			

\* Except where otherwise stated, these war ships are intended for the navies of the countries in which they have been built.

† Also some river boats, barges, etc.

‡ Including six of 7,100 tons for China.

§ Including one of 4,700 tons for Japan.

## VESSELS LAUNCHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING 1897.

1897.	---Steam--- Gross		---Sail--- Gross	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Merchant & other vessels (not war ships).....	545	924,382	46	28,104
War ships at Gov't yards.	No.	Dis- place- ment.	No.	Dis- place- ment.
War ships at private yards	4	31,885	.....	.....
Total.....	549	1,019,847	46	28,104

1897.	---Total--- 1897.		---Total--- 1898.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.
Merchant & other ves- sels (not war ships)....	501	962,486	606	1,150,751
War ships at Govern- ment yards.....	4	31,885	8	66,370
War ships at private yards.....	44	63,580	47	97,588
Total.....	639	1,047,951	751	1,323,709

Similar figures for recent years, as regards "merchant and other vessels (not war ships)," are as follows:

	---Steam--- Gross		---Sail--- Gross		---Total--- Gross	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1888..	458	757,081	81	80,959	539	838,040
1889..	505	1,063,793	95	125,568	600	1,209,361
1890..	651	1,061,619	92	133,066	743	1,194,705
1891..	641	878,353	181	252,468	822	1,130,816
1892..	512	841,356	169	268,594	681	1,109,950
1893..	438	718,277	98	118,106	536	836,383
1894..	549	904,926	65	81,582	614	1,046,508
1895..	526	904,991	55	45,976	579	960,967
1896..	628	1,113,831	68	45,920	696	1,150,751
1897..	545	924,382	46	28,104	591	962,486

Table showing the countries for which the merchant and other vessels (not war ships) launched in the United Kingdom during 1897 were built:

Country.	Steam. Gross		Sail. Gross		Total, 1897.		Total, 1896.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British—								
United Kingdom.....	688,534	27,562	716,126		818,905			
Colonies.....	23,009	.....	23,009		16,097			
Austria-Hungary.....	3,502	.....	3,502		9,245			
Belgium.....	4,145	.....	4,145		11,890			
Denmark.....	13,717	.....	13,717		24,638			
France.....	13,081	.....	13,081		6,390			
Germany.....	30,507	.....	30,507		117,870			
Greece.....	5,359	.....	5,359		3,341			
Holland.....	18,813	.....	18,813		11,222			
Italy.....	3,026	122	3,148	1,000	1,000			
Japan.....	50,425	.....	50,425		24,621			
Mexico.....	276	.....	276		2,752			
Monaco.....	1,250	.....	1,250		.....			
Norway.....	14,196	.....	14,196		28,303			
Portugal.....	120	.....	120		2,688			
Roumania.....	6,691	.....	6,691		.....			
Russia.....	15,969	.....	15,969		34,524			
South America.....	1,383	.....	1,383		11,568			
Spain.....	12,628	.....	12,628		7,567			
Sweden.....	6,510	.....	6,510		11,736			
U. S. of America..	2,110	.....	2,110		4,293			
Not stated.....	.....	390	.....	390	5,878			
Other countries—								
China, Egypt, Hawaii, Hayti, and Turkey....	129	.....	129		5,293			
Total.....	924,382	28,104	962,486		1,150,751			

Table showing the countries for which the warships launched in the United Kingdom during 1897 and 1896 were built:

Flag.	1897	1896
No.	Tons Displacement.	Tons Displacement.
At Royal dockyards—		
British.....	4 31,885	8 66,370
At private yards—		
British.....	29 34,855	26 51,075
Total.....	33 66,740	34 117,445
Argentina.....	3 2,515	4 1,000
Chilian.....	1 8,500	8 12,679
Egyptian.....	3 450	3 420
Japanese.....	2 8,600	2 24,780
Norwegian.....	2 7,000	.. ..
Spanish.....	4 1,600	2 700
Other flags, or flag not stated.....	.. ..	2 6,874
Total.....	48 95,465	55 163,958

Table showing size of merchant and other vessels (not war ships) launched in the United Kingdom during 1897:

Tonnage.	Steam.	Sail-
Under 50*	2	8
50 to 99*	14	4
100 to 199	163	13
200 to 499	63	5
500 to 999	24	6
1,000 to 1,999	66	8
2,000 to 2,999	73	2
3,000 to 3,999	74	..
4,000 to 4,999	23	..
5,000 to 5,999	15	..
6,000 to 6,999	5	..
7,000 to 7,999	8	..
8,000 to 8,999	2	..
10,000 and above	3	..
Total.....	545	46

\* Vessels of less than 100 tons are not included in these returns unless they are intended to be classed in Lloyd's Register Book.

### SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

YEARLY RETURN OF SHIPPING AND TONNAGE THAT PASSED THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL FROM ITS OPENING, TOGETHER WITH THE TRANSIT RECEIPTS.

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Transit Receipts. Francs.	Mean Net Tonnage per Vessel.
1869	10	10,557.61	6,576.00	54,480.80	657
1870	486	654,915.02	436,606.37	5,159,327.22	898
1871	785	1,142,300.46	761,467.05	8,993,732.67	995
1872	1,082	1,744,481.32	1,160,743.54	16,407,591.42	1,071
1873	1,173	2,085,072.61	1,367,767.82	22,897,819.18	1,166
1874	1,264	2,423,672.22	1,631,650.14	24,859,383.00	1,290
1875	1,494	2,940,708.45	2,006,984.09	28,886,302.27	1,315
1876	1,457	3,072,107.01	2,096,771.61	29,974,998.74	1,459
1877	1,663	3,418,949.72	2,353,447.69	32,774,314.23	1,416
1878	1,563	3,291,535.36	2,269,678.31	31,098,229.18	1,425
1879	1,477	3,236,942.32	2,265,332.19	29,686,060.81	1,532
1880	2,029	4,344,519.69	3,057,421.88	39,840,487.64	1,509
1881	2,727	5,794,491.19	4,136,779.77	51,274,832.95	1,517
1882	3,198	7,122,125.63	5,074,808.88	60,545,682.08	1,596
1883	3,307	8,051,307.3	5,775,861.79	65,847,812.16	1,746
1884	3,284	8,319,907.66	5,871,500.92	62,373,115.64	1,797
1885	3,624	8,985,411.8	6,335,752.98	62,207,439.21	1,748
1886	3,100	8,185,313.15	5,767,655.84	56,527,390.68	1,800
1887	3,137	8,430,043.2	5,906,024.09	57,862,370.71	1,881
1888	3,440	9,437,957.32	6,640,834.44	64,632,273.20	1,930
1889	3,425	9,605,745.48	6,783,187.12	66,167,579.14	1,951
1890	3,389	9,749,129.09	6,890,094.41	66,984,000.22	2,033
1891	4,207	12,217,986.41	8,698,777.36	83,422,101.24	2,067
1892	3,559	10,866,401.468	7,712,028.61	74,452,436.08	2,160
1893	3,341	10,753,798.155	7,659,068.105	70,697,361.43	2,262
1894	3,352	11,283,854.721	8,039,175.276	73,776,827.08	2,368
1895	3,434	11,835,637.331	8,448,393.015	78,103,717.56	2,467
1896	3,409	12,039,859.000	8,562,237.00	79,599,994.00	.. ..
1897	2,966	.. ..	7,808,981.00	72,890,890.00	.. ..

### THE WORLD'S TRADE IN MACHINERY.

The following compilations of the Manchester *Guardian* (Eng.) show the annual exports of the various kinds of machinery, engines, locomotives, etc., of each of the leading nations from 1885 to 1895:

#### UNITED KINGDOM.

##### EXPORTS OF STEAM ENGINES, MILL WORK, AND MACHINERY.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1885	£11,096,869	1891	£15,817,515
1886	10,136,830	1892	13,887,357
1887	11,125,858	1893	13,917,543
1888	12,939,267	1894	14,205,215
1889	15,273,910	1895	15,215,110
1890	16,410,661		

Increase since 1885, say, 27 per cent.

## UNITED STATES.

## EXPORTS OF MACHINERY, ENGINES, AND BOILERS.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1885.....	\$4,476,000	1891.....	13,146,000
1886.....	5,477,000	1892.....	12,749,000
1887.....	6,384,000	1893.....	13,124,000
1888.....	8,806,000	1894.....	12,566,000
1889.....	11,121,000	1895.....	14,478,000

Increase, say, 250 per cent. since 1885.

## GERMANY.

## EXPORTS OF MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

Year.	Value. Marks.	Year.	Value. Marks.
1885.....	49,871,000	1891.....	66,476,000
1886.....	48,141,000	1892.....	61,618,000
1887.....	52,768,000	1893.....	65,287,000
1888.....	56,748,000	1894.....	78,217,000
1889.....	61,787,000	1895.....	89,646,000
1890.....	66,188,000		

Increase since 1885, say, 80 per cent.

## FRANCE.

## EXPORTS OF MACHINES AND MACHINERY.

Year.	Value. Francs.	Year.	Value. Francs.
1885.....	27,166,000	1891.....	46,453,000
1886.....	27,353,000	1892.....	35,948,000
1887.....	31,237,000	1893.....	30,173,000
1888.....	35,267,000	1894.....	35,008,000
1889.....	42,238,000	1895.....	39,982,000
1890.....	47,783,000		

Increase since 1885, say, 36 per cent.

## BELGIUM.

## EXPORTS OF MACHINERY, LOCOMOTIVES, AND RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

Year.	Value. Francs.	Year.	Value. Francs.
1885.....	18,089,000	1891.....	67,173,000
1886.....	9,529,000	1892.....	58,120,000
1887.....	27,400,000	1893.....	38,854,000
1888.....	23,862,000	1894.....	35,901,000
1889.....	54,957,000	1895.....	36,466,000
1890.....	58,076,000		

Increase since 1885, say, 102 per cent.

## SWEDEN.

## EXPORTS OF MACHINERY.

Year.	Value. Kroner.	Year.	Value. Kroner.
1885.....	2,040,000	1891.....	3,237,000
1886.....	2,745,000	1892.....	3,206,000
1887.....	2,318,000	1893.....	3,606,000
1888.....	2,706,000	1894.....	4,507,000
1889.....	2,622,000	1895.....	5,624,000
1890.....	3,059,000		

Increase since 1885, say, 120 per cent.

## SWITZERLAND.

## EXPORTS OF MACHINERY AND LOCOMOTIVES.

Year.	Value. Francs.	Year.	Value. Francs.
1885.....	17,538,000	1891.....	20,316,000
1886.....	19,113,000	1892.....	20,078,000
1887.....	19,236,000	1893.....	23,539,000
1888.....	20,578,000	1894.....	25,444,000
1889.....	22,307,000	1895.....	24,731,000
1890.....			

Increase since 1885, say, 30 per cent.

## COMPARISON OF PERIODS.

AGGREGATE VALUE IN STERLING OF EXPORTS OF MACHINERY IN FIVE-YEARLY PERIODS, WITH PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN EACH PERIOD OVER PRECEDING PERIOD.

Period.	United Kingdom		Exports from Belgium		Germany	
	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.
1860 to 1864.....	£21,100,000	..	£3,600,000	..	..	..
1865 to 1869.....	23,800,000	17	3,200,000	12	..	..
1870 to 1874.....	39,000,000	65	7,200,000	120	..	..
1875 to 1879.....	36,400,000	..	9,500,000	30	£8,900,000	..
1880 to 1884.....	57,200,000	57	13,200,000	38	13,600,000	50
1885 to 1889.....	60,400,000	5	13,100,000	..	13,400,000	..
1890 to 1895.....	73,700,000	22	17,900,000	36	16,700,000	24



## BRITISH BULLION MOVEMENT, 1897.

The following is from the Annual Bullion Report of Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid, London:

The closing year has been marked by very numerous and important changes in the value of silver, the price having never exceeded the *minimum* of last year, which was 29½d per ounce. This price was maintained in January and February, but from that time a gradual decline commenced, accentuated soon after by the decision of the Japanese Government to adopt a gold standard, which continued with scarcely any intermission until the end of July. Early in August, for some reason difficult to trace, a sudden panic seemed to seize the market; speculation, which had become a feature, held off from buying, while America pressed sales, with the result that within three weeks bars fell by rapid steps from 27 8-16d. to 23½d. per ounce on August 25th, the lowest price ever reached, which was again quoted on September 2d. On the very next day the India Council announced that their drafts on India would be discontinued for three or four months, and that they were ready to buy bills on India in the market. This course was no doubt forced upon them by the necessity of meeting the heavy expenses in consequence of the rising of Afridis and other tribes. Immediately a rapid rise took place in the price of silver—on the 8th September to 25½d., and by the 20th it had reached 27½d. for cash delivery. From that time sharp changes from as low as 25d. on the 29th September to 27½d. on the 6th December occurred almost daily, until on the 7th December the India Council recommenced to sell drafts on India, and the market for silver became steadier, ranging between 26d. and 26½d. per ounce up to this date.

The demand for Mexican dollars for China and the Straits has been intermittent, at times almost nominal and little above the melting value, and at others running the price nearly to the parity of bars.

The shipments of bar silver and dollars to the East have been £7,000,000—somewhat greater than last year—and in addition large amounts have been purchased for Russia and Belgium, making the total of exports £17,000,000.

The imports and exports of silver for five years past:

1893.....	£11,320,000	£13,532,000	1896.....	£14,200,000	£15,100,000
1894.....	10,900,000	11,975,000	1897.....	16,845,000	17,000,000
1895.....	10,600,000	9,865,000			

Gold operations have been on an enormous scale during the year. The whole of the arrivals, with the exception of about seven millions in sovereigns received by the Bank, have been taken for export, in addition to about £7,200,000 withdrawn from the Bank of England, making a total of £20,900,000. Large amounts of Australian sovereigns are included in the exports, the price of gold having ruled so high, averaging about 77s. 11½d. standard, that it paid to melt them when the weight was, as it generally is, rather over the medium.

Russia and Austria have been the principal destinations of these exports.

The imports and exports for the last five years are:

1893.....	£23,830,000	£18,800,000	1896.....	£24,500,000	£29,900,000
1894.....	27,200,000	15,400,000	1897.....	29,200,000	29,300,000
1895.....	35,800,000	20,400,000			

## SILK CROP STATISTICS OF THE LAST THREE YEARS.

The following figures, compiled by the "Seide," give simply the quantities to be exported, and not those likely to be retained for home consumption:

	1895.	1896.	1897.		1895.	1896.	1897.
	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.		Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
France.....	780,000	782,000	750,000	Caucasia.....	185,000	245,000	210,000
Italy.....	3,132,000	3,083,000	2,800,000	Persia.....	30,000	40,000	40,000
Spain.....	100,000	108,000	105,000	China—Shanghai...	*4,246,000	*3,690,000	*3,500,000
Austria-Hungary...	275,000	295,000	280,000	China—Canton...	1,560,000	1,554,000	1,600,000
Asiatic Turkey....	675,000	890,000	800,000	Japan.....	3,410,000	2,930,000	3,400,000
European Turkey..	155,000	165,000	160,000	India.....	340,000	270,000	270,000
Bulgaria and Rou-							
mania.....	36,000	50,000	50,000	Total.....	14,956,000	14,137,000	14,000,000
Greece.....	42,000	40,000	35,000				

\* The totals given for China—Shanghai include about 480,000 kilogrammes of wild silks.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR 1894.

Countries.	Year.	Imports, Home Con- sumption.	Amount per Head.	Exports (Domestic).	Amount per Head.
Europe—					
United Kingdom *	1894	\$1,980,500,000	\$50.00	\$1,047,600,000	\$35.00
Russia.....	1894	272,324,086	3.07	333,108,733	3.70
Norway.....	1894	53,533,200	26.75	33,536,200	16.76
Sweden†.....	1894	94,943,686	19.48	80,738,000	16.66
Denmark.....	1894	83,006,866	38.21	59,942,733	27.59
German Empire.....	1894	964,403,000	19.51	720,316,000	14.58
Holland.....	1894	586,334,600	127.00	451,183,300	97.62
Belgium.....	1894	306,512,400	49.47	253,782,066	40.96
France.....	1894	749,544,533	19.55	599,208,496	15.63
Switzerland.....	1894	171,472,133	58.46	131,010,666	44.66
Portugal.....	1894	39,050,133	9.07	26,182,666	6.08
Spain†.....	1894	151,767,000	8.64	130,290,400	7.42
Italy.....	1894	213,091,866	6.89	199,825,333	6.46
Austro-Hungarian Empire.....	1894	238,278,933	6.32	322,601,600	7.54
Greece.....	1894	21,403,600	9.79	14,433,733	6.61
Roumania†.....	1894	19,315,800	5.83	14,181,466	4.28
Turkey†.....	1894	82,178,533	14.17	57,270,933	9.87
Servia.....	1894	107,164,000	3.86	68,206,333	2.46
Asia—					
China.....	1894	126,139,133	0.33	99,688,933	0.26
Japan.....	1894	64,439,533	1.54	59,743,200	1.43
Africa—					
Egypt.....	1894	46,267,400	6.78	59,387,933	8.71
America—					
Chili.....	1893	69,184,533	24.13	73,248,200	25.54
Uruguay.....	1894	24,128,933	31.08	33,945,000	43.73
Argentine Republic.....	1894	90,315,600	22.78	98,978,296	24.97
Mexico†.....	1894	30,708,666	2.56	80,446,000	6.71
United States.....	1896	759,694,084	10.66	863,200,487	12.11
Brazil.....	1890	142,404,750	10.10	174,007,545	12.42
Peru.....	1891	8,980,971	8.43	7,328,836	2.99
Paraguay.....	1894	2,222,202	4.63	1,385,665	3.32
Venezuela.....	1894	\$16,279,000	7.00	20,955,866	9.02

## TELEGRAPHS IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Countries.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.	Number of Offices.	No. Persons to Each Office.
Europe—					
Austria-Hungary.....	44,007	125,910	23,735,738	6,777	4,103
Belgium.....	4,045	19,645	8,515,157	973	6,549
Denmark §.....	3,246	8,696	1,796,527	238	10,024
France.....	57,574	193,184	41,434,727	11,338	3,397
German Empire.....	81,919	304,322	37,346,955	20,723	2,523
Great Britain.....	.....	.....	73,839,610	9,923	3,076
Greece.....	4,781	5,896	1,063,439	200	10,936
Italy.....	24,716	95,675	8,839,888	5,296	5,894
Netherlands §.....	3,500	12,521	4,633,257	514	9,454
Portugal.....	3,985	8,639	1,354,827	366	11,766
Russia §.....	76,857	152,959	74,951,431	2,133	48,618
Roumania.....	4,240	10,067	2,281,600	476	12,185
Servia.....	1,916	4,073	923,874	128	17,397
Spain.....	23,636	59,247	4,399,935	1,421	12,498
Sweden.....	8,058	24,982	2,060,912	.....	.....
Norway.....	6,270	13,129	1,880,508	435	4,600
Switzerland.....	5,404	19,460	3,807,412	1,668	1,791
Turkey.....	20,750	33,040	.....	680	40,727
Asia—					
India.....	44,648	138,256	4,391,226	1,362	210,883
Japan.....	9,740	29,602	9,245,173	784	59,393
Persia.....	4,150	6,700	125,478	99	90,909
Africa—					
Cape of Good Hope.....	6,316	.....	1,798,061	360	4,904
Egypt.....	2,269	8,450	2,302,068	.....	.....
America—					
Argentine Republic.....	20,415	.....	2,500,000	295	13,400
Brazil §.....	10,143	21,938	1,233,695	299	56,506
Canada.....	28,949	68,923	3,945,744	2,546	2,013
Chili §.....	6,965	8,330	1,044,065	194	15,277
Mexico.....	40,990	.....	.....	800	15,713
Peru.....	1,633	.....	52,497	43	70,000
United States §.....	189,918	826,929	58,780,444	21,725	8,290
Uruguay.....	4,380	.....	332,477	97	8,173
Australasia—					
New South Wales.....	12,316	28,799	2,635,456	834	1,532
New Zealand §.....	6,245	15,764	2,124,211	691	1,011
Queensland.....	9,979	17,790	1,065,615	366	1,268
South Australia §.....	5,620	13,473	747,563	248	1,441
Tasmania §.....	1,789	3,004	190,277	216	744
Victoria.....	7,091	14,400	2,063,630	772	1,636
Western Australia.....	4,577	5,670	720,922	88	1,150

\* Total imports.

† Total imports and exports.

§ 1890.

§ State lines only.

¶ Western Union Company only.

¶ Includes telephone wire, etc.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Revenue and expenditure in the United Kingdom and British possessions,\* principally in the year 1895, with the proportion of each per head of population:

	Year.	Revenue		Expenditure	
		Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.
BRITISH EMPIRE.					
Europe—					
United Kingdom†.....	1896	\$496,272,634	\$12.57	\$475,786,538	\$12.06
Gibraltar.....	1895	288,244	14.52	286,325	13.94
Malta.....	1895	1,486,480	8.62	1,467,548	8.51
Asia—					
India.....	1895	463,245,488	2.09	459,872,352	2.08
Ceylon.....	1895	5,637,673	1.74	5,781,001	1.79
Straits Settlement.....	1895	2,033,338	3.81	1,955,845	3.55
Labuan.....	1895	48,574	8.30	71,292	12.18
Hong Kong.....	1895	2,520,758	9.94	2,824,088	11.14
Africa—					
Mauritius.....	1895	4,028,495	10.65	4,131,187	10.93
Natal.....	1895	5,682,929	9.74	5,587,386	9.56
Cape of Good Hope.....	1895	25,705,733	14.56	24,566,622	13.92
St. Helena.....	1895	47,500	12.12	39,240	10.01
Lagos.....	1895	691,305	8.08	703,155	8.21
Gold Coast.....	1895	1,197,703	0.79	1,291,073	0.86
Sierra Leone.....	1895	476,208	6.36	470,558	6.29
Gambia.....	1895	100,064	7.68	140,486	10.78
America—					
Canada.....	1896	36,618,591	7.14	36,949,142	7.21
Newfoundland.....	1895	1,585,176	7.62	1,371,470	6.59
Bermuda.....	1895	184,101	11.65	160,624	10.17
Honduras.....	1895	254,960	7.64	275,137	8.25
British Guiana.....	1895	2,763,045	10.01	2,802,932	10.15
West Indies—					
Bahamas.....	1895	307,729	5.97	302,269	5.87
Turks Island.....	1895	35,585	6.85	36,728	7.07
Jamaica.....	1895	3,063,126	5.72	4,071,029	5.88
Windward Islands.....	1895	1,398,666	3.91	1,510,716	4.22
Leeward Islands.....	1895	579,523	4.54	807,847	6.33
Trinidad.....	1895	2,687,738	11.60	2,675,552	11.55
Australasia—					
New South Wales.....	1895	45,748,083	35.80	48,418,208	37.89
Victoria.....	1895	32,588,485	27.58	32,777,029	27.73
South Australia.....	1895	12,738,349	35.64	12,729,726	35.64
Western Australia.....	1895	5,479,580	54.12	4,558,748	45.03
Queensland.....	1895	16,610,770	36.07	16,101,045	34.96
Tasmania.....	1895	3,708,259	23.05	3,644,871	72.66
New Zealand.....	1895	22,172,606	31.73	21,269,674	30.44
South Seas—					
Fiji.....	1895	380,768	3.17	370,850	3.08
Falkland Islands.....	1895	60,921	31.19	64,040	32.79
Total.....	.....	\$1,189,407,196	\$4.27	\$1,175,872,342	\$4.19
OTHER COUNTRIES.					
Austria-Hungary.....	1894	471,776,696	11.41	457,385,150	11.06
Belgium.....	1894	70,566,133	11.63	68,783,687	11.38
Denmark†.....	1896	21,373,246	9.84	20,134,651	9.27
France.....	1894	673,219,738	17.55	677,435,272	17.66
German Empire.....	1894-95	288,506,463	5.84	289,758,170	5.86
Greece.....	1895	18,193,809	8.32	18,110,940	8.28
Italy.....	1894-95	351,835,185	11.38	351,755,551	11.38
Netherlands.....	1895	53,621,060	11.60	53,993,998	11.68
Norway.....	1895	15,817,107	7.90	15,318,101	6.66
Portugal.....	1894-95	40,482,544	7.96	44,627,275	8.78
Roumania†.....	1895	38,859,438	6.70	40,877,255	7.05
Russia in Europe.....	1895	605,580,604	6.08	549,660,430	5.52
Spain.....	1894	145,914,931	8.31	148,573,483	8.47
Sweden‡.....	1894	36,521,248	7.49	32,547,055	6.68
Switzerland‡.....	1895	15,769,085	5.28	14,873,044	4.98
Turkey.....	1889	90,033,333	3.25	104,146,666	3.76
Asia—					
Japan.....	1894-95	79,580,921	1.80	63,364,476	1.51
Africa—					
Egypt §.....	1896	51,740,521	7.59	51,653,754	7.58
Tunis §.....	1896	4,616,734	3.08	4,608,782	3.07
America—					
Argentine Republic ‡.....	1895	58,764,111	14.82	108,098,626	27.27
Brazil.....	1894	144,069,085	10.01	200,435,472	13.93
Mexico ‡.....	1895-96	50,521,470	4.21	45,070,123	3.71
Peru.....	1895	8,368,890	2.79	7,790,886	2.60
United States.....	1896	409,475,408	5.75	434,673,654	6.10
Uruguay.....	1894-95	15,347,082	19.77	15,982,150	20.59
Chili.....	1894	30,454,140	10.62	28,645,930	9.99
Venezuela.....	1894-95	9,471,857	4.08	8,544,217	3.68

\* Gross revenue and expenditure.  
expenditure.

† Year ended 31st March.  
‡ Budget estimate.

‡ Total revenue and

## NUMBER OF POST-OFFICES, LETTERS, AND POST-CARDS SENT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Post-Offices.	Number of Letters and Post-Cards Sent.	Number per Head.
<b>Europe.</b>				
Great Britain.....	1896*	20,398	2,148,700,000	54.4
Austria-Hungary.....	1895	10,080	842,195,140	20.4
Belgium.....	1895	847	175,885,774	27.4
Denmark.....	1894	793	64,934,658	29.9
France and Algeria.....	1894	8,504	904,865,000	21.2
German Empire.....	1895	31,829	1,815,959,040	34.7
Greece.....	1894	310	8,900,000	4.1
Italy.....	1895	*4,710	247,402,052	8.0
Netherlands.....	1895		119,038,481	24.5
Portugal.....	1894	4,008	32,775,000	6.4
Russia.....	1894	7,084	232,430,000	2.4
Roumania.....	1895	3,216	19,912,030	3.4
Servia.....	1894	157	+17,894,217	8.0
Spain.....	1894	2,942	101,642,000	5.7
Sweden.....	1894	2,491	+158,287,359	32.2
Norway.....	1895		39,778,800	19.8
Switzerland.....	1895	1,497	119,710,964	40.1
Turkey.....	1891	1,556	8,058,398	0.3
<b>Asia.</b>				
India.....	1895	‡24,245	403,525,902	1.4
Japan.....	1895-96	15,299	356,141,242	8.5
<b>Africa.</b>				
Cape of Good Hope.....	1895	1,051	17,128,136	9.7
Egypt.....	1895	672	14,704,000	2.1
<b>America.</b>				
Argentine Republic.....	1895	11,456	+165,342,507	41.8
Brazil.....	1903	2,826	33,441,000	2.3
Canada.....	1890	9,103	140,822,800	27.5
Chili.....	1894	584	‡22,249,298	7.5
Mexico.....	1895-96	1,560	30,473,230	2.4
Peru.....	1895	306	+5,894,914	1.9
United States.....	1906	70,300	+11,181,304,015	56.9
Uruguay.....	1895	617	8,679,168	10.9
<b>Australasia.</b>				
New South Wales.....	1895	1,972	69,038,400	54.0
Victoria.....	1890	1,733	62,526,448	55.9
Queensland.....	1895	1,033	18,278,870	45.6
South Australia.....	1895	695	17,073,913	47.8
Western Australia.....	1895	206	18,141,567	179.2
Tasmania.....	1895	327	5,894,708	36.6
New Zealand.....	1895	*1,353	30,788,582	44.1

## THE WORLD'S WINE PRODUCTION.

(From the "Moniteur Vinicole.")

	1894. Gallons.	1895. Gallons.	1896. Gallons.
France.....	859,180,000	704,553,000	1,178,924,000
Algeria.....	80,124,000	100,259,000	106,920,000
Tunis.....	3,938,000	4,747,000	2,513,000
Italy.....	539,000,000	640,090,000	569,527,000
Spain.....	528,000,000	537,319,000	470,712,000
Portugal.....	33,000,000	52,668,000	86,592,000
Azores, Canaries, Madeira.....	2,640,000	5,544,000	8,448,000
Austria.....	88,000,000	79,200,000	66,000,000
Hungary.....	46,103,000	75,638,000	43,560,000
Germany.....	110,000,000	96,238,000	82,104,000
Russia.....	77,000,000	19,008,000	76,560,000
Switzerland.....	39,600,000	33,000,000	39,600,000
Turkey and Cyprus.....	39,600,000	63,360,000	80,120,000
Greece.....	28,600,000	42,240,000	56,760,000
Bulgaria.....	33,000,000	31,680,000	35,904,000
Servia.....	39,600,000	21,120,000	29,040,000
Roumania.....	24,200,000	82,368,000	198,000,000
United States.....	20,900,000	22,440,000	17,952,000
Mexico.....		2,376,000	1,848,000
Argentina.....	28,400,000	35,640,000	41,976,000
Chili.....	19,800,000	39,600,000	45,672,000
Brazil.....	8,800,000	9,240,000	12,540,000
Cape Colony.....	2,024,000	2,904,000	2,376,000
Persia.....	638,000	712,800	844,800
Australia.....	2,640,000	3,960,000	4,754,000

\* 1894.

† Including all kinds of mail matter.

‡ Including letter-boxes.

‡ Including telegraph offices.

§ Letters only.

## PUBLIC DEBTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

## BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Amount.	Amount Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
Europe—				
United Kingdom.....	1896	\$3,155,907,496	\$79.96	6.96
Malta.....	1895	365,284	2.23	0.26
Asia—				
India.....	1895	1,190,462,845	5.11	2.44
Ceylon.....	1895	18,121,140	5.61	3.21
Hongkong.....	1895	3,116,492	12.29	1.24
Africa—				
Mauritius.....	1895	6,212,470	16.43	1.54
Natal.....	1895	39,197,802	67.08	6.89
Cape of Good Hope.....	1895	133,998,698	75.91	5.21
Sierra Leone.....	1895	243,333	3.25	0.51
America—				
Canada.....	1896	258,497,433	50.43	7.06
Newfoundland.....	1895	13,248,210	63.69	8.36
Bermuda.....	1895	229,220	14.51	1.24
British Honduras.....	1895	169,049	5.07	0.66
British Guiana.....	1895	4,539,326	16.43	1.64
West Indies—				
Bahamas.....	1895	555,413	10.78	1.80
Jamaica.....	1895	10,599,441	15.26	2.67
Windward Islands.....	1895	3,532,470	9.87	2.53
Leeward Islands.....	1895	1,468,619	11.51	2.53
Trinidad.....	1895	2,772,438	11.97	1.06
Australasia—				
New South Wales.....	1895	282,144,406	220.79	6.17
Victoria.....	1895	228,436,063	186.90	7.01
South Australia.....	1895	106,114,415	236.90	8.33
Western Australia.....	1894	16,946,969	167.40	3.09
Queensland.....	1895	155,119,812	396.81	8.24
Tasmania.....	1895	37,876,147	235.50	10.21
New Zealand.....	1895	209,513,796	299.96	9.45
South Seas—				
Fiji.....	1895	1,075,714	8.95	2.82
Total.....	....	\$5,820,456,496	\$21.12	4.87

## OTHER COUNTRIES.

Austria-Hungary.....	1895	\$3,088,536,073	\$74.68	6.55
Belgium.....	1895	437,292,708	68.21	6.20
Denmark.....	1896	53,820,432	24.63	2.52
France.....	1894	6,041,529,000	157.57	9.15
German Empire.....	1895	506,490,151	9.69	1.76
Greece.....	1895	160,523,915	73.39	8.82
Italy.....	1895	2,386,029,333	76.71	6.78
Netherlands.....	1896	450,011,174	92.61	8.29
Norway.....	1894	38,907,978	19.39	2.73
Sweden.....	1895	77,462,723	15.90	2.12
Portugal.....	1894	722,651,839	142.19	15.24
*Roumania.....	1896	226,695,373	30.09	5.83
Russia.....	1894	3,421,149,866	35.73	5.65
*Spain.....	1896	1,156,621,596	65.85	7.98
Switzerland.....	1895	16,330,479	5.57	1.04
Turkey.....	1896	640,035,403	16.32	7.11
Asia—				
Japan.....	1895	332,279,775	7.95	4.18
Africa—				
Egypt.....	1895	509,232,913	74.70	9.84
Tunis.....	1894	27,749,733	18.49	5.47
America—				
Argentine Republic.....	1895	381,953,106	96.36	6.50
Brazil.....	1895	550,329,297	38.70	3.82
Chili.....	1895	101,541,423	34.26	3.33
Mexico.....	1895	189,906,976	15.11	3.76
United States.....	1896	1,769,840,323	24.84	4.32
Uruguay.....	1896	118,479,725	143.70	7.72
Venezuela.....	1895	24,885,315	10.71	2.63

\* April 1, 1897.

† June 30, 1896.

## THE WORLD'S RULERS.

## FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

Countries.	Rulers.	Titles.	Population.	Area.
Abyssinia.....	Menelik II.....	Emperor.....	8,000,000	150,000
Afghanistan.....	Abdur Khan.....	Ameer.....	4,000,000	800,000
Argentina.....	Señor Uriburu.....	President.....	4,086,492	1,125,086
Austria-Hungary.....	Franz Josef I.....	Emperor.....	41,231,342	249,942
Beloochistan.....	Mir Muhammad.....	Khan.....	500,000	130,000
Belgium.....	Leopold II.....	King.....	6,282,272	11,373
Bokhara.....	Sayid Abdul Ahad.....	Ameer.....	2,500,000	92,000
Bolivia.....	Señor Alonzo.....	President.....	2,018,549	567,360
Brazil.....	Prudentide de Moraes.....	President.....	9,980,470	3,308,878
Bulgaria.....	Ferdinand.....	Duke.....	3,308,816	24,360
Chili.....	Fred. Errazariz.....	President.....	2,915,332	238,970
China.....	Tsai T'ien.....	Emperor.....	386,853,029	1,327,308
Colombia.....	M. A. Caro.....	President.....	3,878,600	504,773
Congo Free State.....	Leopold.....	Sovereign.....	14,000,000	900,000
Costa Rica.....	Rafael Iglesias.....	President.....	249,205	23,000
Dahomey.....	Guthili.....	King.....	250,000	4,000
Denmark.....	Christian IX.....	King.....	2,185,335	15,280
Ecuador.....	Gen. Alfaro.....	President.....	1,270,000	12,000
Egypt.....	Abbas Wilmi.....	Khedive.....	6,817,285	10,698
France.....	M. Félix Faure.....	President.....	38,343,182	204,062
Germany.....	Wilhelm II.....	Emperor.....	52,279,901	208,670
Prussia.....	Wilhelm II.....	King.....	29,956,281	184,537
Bavaria.....	Otto.....	King.....	5,594,982	29,282
Saxony.....	Albert.....	King.....	3,502,684	5,777
Württemberg.....	Wilhelm II.....	King.....	1,995,185	7,523
Baden.....	Frederick I.....	Grand Duke.....	1,657,867	5,422
Hesse.....	Ludwig.....	Grand Duke.....	992,883	2,968
Lippe.....	Alexander.....	Prince.....	128,495	469
Anhalt.....	Frederick.....	Duke.....	271,983	908
Brunswick.....	Albrecht.....	Regent.....	408,778	1,424
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	Franz III.....	Grand Duke.....	573,342	5,135
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	Wilhelm I.....	Grand Duke.....	97,978	1,131
Oldenburg.....	Peter I.....	Grand Duke.....	354,968	2,479
Saxe-Altenburg.....	Ernst.....	Duke.....	170,864	511
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	Alfred.....	Duke.....	208,518	757
Saxe-Meiningen.....	George II.....	Duke.....	223,832	953
Saxe-Weimar.....	Karl Alexander.....	Grand Duke.....	326,061	1,388
Reuss.....	Heinrich XXII.....	Prince.....	62,754	120
Waldeck.....	Friedrich.....	Prince.....	57,281	433
Great Britain and Ireland.....	Victoria.....	Queen.....	38,104,975	120,979
Greece.....	Georgios I.....	King.....	2,187,208	25,041
Guatemala.....	Manuel Estrada Cabrera*.....	President.....	1,460,017	46,000
Hawaii.....	S. B. Dole.....	President.....	89,990	6,640
Haiti.....	T. S. Sam.....	President.....	980,000	10,204
Honduras.....	P. Bonilla.....	President.....	369,048	43,000
India (British).....	Victoria.....	Empress.....	221,172,952	964,968
Italy.....	Umberto I.....	King.....	28,459,628	110,623
Japan.....	Mutsu Hito.....	Mikado.....	40,435,461	147,655
Khiva.....	Syed Mehomed Rahim.....	Khan.....	700,000	22,320
Korea.....	Li-Hi.....	Monarch.....	10,528,937	82,000
Liberia.....	J. J. Cheeseman.....	President.....	1,088,000	14,380
Luxemburg.....	Adolf.....	Duke.....	211,088	998
Madagascar.....	Ranavalona.....	Queen.....	3,500,000	228,500
Mexico.....	Porfirio Diaz.....	President.....	12,056,046	767,005
Montenegro.....	Nicholas I.....	Prince.....	220,000	3,630
Morocco.....	Mulai Abdul Aziz.....	Sultan.....	5,000,000	219,000
Nepal.....	Jang.....	Sovereign.....	2,000,000	54,000
Netherlands.....	Wilhelmina.....	Queen.....	4,732,911	12,648
Nicaragua.....	S. Zelaya.....	President.....	282,845	49,500
Oman.....	Seyyid Feysal.....	Sultan.....	1,500,000	82,000
Orange Free State.....	Steyn.....	President.....	207,508	48,326
Paraguay.....	Gen. Egusquiza.....	President.....	480,000	98,000
Persia.....	Muzaffer-ed Din.....	Shah.....	9,000,000	628,000
Peru.....	N. de Pierola.....	President.....	2,621,844	463,747
Portugal.....	Carlos I.....	King.....	4,708,178	34,038
Roumania.....	Carol I.....	King.....	5,800,000	48,807
Russia.....	Nicholas II.....	Czar.....	118,014,187	8,660,282
Salvador.....	R. A. Gutierrez.....	President.....	651,130	7,225
Samoa.....	Maliotoa.....	King.....	34,000	1,701
Santo Domingo.....	C. Heucreaux.....	President.....	610,000	18,045
Servia.....	Alexander I.....	King.....	2,256,084	19,050
Siam.....	Chulalongkorn I.....	King.....	8,000,000	200,000
South African Republic.....	S. J. P. Kruger.....	President.....	409,276	119,139
Spain.....	Alfonso XIII.....	King.....	17,565,632	197,670
Sweden and Norway.....	Oscar II.....	King.....	6,825,067	297,321
Switzerland.....	A. Lachenal.....	President.....	2,917,754	15,976
Tunis.....	Sidi Ali.....	Bey.....	1,500,000	45,000
Turkey.....	Abdul Hamid II.....	Sultan.....	27,664,600	1,147,587
United States.....	William McKinley.....	President.....	62,622,250	3,501,000
Uruguay.....	I. Borda.....	President.....	728,447	72,110
Venezuela.....	Gen. Andrade.....	President.....	2,323,527	568,943

\* The temporarily constitutional successor of J. M. R. Barrios.

## LIFE INSURANCE IN FRANCE.

		1868 to 1895		1896		Recapitulation—		
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Tot'l.
Civil State.....	Unmarried.....	834	43	4	3	838	46	884
	Married.....	1,248	252	64	8	1,312	260	1,572
	Widowed.....	72	35	3	..	75	35	110
	Divorced.....	2	2	1	..	3	2	5
Total.....		2,156	332	72	11	2,228	343	2,571
Age of assured....	16 to 20 years.....	528	8	..	5	528	8	536
	20 to 30 ".....	339	91	7	..	346	96	442
	30 to 40 ".....	688	130	46	5	734	135	869
	40 to 50 ".....	401	62	17	1	418	63	481
	50 to 60 ".....	200	41	2	..	202	41	243
Total.....		2,156	332	72	11	2,228	343	2,571
Amount assured..	1 premium.....	144	17	31	1	175	17	192
	4 years.....	1	..	1	1	2	1	3
	5 ".....	19	7	..	..	19	7	26
	10 ".....	58	15	1	..	59	15	74
	15 ".....	55	9	2	..	57	9	66
	19 ".....	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	20 ".....	123	20	4	1	127	21	148
	life.....	1,755	264	33	9	1,788	273	2,061
	Total.....	2,156	332	72	11	2,228	343	2,571
	500 francs and below.....	874	62	36	5	910	67	977
Amount assured..	501 " to 1,000.....	166	31	5	1	171	32	203
	1,001 " to 1,500.....	48	9	1	..	49	9	58
	1,501 " to 2,000.....	76	15	1	..	77	15	92
	2,001 " to 2,500.....	12	2	1	..	13	2	15
	2,501 " to 3,000.....	6	2	2	..	8	2	10
	Maximum of 3,000.....	974	211	26	5	1,000	216	1,216
Total.....		2,156	332	72	11	2,228	343	2,571
Liberal professions and capitalists.	Laborers.....	805	13	31	4	836	17	853
	Licensed mechanics.....	135	41	5	..	140	41	181
	Domestics.....	13	15	20	..	13	15	28
	Officers and employes.....	760	39	9	3	789	42	831
	Railroad agents.....	45	..	2	..	47	42	47
	Agriculturalists.....	48	3	..	1	49	4	52
Total.....		2,156	332	72	11	2,228	343	2,571

## EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS, OF BRITISH AND IRISH ORIGIN, FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO COUNTRIES OUT OF EUROPE.

Year.	Emigrants				Total.	Immigrants.
	To United States.	To British North America.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To Other Places.		
1881.....	176,104	23,912	22,682	20,344	243,022	77,105
1882.....	181,903	40,441	37,289	19,733	279,366	82,804
1883.....	191,573	44,185	71,364	13,096	320,118	100,506
1884.....	155,280	31,134	44,255	11,510	242,179	123,466
1885.....	137,637	19,838	39,396	10,724	207,644	113,549
1886.....	152,710	24,745	43,076	12,369	232,900	108,879
1887.....	201,526	32,025	34,183	13,753	281,487	119,013
1888.....	195,986	34,853	31,127	17,962	279,928	128,879
1889.....	168,771	28,269	28,294	28,461	253,795	147,398
1890.....	152,413	22,520	21,179	22,004	218,116	155,910
1891.....	156,395	21,578	19,547	20,987	218,507	151,363
1892.....	150,089	23,254	15,950	20,799	210,042	143,717
1893.....	148,949	24,732	11,203	23,930	208,814	141,074
1894.....	104,001	17,459	10,917	23,653	156,030	185,929
1895.....	126,503	16,622	10,567	31,490	185,181	175,674
1896.....	96,921	15,267	10,354	37,983	161,225	159,713

## ENGLISH BANK AND STOCK EXCHANGE HOLIDAYS.

BANK HOLIDAYS.—Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, first Monday in August, Christmas Day, and day following.

STOCK EXCHANGE HOLIDAYS.—January 1st, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, May 1st, first Monday in August, November 1st, Christmas Day, and day following.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1883 TO 1896.

The British official "Statistical Abstract" gives the following statement of average price of articles of British and Irish produce exported from the United Kingdom, deduced from the declared quantities and values, in each alternate year from 1883 to 1896:

Articles.		1883.	1885.	1887.	1889.	1891.	1893.	1895.	1896.
Alkali.....	Cwt. s.	6.12	5.87	5.66	5.22	7.59	6.37	4.99	5.13
Animals—Horses.....	Each. £	55.02	59.94	57.85	69.02	46.74	39.53	25.50	22.82
Arms, etc.—									
Fire-arms.....	s.	27.40	29.92	34.75	28.00	28.77	29.71	36.80	49.35
Gunpowder.....	Lb. d.	5.83	5.94	6.46	6.15	5.87	6.08	5.41	5.69
Bags, empty.....	Doz. s.	5.16	4.37	4.07	5.04	4.53	4.51	3.98	4.01
Beer and ale.....	Brl. s.	79.82	75.34	76.14	74.93	73.28	72.78	70.42	68.79
Biscuits and bread.....	Cwt. £	3.15	2.02	2.75	2.89	2.81	2.72	2.65	2.45
Bleaching materials.....	s.	6.00	6.73	7.51	7.39	6.90	8.30	7.09	6.84
Books, printed.....	£	9.55	9.61	8.81	8.35	7.99	7.68	6.80	6.67
Butter.....	s.	139.58	122.44	112.81	115.46	115.50	117.40	110.47	109.58
Candles of all sorts.....	Doz. lbs. s.	6.72	6.14	4.66	4.40	4.75	4.45	3.96	3.84
Cement.....	Cwt. s.	2.31	2.20	1.94	1.95	1.98	1.70	1.62	1.64
Cheese.....	s.	84.15	81.72	79.28	76.51	77.77	80.70	73.10	72.42
Clay, unmanufactured.....	Ton. £	1.09	1.04	1.06	1.08	1.10	1.06	1.12	1.11
Coals, manufactured fuel, etc.....	s.	9.35	8.95	8.32	10.21	12.16	9.90	9.33	8.85
Corlage and twine.....	Cwt. s.	51.05	48.31	45.67	50.83	45.92	41.91	37.15	37.58
Corn—									
Wheat.....	s.	10.68	8.31	8.29	7.86	9.41	6.95	7.58	8.24
Wheat flour.....	s.	13.52	10.38	10.40	10.79	12.08	9.05	7.70	8.27
Cotton yarn and twist—									
Gray.....	Lb. d.	12.25	11.58	10.88	10.64	10.47	10.13	8.46	9.48
Bleached and dyed.....	d.				13.42	13.21	12.38	10.88	11.31
Cotton manufactures—									
Piece goods—									
Unbleached.....	Yd. d.				2.10	2.18	1.98	1.77	1.91
Bleached.....	d.	2.61	2.33	2.27	2.51	2.53	2.40	2.21	2.31
Printed.....	d.								
Dyed or manufactured of dyed	d.	3.62	3.47	3.17	2.76	2.88	2.77	2.53	2.58
yarn.....	d.				3.32	3.58	3.42	3.30	3.36
Stockings and socks.....	Doz. pairs. s.	6.28	6.00	5.13	5.47	5.22	4.91	5.42	5.80
Thread for sewing.....	Lb. d.	39.23	37.74	35.06	37.37	43.22	41.82	31.87	29.89
Fish—Herrings.....	Brl. s.	29.73	24.65	20.62	21.50	26.29	21.53	22.33	19.24
Glass—									
Plate, rough or silvered.....	Sq. ft. s.	1.42	1.27	1.12	1.25	1.29	1.02	1.10	1.14
Flint.....	Cwt. s.	44.94	42.51	48.64	45.40	44.37	51.71	45.50	45.60
Common bottles.....	s.	9.27	9.57	9.45	9.46	9.39	9.57	9.55	9.46
Of other sorts.....	s.	17.61	16.65	15.42	15.15	17.45	16.28	15.19	15.77
Grease, tallow, and animal fat.....	£	1.63	1.44	1.15	1.22	1.32	1.45	1.02	0.90
Hats of all sorts.....	Doz. s.	21.50	21.34	19.08	19.53	18.84	18.49	18.08	18.68
Leather, tanned—									
Unwrought.....	Cwt. £	9.34	9.25	8.79	9.18	9.16	9.46	8.95	9.27
Wrought—									
Boots and shoes.....	Doz. pairs. s.	60.10	58.09	57.94	53.74	54.05	48.98	46.86	48.29
Linen and jute yarn—									
Linen yarn.....	Lb. d.	14.36	14.26	13.77	14.62	14.52	14.84	13.60	13.53
Jute yarn.....	d.	3.05	2.18	2.32	2.88	2.47	2.44	2.46	2.44
Linen and jute manufactures—									
Linen manufactures—									
White or plain.....	Yd. d.	6.95	6.35	6.07	5.57	5.42	5.37	4.68	5.01
Printed, checked, or dyed.....	d.	7.80	6.87	6.12	6.31	6.12	5.21	4.74	5.24
Sailcloth and sails.....	d.	11.73	10.83	11.01	11.05	10.71	10.65	10.29	10.09
Thread for sewing.....	Lb. d.	81.26	30.63	29.74	31.29	30.04	28.88	26.38	26.42
Jute manufactures.....	Yd. d.	2.84	2.13	2.02	2.47	2.14	2.13	2.04	2.12
Metals—									
Iron—									
Old.....	Ton. £	3.47	3.07	2.86	2.95	3.19	2.82	2.60	2.66
Pig and puddled.....	s.	52.14	48.56	47.28	50.21	42.51	44.92	47.94	47.80
Bar, angle, bolt, and rod.....	£	7.06	6.13	5.50	6.44	6.74	6.25	5.93	6.14
Railroad—									
Rails (iron and steel).....	£	5.90	5.54	4.40	4.61	5.03	4.16	3.83	4.46
Other sorts.....	£	7.37	5.30	5.10	5.54	7.16	6.10	5.58	5.81
Wire (except telegraph) of iron	£	14.89	12.51	13.58	14.89	16.93	17.48	16.84	16.11
and steel, etc.....									
Sheets, not galvanized, and plates*.....	£	10.12	8.13	9.06	9.20	8.41	9.69	8.53	7.44
Sheets, galvanized.....	£	15.18	13.41	11.75	13.63	14.09	12.2*	11.06	11.63
Hoops.....	£	7.77	6.99	6.03	6.75	7.28	6.90	6.37	6.59
Tinned plates.....	£	17.47	14.84	13.53	11.00	13.98	13.16	11.58	11.87

\* Prior to 1895, iron black plates were included with sheets (not galvanized), etc., and steel black plates with steel sheets. The price of iron sheets (not galvanized), etc., including black plates, was, in 1895, £8.65 per ton, against £7.50 in 1896, and of steel sheets, including black plates, £7.20 per ton, against £7.09 in 1896.



## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1883 TO 1896.—Continued.

Articles.	1883.	1885.	1887.	1889.	1891.	1893.	1895.	1896.
Cast or wrought, etc.—								
Tubes and pipes, wrought.....Ton.	£ 16.60	13.38	12.92	16.96	18.04	15.42	14.54	14.95
Other sorts....."	£ 12.63	11.32	10.94	11.05	12.55	13.11	12.58	12.43
Steel—								
Cast in ingots or blooms....."	£ 6.13	5.05	4.01	4.50	4.58	4.54	4.59	4.14
Bars of all kinds....."	£ 25.02	22.01	18.06	15.33	16.06	14.17	13.68	12.50
Sheets....."	£ 14.86	12.52	8.80	9.15	9.09	7.25	6.46	6.26
Manufactures of steel, e c....."	£ 42.70	31.43	29.93	30.27	34.77	25.88	26.59	25.33
Copper—								
Unwrought—								
Ingots, cakes, etc.....Cwt.	£ 3.38	2.40	2.26	2.36	2.78	2.41	2.28	2.44
Wrought or partly wrought—								
Yellow metal....."	£ 2.99	2.32	2.06	2.67	2.80	2.34	2.11	2.29
Of other sorts....."	£ 3.87	2.92	2.58	3.01	3.33	2.85	2.69	2.90
Brass of all sorts....."	£ 4.47	3.96	3.75	4.51	4.53	3.98	3.91	4.12
Lead—Pig, sheet, and pipe.....Ton.	£ 14.07	12.25	18.75	14.56	14.15	11.31	11.83	12.70
Tin, unwrought.....Cwt.	£ 4.88	4.43	5.48	4.81	4.76	4.50	3.38	3.21
Zinc, wrought and unwrought....."	£ 13.89	13.28	13.91	15.63	21.07	16.31	13.20	14.18
Oil—Seed.....Gall.	s. 1.85	1.85	20.87	21.72	21.80	21.73	20.15	18.64
Oil and floor cloth.....Sq. yd.	d. 14.72	13.03	11.92	11.43	10.17	9.67	9.17	9.78
Paper and pasteboard—								
Writing or printing and envelopes.....Cwt.	s. 46.15	41.74	35.90	35.51	33.82	31.09	30.50	30.06
Unenumerated (except hangings)....."	s. 33.76	30.86	31.08	31.15	31.23	31.94	30.85	27.98
Pictures.....Each.	£ 25.48	20.73	22.61	18.61	21.63	24.80	31.06	27.00
Potatoes.....Cwt.	s. *	*	*	*	*	3.84	4.14	3.48
Rags and other materials for paper.....Ton.	£ 9.80	8.50	7.74	8.04	7.15	6.92	5.96	5.42
Salt....."	s. 12.84	14.59	12.82	16.15	17.77	15.86	14.75	14.23
Silk, thrown, twist, or yarn.....Lb.	s. 19.45	18.24	15.39	13.22	9.92	9.76	8.43	6.73
Silk manufactures—broad piece goods.....Yd.	s. 3.26	3.72	4.15	8.07	2.30	2.12	1.99	1.91
Slates.....Hund.	s. 11.13	10.66	10.70	10.47	10.81	10.52	11.70	12.55
Soap.....Cwt.	s. 22.96	23.50	19.98	20.41	21.79	21.29	23.78	20.73
Spirits, British.....Gall.	s. 5.93	6.32	6.70	7.01	6.69	7.02	7.51	7.68
Sugar, refined.....Cwt.	s. 21.40	15.33	13.19	16.14	14.39	16.09	11.88	12.01
Wool—								
Sheep and lambs'.....Lb.	d. 12.71	9.55	11.25	10.70	10.11	9.48	9.51	9.55
Flocks and ragwool....."	d. 7.33	5.73	4.89	5.50	6.17	5.66	5.53	5.44
Noils....."	d. ....	....	....	....	15.46	13.79	12.09	12.39
Combed or carded and tops....."	d. ....	....	....	....	17.07	15.86	15.70	15.30
Woollen and worsted yarn....."	d. 23.41	24.19	23.73	22.97	22.85	21.71	21.11	21.81
Woollen and worsted manufactures—								
Cloths, etc.....Yd.	d. 38.30	40.23	40.04	40.55	....	....	....	....
Woollen tissues—								
Heavy broad, all wool....."	d. ....	....	....	....	55.99	57.13	49.80	49.80
mixed....."	d. ....	....	....	....	23.08	22.86	22.29	22.96
Heavy narrow, all wool....."	d. ....	....	....	....	37.04	35.57	35.38	33.15
mixed....."	d. ....	....	....	....	19.17	19.22	19.46	17.00
Light broad, all wool....."	d. ....	....	....	....	32.08	31.25	23.75	30.54
mixed....."	d. ....	....	....	....	14.50	15.17	16.08	15.52
Light narrow, all wool....."	d. ....	....	....	....	17.32	18.36	15.81	14.70
mixed....."	d. ....	....	....	....	8.18	9.00	9.73	9.07
Worsted tissues—								
Coatings, broad, all wool....."	d. ....	....	....	....	49.70	44.11	37.34	42.28
mixed....."	d. ....	....	....	....	34.31	29.31	23.54	26.70
Coatings, narrow, all wool....."	d. ....	....	....	....	40.71	40.55	39.19	35.70
mixed....."	d. ....	....	....	....	31.24	27.37	24.77	24.83
Flannels....."	d. 10.41	9.47	9.14	8.73	8.54	8.38	7.73	7.77
Stuffs, etc....."	d. 9.94	9.35	8.87	8.62	....	....	....	....
Worsted stuffs, all wool....."	d. ....	....	....	....	11.72	11.06	11.80	12.12
mixed....."	d. ....	....	....	....	8.20	8.45	8.35	9.13
Carpets, etc....."	d. 28.24	25.74	24.26	25.21	24.84	24.78	24.73	25.46
Yarn—Alpaca, mohair, etc.....Lb.	d. 23.41	23.58	21.29	21.21	20.06	22.33	26.52	25.71

## PRICES IN GERMANY.

The Imperial Statistical Office at Berlin has recently published a table of wholesale prices in Germany during the past five years, the data for which were furnished by mercantile bodies in all parts of the Empire. The price of each article is computed for the city which is its principal market. In the following table prices, weights, and measures have been reduced to terms familiar to the American public, and the city is in each case given in parentheses:

Articles.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Wheat (Berlin).....per bushel.	\$1.45	\$1.16	\$0.98	\$0.88	\$0.92
Rye (Berlin).....do	1.28	1.06	.81	.71	.72
Oats (Berlin).....do	.57	.51	.54	.45	.42
Indian corn (Bremen).....do	.80	.66	.59	.58	.56
Barley (Breslau).....do	.78	.77	.79	.62	.59
Flour (Berlin).....per 100 lbs.	3.37	2.37	2.32	2.05	2.24
Rye flour (Berlin).....do	3.14	2.59	1.91	1.67	1.78
Hops, finest (Nuremberg).....do	34.98	36.98	51.92	44.62	34.16
Potatoes, table (Berlin).....per bushel.	.41	.35	.26	.24	.27
Coffee, Rio (Bremen).....per 100 lbs.	17.16	15.23	17.37	17.16	16.95
Tea, Souchong (Hamburg).....do	22.82	22.08	22.28	21.63	21.63
Pepper (Bremen).....do	8.54	6.59	6.11	4.97	4.97
Rice (Bremen).....do	2.47	2.31	2.00	2.02	1.81
Sugar:					
Raw (Magdeburg).....do	3.88	3.97	3.36	2.73	2.29
Refined (Magdeburg).....do	6.13	6.23	6.23	5.72	4.87
Raw tobacco (Bremen).....do	4.74	5.36	6.85	5.63	4.82
Beef (Berlin).....do	12.00	11.67	10.78	11.85	11.86
Veal (Berlin).....do	11.02	10.27	10.80	10.72	11.25
Pork (Berlin).....do	11.05	11.90	11.79	11.02	9.75
Mutton (Berlin).....do	10.64	9.67	8.99	10.44	10.91
Butter (Berlin).....do	24.55	25.00	24.28	22.21	21.01
Lard, American (Bremen).....do	7.66	8.38	11.15	8.58	7.42
Herrings (Stettin).....per barrel.	8.45	7.25	5.57	6.34	7.07
Rape-seed oil (Berlin).....per 100 lbs.	6.51	5.60	5.25	4.63	4.69
Hides, best cattle (Hamburg).....do	8.39	7.98	8.64	8.83	11.06
Wool (Berlin).....do	29.52	26.82	25.17	23.36	24.13
Cotton (Bremen).....do	9.54	8.66	9.51	7.83	7.89
Cotton yarn (Mülhausen).....do	49.85	42.25	45.65	41.05	41.85
Raw silk (Crefeld).....per lb.	4.41	4.22	4.35	3.57	3.79
Raw lute (Hamburg).....per 100 lbs.	2.70	3.32	2.99	2.93	2.47
Copper, German (Berlin).....do	12.62	11.61	10.53	9.77	10.69
Lead (Berlin).....do	2.84	2.50	2.63	2.25	2.45
Zinc (Breslau).....do	4.86	4.35	3.63	3.24	3.06
Petroleum (Bremen).....do	1.36	1.20	1.06	1.05	1.46
Iron:					
German (Breslau)—					
Forge.....per short ton.	10.43	10.57	10.96	10.67	10.44
Foundry.....do	11.35	11.37	11.35	10.89	10.64
Bessemer.....do	13.43	12.51	11.25	11.25	11.25
English (Berlin).....do	17.52	15.58	16.12	16.47	15.77
Coal (Breslau).....do	2.00	1.96	1.93	1.93	1.93
Lump (Dortmund).....do	2.49	1.96	1.78	1.94	1.94
English (Berlin).....do	4.54	4.58	4.19	3.70	3.66

## GROSS RECEIPTS OF THEATERS AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT IN PARIS.

Year.	Francs.	Year.	Francs.	Year.	Francs.	Year.	Francs.
1860.....	8,206,318	1862.....	14,506,083	1874.....	13,593,379	1886.....	25,074,458
1861.....	8,661,916	1863.....	15,800,517	1875.....	21,907,391	1887.....	22,062,440
1862.....	9,537,193	1864.....	16,023,065	1876.....	21,663,662	1888.....	25,007,074
1863.....	11,352,222	1865.....	15,907,006	1877.....	20,978,180	1889.....	*32,138,998
1864.....	10,738,078	1866.....	16,962,502	1878.....	*20,657,499	1890.....	23,013,459
1865.....	*13,828,123	1867.....	*21,983,467	1879.....	20,619,310	1891.....	23,590,657
1866.....	12,186,125	1868.....	12,361,020	1880.....	22,614,018	1892.....	22,533,316
1867.....	12,722,501	1869.....	15,198,000	1881.....	27,434,418	1893.....	±23,132,106
1868.....	12,737,496	1870.....	*8,107,285	1882.....	20,068,562	1894.....	29,257,431
1869.....	12,452,314	1871.....	*5,715,113	1883.....	29,144,609	1895.....	29,661,331
1870.....	14,432,044	1872.....	16,144,597	1884.....	25,984,054	1896.....	30,071,334
1871.....	13,704,501	1873.....	16,504,373	1885.....	25,590,077		

\*Exposition. +War. ±Previous to 1893, the receipts of the café-concerts and other establishments, such as the Pôle-Nord, Bullier, Le Moulin-Rouge, etc.

## ARMED STRENGTH OF EUROPE.

## LAND FORCES.

(Prepared in the Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.)

## RUSSIA.

The personnel of the Russian army is as follows :

## 1. In Europe and in the Caucasus —

	Infan-try.	Cav- alry.	Artil- lery.	Engin- eers.	Adm'- tion.	Total.
Field tr'ps.	403,000	108,000	68,000	17,000	....	591,000
Res've tr'ps.	64,000	....	5,000	1,000	....	70,000
Fort. tr'ps.	10,000	....	28,000	3,000	....	47,300
"Ersatz"						
troops....	....	5,400	2,000	....	....	7,000
Local tr'ps	14,000	200	4,000	100	34,000	52,000
Total...	497,000	109,000	107,000	21,100	34,000	767,300

## 2. In Asia —

Field tr'ps.	48,000	10,000	6,000	3,000	....	67,000
Res've tr'ps.	7,000	....	....	....	....	7,000
Fort. tr'ps.	....	....	2,000	200	....	2,000
Local tr'ps	11,000	....	....	....	5,000	16,000
Total...	66,000	10,000	8,000	3,200	5,000	92,000

Of these troops there belong to —

The regular army.....	800,000
The Cossack troops.....	50,000
The frontier guard.....	20,000
The Finnish troops.....	5,000
The militia.....	3,900
Total.....	883,900

In Europe.....	690,000
In Caucasus.....	112,000
In Asia.....	91,000

These troops are organized as follows :

	In Eu- rope.	In Cau- casus.	In Asia
1. Embraced in army corps—			
Battalions of infantry.....	708	64	..
Squadrons of cavalry.....	499	78	..
Batteries of field artillery.....	277	24	..
Batteries of horse artillery.....	38	6	..
2. Not bel'ng to army corps—			
Rifle and line battalions.....	67	14	55
Squadrons and sotnias.....	20	12	74
Batteries and companies.....	58	4	31
Engineer battalions.....	35	2	6
3. Reserve troops —			
Battalions of infantry.....	109	26	15
Batteries of artillery.....	39	..	..
Cavalry cadres.....	9	1	..
4. Fortress troops—			
Infantry battalions.....	29	2	5
Artillery battalions.....	47	6	1
Technical companies.....	20	2	1
5. Frontier guards—			
Detachments.....	26	5	2

The number of troop units is as follows :

Infantry —	
772 battalions of field infan'y.	
145 battalions of reserve infantry.	
96 rifle battalions.	
38 battalions of frontier guards.	
36 battalions of fortress infantry.	

1,087 battalions of infantry.

Cavalry —	
695 squadrons and sotnias.	

## Artillery, field—

375 batteries of field artillery.  
40 batteries of reserve artillery.  
49 batteries of horse artillery.

## Artillery, fortress —

5 sortie batteries.  
3 siege battalions.  
55 fortress battalions.  
11 fortress companies.

## Technical troops, field—

1 guard sapper battalion.  
1 grenadier sapper battalion.  
19 European sapper battalions.  
2 reserve sapper battalions.  
2 Caucasian sapper battalions.  
1 East Siberian sapper battalion.  
1/2 Turkestan sapper battalion.  
1 West Siberian sapper company.  
1 Trans-Caspian sapper company.  
8 pontooner half-battalions.  
4 European railway battalions.  
2 Trans-Caspian railway battalions.  
1 Ussuri railway battalion.  
6 field engineer parks.  
1 electro-technic instructional company.  
1 instructional balloon park.

## Technical troops, fortress —

12 fortress sapper companies.  
9 fortress mining companies.  
2 river mining companies.  
5 balloon detachments.

## Train —

6 battalions.

## Frontier guard—

29 brigades and 4 detachments.

Of the foregoing troops the following are Cos- sack troops :

8 battalions of infantry.  
308 sotnias of cavalry (about 60,000 horsemen).

## WAR STRENGTH.

	Off- cers.	Off- cials.	N.-C. Off- cers.	Men.	Horses.
Infantry —					
909 battalions of field infantry.	17,810	1,674	73,961	918,738	39,467
698 battalions of reserve infn'y.	11,044	1,224	56,100	623,488	26,960
25 Turk'tan line batt'n cadres	....	....	....	25,000	....
155 battalions of fortress infn'y.	2,418	217	12,493	151,960	651
201 "ersatz" bat- talions of inf'y.	?	?	?	?	?
Cavalry —					
881 squadrons in Europe.	4,098	565	12,664	146,033	151,766
256 squadrons in the Caucasus.	1,004	225	3,702	43,033	45,025
180 squadrons in Asia	492	88	1,945	21,955	22,742

## Artillery —

Field artillery.....	804	3,100
Horse artillery.....	67	402
Reserve artillery.....	110	880
"Ersatz" artillery.....	52	222
Siege and fortress artillery.....	..	168

## Batteries.

## Guns.

Total..... 4,773

Engineers—	
Field engineer companies.....	157
Reserve engineer companies.....	24
"Ersatz" engineer companies.....	24
Fortress engineer companies.....	41
Total.....	246

## RECAPITULATION (Approximation only).

	Officers.	Men.
1. Field Troops—		
Infantry.....	18,000	960,000
Cavalry.....	3,500	110,000
Artillery.....	2,800	90,000
Engineers.....	800	40,000
Field troops.....	24,900	1,200,000
2. Reserve Troops—		
Infantry.....	12,000	750,000
Cavalry.....	2,500	90,000
Artillery.....	800	28,000
Engineers.....	200	9,000
Reserve troops.....	15,500	875,000
3. Fortress Troops—		
Infantry.....	2,300	170,000
Artillery.....	1,400	90,000
Engineers.....	300	10,000
Fortress troops.....	4,000	260,000
4. "Ersatz" Troops—		
Infantry.....	4,000	230,000
Cavalry.....	800	40,000
Artillery.....	600	30,000
Engineers.....	100	6,000
"Ersatz" troops.....	5,500	306,000
5. Landsturm—		
Infantry.....	9,500	686,000
Cavalry.....	350	12,000
Artillery.....	450	28,000
Engineers.....	100	4,000
Landsturm.....	10,400	730,000
Frontier guard in Europe.....	800	29,000
Grand total.....	61,300	3,400,000

## FRANCE.

The personnel of the French army is as follows :

	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Infantry.....	12,956	348,405	7,445	....
Cavalry.....	4,115	73,267	68,445	....
Artillery.....	4,005	77,972	36,756	3,048
Engineers.....	475	12,667	1,372	....
Train.....	412	11,893	8,991	....
Administ'n troops.....	....	15,867	....	....
Total.....	21,963	540,041	123,003	3,048

The above personnel is distributed over—

584 battalions of infantry.  
 448 squadrons of cavalry.  
 508 field, horse, and mountain batteries in France and Africa.  
 108 batteries of foot artillery.  
 7 regiments of engineers (22 battalions).  
 20 squadrons of train (72 companies).  
 The above calculation does not include a large force of marine troops.

## GERMANY.

The personnel of the German army consists of—

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Infantry.....	12,082	363,774	....	....
Cavalry.....	2,338	64,127	63,580	....
Field artillery.....	2,623	56,469	28,538	3,000
Foot artillery.....	861	22,271	16	....
Pioneers.....	559	14,567	....	....
Train.....	307	7,437	4,158	....
Total.....	18,750	528,695	96,301	3,000

The above personnel is divided among the following organizations :

634 battalions of infantry.  
 405 squadrons of cavalry (86 regiments).  
 500 batteries of field and horse artillery.  
 37 battalions of foot artillery.  
 23 battalions of pioneers.  
 7 battalions of railway troops.  
 21 battalions of train.

The above organizations are distributed over 20 army corps.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The personnel of the Austro-Hungarian army is as follows :

	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Infantry—				
Austro-Hungarian army.....	9,736	185,877	724	....
Royal Austr'n landwehr.....	1,470	20,770	118	....
Royal Hungarian landwehr.....	2,015	20,814	122	....
Cavalry—				
Austro-Hungarian army.....	1,641	45,609	40,617	....
Royal Austr'n landwehr.....	172	1,806	1,401	....
Royal Hungarian landwehr.....	340	4,140	2,980	....
Field artillery.....	1,471	27,457	12,385	1,984
Fortress artillery.....	384	7,732	135	....
Pioneers.....	450	8,400	15	....
Train.....	307	3,342	1,862	....
Sanitary troops.....	83	3,085	....	....
Total.....	18,120	329,112	60,369	1,984

Total Austro-Hungarian army.....14,132 2,149,2 55,768 1,884  
 Total Royal Austrian landwehr.....1,642 22,686 1,519 ....  
 Total Royal Hungarian landwehr.....3,355 24,964 3,082 ....

This personnel is distributed over the following organizations :

466 battalions of infantry.  
 252 squadrons of cavalry.  
 224 field batteries.  
 16 horse batteries.  
 14 mountain batteries.  
 18 battalions of fortress artillery.  
 15 battalions of pioneers.  
 90 squadrons of train.  
 26 sanitary detachments.  
 Royal Austrian landwehr—  
 2 battalions of infantry.  
 9 squadrons of cavalry.  
 Royal Hungarian landwehr—  
 94 battalions of infantry.  
 60 squadrons of cavalry.

## TURKEY.

The personnel of the Turkish army comprises about 24,000 officers and 220,000 men, distributed over the following organizations :

218½ battalions of infantry.  
 197 squadrons of cavalry.  
 169 field batteries.  
 44 mountain batteries.  
 18 horse batteries.  
 12 howitzer batteries.  
 4 battalions of engineers.  
 17 companies of fortress engineers.  
 4 telegraph companies.  
 103 companies of fortress artillery.  
 15 train squadrons.  
 63 companies of tradesmen.  
 420 companies of dismounted gendarmes.  
 224 companies of mounted gendarmes.  
 The number of horses is about 30,000 and the number of guns about 1,458.

In addition to the foregoing troops there are 352 battalions of the second line (infantry) which may be mobilized, and some irregular troops (237 squadrons of Hamidje cavalry).

## ITALY.

The personnel of the Italian army is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Horses and Pack Animals.	Guns.
Infantry.....	6,126	121,588	288	....
Bersaglieri (rifles).....	748	14,820	36	....
Alpini.....	464	10,845	629	....
Cavalry.....	1,080	26,632	20,880	....
Field artillery.....	1,098	21,444	10,116	1,116
Horse artillery.....	58	1,165	651	36
Mountain artillery.....	87	2,218	851	90
Fortress and sea-coast artillery.....	335	8,678	27	....
Engineers.....	326	8,155	548	....
Railway battalion.....	35	770	12	....
Sanitary company.....	321	2,400	....	....
Adminis'n comp'y.....	315	1,900	....	....
Total.....	10,993	219,625	34,038	1,242

The above personnel is distributed over:

288 battalions of infantry (96 regiments).
36 battalions of bersaglieri (12 regiments).
22 battalions of alpini (7 regiments).
144 squadrons of cavalry (24 regiments).
186 batteries of field artillery.
6 batteries of horse artillery.
15 batteries of mountain artillery.
76 companies of seacoast artillery and fortress artillery.
17 battalions of engineers.
12 administration companies.
12 sanitary companies.

## ENGLAND.

In 1897 the British army consisted of -

7,721 officers.
917 warrant officers.
14,189 sergeants.
3,450 musicians.
194,562 privates.

Total..... 220,869 men of all ranks, which is slightly in excess of the establishment, which contemplates 219,066 men of all ranks.

This personnel was distributed as follows over the various arms:

Household cavalry.....	1,315
Cavalry of the line.....	18,406
Horse artillery.....	3,898
Field artillery.....	14,075
Mountain artillery.....	1,454
Garrison artillery.....	17,586
Engineers.....	7,829
Foot guards.....	5,851
Infantry of the line.....	136,965
Colonial corps.....	5,331
Army service corps.....	3,581
Army ordnance corps.....	1,306
Medical staff corps.....	2,699
Army pay corps.....	573

The troop units of the British army are the following:

148 battalions of infantry, with 69 depots.
124 squadrons of cavalry, with 11 depots.
88 field batteries, one of which is a depot battery.
22 horse batteries, one of which is a depot battery.
10 mountain batteries.
96 companies of garrison artillery, with 6 depots.
6 battalions of engineers.
40 companies army service corps (train).
21 companies medical staff corps.

## NETHERLANDS.

The personnel of the Dutch army is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Guns.	Horses.
Infantry.....	1,005	42,225	....	106
Cavalry.....	139	3,979	....	2,603
Field artillery.....	154	4,120	108	1,688
Horse artillery.....	14	373	12	278
Fortress artillery.....	217	7,363	....	12
Armored-fort artillery.....	19	725	....	1

## Officers. Men. Guns. Horses.

Pontoneers.....	14	523	....	1
Torpedo corps.....	12	446	....	1
Engineers.....	37	1,567	....	2
Sanitary troops.....	3	693	....	....
Royal gendarmerie.....	19	767	....	508
Total.....	1,630	62,811	120	5,290

To which may be added:

Active militia.....	867	51,275	....	....
Sedentary militia.....	1,289	77,697	....	....
Total militia.....	2,156	128,973	....	....
Grand total.....	3,786	191,783	120	5,290

The above personnel (exclusive of militia) is distributed over—

45 battalions of infantry.
15 squadrons of cavalry.
18 field batteries.
2 horse batteries.
40 companies of fortress artillery (4 regiments).
4 companies of armored-fort artillery.
2 pontooner companies.
2 torpedo companies.
3 field engineer companies.
4 fortress engineer companies.
1 railway company.
1 telegraph company.
3 sanitary companies.
4 divisions of royal gendarmerie.

The active militia forms 189 infantry companies and 25 fortress artillery companies; the sedentary militia forms 89 battalions of infantry.

## SWITZERLAND.

The personnel of the Swiss army is as follows:

	Active Army.	First Reserve.	Second Reserve.
General staff.....	69	45	....
Infantry.....	108,107	57,574	54,676
Cavalry.....	3,758	2,205	....
Artillery.....	21,633	11,774	2,938
Engineers.....	6,356	3,519	....
Sanitary troops.....	4,980	3,305	....
Administration.....	1,580	783	....
Cyclists.....	183	....	....
Auxiliaries.....	....	....	107,752
Pioneers.....	....	....	99,367

The above personnel is distributed over the following organizations:

101 battalions of infantry.
36 squadrons of cavalry.
48 field batteries.
2 mountain batteries.
8 engineer battalions.
4 pontoon detachments.
4 telegraph companies.
1 railway battalion.
8 division hospitals.
4 corps hospitals.
40 ambulances.
4 subsistence sections.
8 administration companies.

The personnel of the first reserve is organized into—

94 battalions of infantry.
36 squadrons of cavalry.
7 field batteries.
1 mountain battery.
6 companies of position artillery.
8 park columns.
16 train sections.
11 sapper companies.
2 bridge-train sections.
24 field telegraph companies.
4 railroad companies.
18 ambulances.
3 sanitary trains.
5 transport columns.
8 hospital sections.
8 administration companies.

## SPAIN.

The following statements have no reference to the actual strength of the Spanish army at the present time; they ignore all increases that have been made on account of the insurrections in Cuba and in the Philippine Islands, and merely give the normal peace establishment as fixed by law:

1. *The Peninsular Establishment*

(Including African Possessions, the Canaries, and the Balearic Islands).

The personnel of the Peninsular establishment is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Horses and Mules.	Guns.
General staff.....	178	.....	.....	.....
Infantry.....	4,968	64,190	598	.....
Cavalry.....	1,216	14,346	10,462	.....
Artillery.....	909	11,774	3,905	408
Engineers.....	416	5,284	288	.....
All others.....	2,186	4,396	1,171	.....
Total.....	9,878	100,000	16,454	408

The foregoing personnel is distributed over the following organizations:

- Infantry—**  
 91 battalions of infantry, viz.:  
 56 battalions of the line (and 56 battalion depots).  
 8 African battalions (4 regiments).  
 4 Balearic battalions (2 regiments).  
 20 rifle battalions.  
 2 rifle battalions, regional, Canaries.  
 1 disciplinary battalion.
- Cavalry—**  
 115 squadrons of cavalry, viz.:  
 28 cavalry regiments of four squadrons.  
 1 squadron Mallorca mounted rifles.  
 1 squadron Canaries mounted rifles.  
 1 squadron Ceuta mounted rifles, and also 7 remount establishments and studs.
- Artillery—**  
 68 batteries of field artillery:  
 14 field artillery regiments of 4 batteries of 6 guns.  
 3 mountain artillery reg's of 4 batteries of 6 guns.  
 47 companies (10 battalions) of fortress artillery.  
 4 companies of workmen.
- Engineers—**  
 4 battalions of sappers and miners of 4 companies each.  
 2 companies of sappers and miners (Balearic and Africa).  
 1 battalion of pontoneers (4 companies).  
 1 telegraph battalion (4 companies).  
 1 balloon company.  
 1 railway battalion (4 companies).  
 1 topographical brigade.  
 1 company of workmen.

2. *Cuban Establishment.*

The personnel of the normal Cuban peace establishment is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Horses and Mules.	Guns.
Infantry.....	526	10,698	777	.....
Cavalry.....	98	1,715	1,363	.....
Artillery.....	44	735	41	6
Engineers.....	28	407	36	.....
All others.....	327	106	.....	.....
Total.....	1,018	13,131	2,217	6

This personnel is organized as follows:

- 2 infantry regiments of 3 battalions of 4 companies each.  
 5 infantry regiments of 2 battalions of 4 companies each.  
 1 rifle battalion of 4 companies.  
 1 disciplinary brigade.  
 2 cavalry regiments of 4 squadrons each.  
 1 battalion of fortress artillery of 6 companies.  
 1 mountain battery.  
 1 company of workmen.  
 1 engineer battalion of 4 companies.  
 1 sanitary brigade.

3. *Porto Rico Establishment.*

The personnel of the Porto Rico establishment is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Horses and Mules.	Guns.
Infantry.....	146	3,704	13	.....
Cavalry.....	7	8	9	.....
Artillery.....	30	574	45	6
All others.....	95	21	16	.....
Total.....	278	4,307	83	6

The foregoing personnel is organized into—  
 4 rifle battalions.  
 1 section of mounted rifles.  
 1 battalion of fortress artillery of 6 companies.  
 1 company of mountain artillery.  
 1 section of workmen.  
 1 sanitary brigade.

4. *Philippine Establishment.*

The personnel of the Philippine establishment, exclusive of officers, is as follows:

	Men.	Horses and Mules.	Guns.
Infantry.....	13,128	44	.....
Artillery.....	2,318	279	24
Engineers.....	1,288	17	.....
Cavalry.....	470	362	.....
Administration.....	234	214	.....
Medical.....	.....	.....	.....
All others.....	.....	141	.....
Total.....	17,856	1,067	24

The foregoing personnel is organized into the following organizations:

- 7 infantry regiments of 2 battalions of 4 companies each.  
 1 disciplinary battalion.  
 1 regiment of fortress artillery of 2 battalions of 4 companies.  
 1 regiment of mountain artillery of 4 companies.  
 1 company of artillery workmen.  
 1 engineer battalion of 6 companies.  
 1 cavalry regiment of 3 squadrons.  
 1 train brigade.  
 1 sanitary brigade.

## BELGIUM.

The personnel of the Belgian army consists of—

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Infantry.....	1,745	27,033	254	.....
Cavalry.....	304	5,790	5,536	.....
Artillery.....	534	8,205	2,598	204
Train.....	29	455	351	.....
Engineers.....	146	1,708	39	.....
Staff & adminis'n.....	602	974	298	.....
Total.....	3,390	45,030	9,044	204

The above personnel is divided among the following organizations:

- 58 battalions and 2 companies of infantry.  
 40 squadrons of cavalry (8 regiments).  
 34 batteries of field artillery (plus 10 reserve) and 4 depot batteries.  
 58 batteries of foot artillery (plus 8 reserve) and 4 depot companies.  
 3 battalions and 1 reserve battalion of engineers.  
 1 regiment of train.  
 The above organizations are distributed over 4 divisions.

## DENMARK.

The personnel of the Danish army is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Infantry.....	533	8,450
Cavalry.....	90	1,300
Field artillery.....	68	1,000
Foot artillery.....	97	1,806
Engineers.....	46	550
Total.....	834	12,900

The above personnel is distributed over—

81 battalions of infantry.  
16 squadrons of cavalry.  
12 batteries of field artillery.  
12 companies of foot artillery.  
6 companies of engineers.  
The number of guns is probably 96.

#### ROUMANIA.

The personnel of the Roumanian army is as follows:

	Men		Horse	
	Perma- nent.	Tem- porary.	Perma- nent.	Tem- porary.
Infantry.....	20,800	63,070	.....	.....
Rifles.....	2,898	.....	.....	.....
Foot gendarmerie.....	366	.....	.....	.....
Cavalry.....	6,973	7,200	4,925	7,200
Mounted gen'd'rie.....	1,101	.....	.....	.....
Field artillery.....	6,420	.....	3,962	.....
Fortress artillery.....	2,214	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance corps.....	869	.....	.....	.....
Engineers.....	2,620	.....	.....	.....
Sanitary & special troops.....	1,014	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	45,481	70,270	8,897	7,200

This personnel is distributed over the following organizations:

102 battalions of infantry.  
4 battalions of rifles.  
78 squadrons of cavalry.  
65 batteries of field artillery.  
8 batteries of horse artillery.  
4 battalions of fortress artillery.  
6 battalions of engineers.  
4 train squadrons.  
4 sanitary companies.

These units are organized into 5 divisions of infantry and a cavalry division. The number of officers is 2,377.

#### BULGARIA AND EAST ROUMELIA.

The army of Bulgaria and East Roumelia numbers about 2,500 officers and 39,000 enlisted men. These are distributed over—

72 battalions of infantry (24 regiments).  
23 squadrons of cavalry.  
45 batteries of field artillery.  
14 companies of foot artillery.  
3 pioneer battalions.  
1 railway company.  
1 telegraph company.  
1 pontonier company.  
The number of guns is probably not far from 300.

#### SWEDEN.

The personnel of the Swedish army is composed as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
Infantry.....	1,232	26,024	242
Cavalry.....	232	4,977	5,300
Field artillery.....	265	3,216	1,001
Fortress artillery.....	33	478	.....
Engineers.....	77	900	87
Train.....	66	670	112
Total.....	1,905	36,285	6,742

The personnel is distributed over the following organizations:

56 battalions of infantry.  
50 squadrons of cavalry.  
38 field batteries.  
2 horse batteries.  
2 battalions of fortress artillery.  
2 engineer battalions.  
4 train battalions.  
These forces are organized in six divisions and the independent command of Gotland.

#### PORTUGAL.

The personnel of the Portuguese army is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Animals.
Staffs.....	206	.....	293
Infantry.....	1,268	16,798	138
Cavalry.....	294	3,962	2,289
Artillery.....	285	3,459	1,090
Engineers.....	122	710	78
Non-combatants.....	463	739	97
Total.....	2,543	26,658	3,985

There are also the—  
Municipal guard..... 79 2,176 415  
Customs guard..... 106 4,791 362

Total..... 2,730 32,625 4,762

This personnel is distributed over the following organizations:

46 battalions of infantry.  
22 battalions of rifles.  
30 squadrons of cavalry.  
30 batteries of field artillery.  
4 batteries of mountain artillery.  
20 companies of fortress artillery.  
2 battalions of engineers.  
These troops are organized in four divisions and two independent commands.

#### GREECE.

The personnel of the Greek army is as follows:

	Officers.	Horses and Pack Animals.	
		Men.	Animals.
General staff, etc.....	204	36	66
Infantry.....	673	12,046	340
Rifles.....	184	3,136	112
Cavalry.....	98	1,509	1,209
Artillery.....	222	2,065	832
Engineers.....	101	1,112	156
Administration, etc.....	206	295	80
Gendarmerie.....	143	3,096	393
Military schools.....	54	168	136
Total.....	1,880	23,453	3,294

The above personnel is distributed over—

30 battalions of infantry (10 regiments).  
8 battalions of rifles.  
12 squadrons of cavalry.  
20 batteries of field and mountain artillery.  
2 engineer battalions.  
1 telegraph company.  
1 train company.  
2 sanitary companies.

The number of guns is probably about 120.

#### NORWAY.

The personnel composing the permanent and temporary portions of the army number together about 12,000 men.

The permanent personnel is as follows:

	Non-Com.		Men.
	Officers.	Officers.	
Infantry.....	375	1,275	794
Cavalry.....	49	105	71
Artillery.....	95	300	106
Engineers.....	36	36	36
Train.....	10	88	88
Sanitary troops.....	58	15	15
Total.....	629	1,819	1,200

The organizations are as follows:

20 battalions of infantry.  
8 squadrons of cavalry.  
9 batteries of field artillery.  
2 mountain batteries.  
2 fortress artillery companies.  
5 companies of engineers.  
3 companies of train.  
3 companies of sanitary troops.

## THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

(From the "Statesman's Year Book.")

Navies.	Battle Ships—				Port Defense Vessels.	Cruisers—				Torpedo Craft—						
	Not less than 13 knots speed.					1st Class. Arm'r'd or protected.		2d		3d Class.		1st Cl's. 2d Cl's. 3d Cl's.				
										a		b				
	1st Cl's. 2d Cl's. 3d Cl's.					a		b		Class.		a		b		
	Not less than 6,000 tons and not more than 12 years old.	Not less than 5,000 tons and not more than 20 years old.	Not less than 5,000 tons and not more than 27 years old.	Not less than 5,000 tons and not more than 27 years old.		Not less than 5,000 tons and not less than 17 knots speed.	Inc. old battle ships conv't'd.	Not less than 2,000 tons and not less than 14 knots speed.	N't less than 12 knots speed.	Less than 12 knots speed.	All other types of cruising vessels, sloops, unarmored gunvessels, torpedo gunboats, etc.	Including destroyers and division boats.	Not less than 115 feet.	From 100.1 feet to 114.9 feet.	From 86 feet to 100 feet.	
Launched Dec., 1896.	Building.	Launched Dec., 1896.	Building.	Launched Dec., 1896.	Building.	Launched Dec., 1896.	Building.	Launched Dec., 1896.	Building.	Launched Dec., 1896.	Building.	Launched Dec., 1896.	Building.	Launched Dec., 1896.	Building.	
Great Britain.	28	5	5	9	23	34	10	11	54	7	100	74	125	42	4	20
France.	20	1	8	6	14	6	3	8	29	3	45	61	102	9	90	29
Russia.	15	3	3	1	16	4	3	8	20	1	20	25	53	24	1	1
Italy.	8	2	4	1	2	1	3	5	17	1	21	3	104	2	4	37
Germany.	5	1	5	4	20	1	6	1	10	1	21	3	101	9	4	2
Netherlands.	1	1	1	25	3	1	3	1	6	3	6	41	23	15	13	2
Spain.	1	1	5	1	1	6	3	1	2	6	28	3	38	2	3	4
Austria.	1	1	5	8	1	1	1	4	1	1	13	1	25	11	5	26
Sweden.	1	1	5	17	4	2	1	1	1	1	13	2	4	1	14	3
Norway.	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	13	2	12	1	12	2
Denmark.	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	13	2	12	1	12	2
Portugal.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	2	12	1	12	2
Turkey.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	2	12	1	12	2
Greece.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	2	12	1	12	2
United States.	6	6	1	19	7	2	1	13	4	3	12	6	14	8	14	8
Brazil.	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	6	14	8	14	8
Argentina.	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	6	14	8	14	8
Chili.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	6	14	8	14	8
China.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	6	14	8	14	8
Japan.	2	6	1	1	1	5	5	10	6	6	14	4	3	4	10	20

The "Statesman's Year Book" has endeavored, in the above compilation, to devise a system of classification of war-ships which should make a comparison between various countries possible. At the present time almost every country has a classification of its own.

The following table, taken from the report of the Secretary of the Navy for 1897, shows the strength of seven principal navies:

TABLE OF PRESENT STRENGTH OF SEVEN PRINCIPAL NAVIES.

Class.	England.			France.			Russia.			Italy.			Germany.			United States.			Spain.		
	Built.	Building.	Total.	Built.	Building.	Total.	Built.	Building.	Total.	Built.	Building.	Total.	Built.	Building.	Total.	Built.	Building.	Total.	Built.	Building.	Total.
Battle ships—																					
First class.	12	34	46	12	18	30	11	11	22	8	8	16	4	3	7	9	9	18	1	1	2
Second class.	12	12	24	12	12	24	5	5	10	5	5	10	3	3	6	3	3	6	1	1	2
Third class.	11	11	22	11	11	22	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total.	45	12	57	35	41	76	17	17	34	14	14	28	10	9	19	13	13	26	3	3	6
Coast defense ships.	13	13	26	13	13	26	10	10	20	10	10	20	17	17	34	16	16	32	1	1	2
Cruisers—																					
Armored.	16	16	32	9	10	19	9	10	19	1	5	6	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2
First class.	11	10	21	2	4	6	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Second and third classes.	51	24	75	10	9	19	3	1	4	16	17	3	5	8	13	13	13	22	1	1	2
Lookout ships or gunboats.	19	19	38	12	12	24	8	8	16	2	17	19	11	12	23	9	9	18	2	2	4
Torpedo gunboats.	34	34	68	3	15	18	1	1	2	15	17	32	9	11	20	1	1	2	3	3	6
Torpedo-boat destroyers.	98	98	196	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	11	22	1	1	2	2	2	4
Torpedo boats.	160	160	320	241	241	481	161	161	322	176	176	352	145	145	290	3	3	6	19	19	38



## STEAMSHIP LINES FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS.

### NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1. *International Navigation Company* (American, British, Belgian flags).—Capital stock, —, of which the controlling interest is American. Express, passenger, and mail service weekly to Southampton. Average period of voyage, under 7 days. (Line also from Philadelphia.)
2. *Cunard Line* (British).—Capital stock, in round numbers, \$10,000,000. Express, passenger, and mail service weekly to Queenstown and Liverpool. Average period of voyage, under 7 days. (Line also from Boston.)
3. *White Star Line* (British).—Express service weekly to Queenstown and Liverpool. Average period of voyage, under 7 days. Also freight line.
4. *Anchor Line* (British).—Express, passenger, and mail service weekly to Moville and Glasgow.
5. *National Line* (British).—Capital stock, \$1,000,000. Weekly freight and live-stock service to London, the passenger service having been abandoned. Average period of trip, 12 to 14 days. (This line is the pioneer line in carrying across the Atlantic meat in refrigerators and live stock, the *Greece* in March, 1876, having taken out the first raw meat, and the same ship in 1877 the first live cattle.)
6. *Arrow Line* (British).—Capital stock, \$130,000, of which about \$6,000 is American capital. Service, principally freight. Average period of voyage to Leith and Dundee, 10 days.
7. *Manhasset Line* (British flag).—Capital stock, \$362,500; all American capital, with the exception of one small interest. (Line also from Baltimore.) Service every 10 days to Bristol and Swansea, Wales.
8. *Bristol City Line* (British).—Semi-weekly freight service to Bristol and Swansea and ports in the British Channel.
9. *Wilson-Hill Line* (British).—Service,\* chiefly freight, to London about every week, according to conditions of trade. Average period of voyage, 14 days.
10. *Wilson Line* (British).—Weekly service to Hull and fortnightly service to Newcastle, chiefly freight. Average period of voyage to Hull, 14 days; Newcastle, 18 days.
11. *Allan State Line* (British).—Weekly service to Glasgow. (Lines also from Philadelphia, Boston, and Portland.)
12. *Atlantic Transport Line* (British flag).—Capital, \$3,000,000, almost exclusively American. Weekly passenger service to London. Average period of voyage, under 11 days. (Lines also from Baltimore and Philadelphia.)
13. *Sumner Line* (American).—Irregular freight and cattle service to Liverpool by chartered steamships of various flags.
14. *Lampart & Holt Line* (British).—Weekly freight service to Manchester, going into the canal and delivering direct. Freight service to London, Liverpool, and Antwerp about once in every 6 weeks. (Line also from New Orleans.)
15. *Knott's Prince Line* (British).—Freight service to British ports at irregular periods. Also to South American and West Indian ports by steamships changed and dispatched according to the requirements of trade on the various lines of service.

### NEW YORK TO GERMANY.

16. *North German Lloyd* (German).—Express, mail, and passenger service to Bremen, touching at Southampton, twice a week; some steamers make the voyage under 6 days. Regular mail and passenger service weekly. (Line also from Baltimore.)
17. *Hamburg-American* (German).—Weekly express, mail, and passenger service to Hamburg via Southampton. Average period of voyage, 7½ days. Weekly mail and passenger service to Hamburg; return via Havre; average period of voyage, 10 to 11 days. Semi-monthly freight service to Hamburg direct; average period of voyage, 13 to 14 days. (Lines also from Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New Orleans.)
18. *Un-on Line* (German).—Fortnightly passenger and freight service to Hamburg. Round trip, 6 weeks.
19. *The Vogemann Line* (chartered steamers under various flags).—Freight service to Hamburg 2 to 3 times per month; average voyage, 14 to 15 days. (Line also from Norfolk.)

### NEW YORK TO FRANCE.

20. *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique* (French).—Capital stock, in round numbers, \$8,000,000. Express, passenger, and mail service, weekly, via Southampton to Havre. Average period of voyage, under 9 days.
21. *Compagnie Nationale de Navigation de Marseille* (French).—Capital stock, \$1,500,000. Passenger and freight service to Marseilles and Naples; sailings depending upon traffic. Average period of voyage, 18 days.
22. *Nouvelle Compagnie Bordelaise de Navigation* (French).—Capital stock, \$150,000, partly American. Monthly freight service to Bordeaux.
23. *Cyprien Fabre Line* (French).—Fortnightly service to Marseilles (under 17 days) and Naples (under 18 days).
24. *Bordeaux Line* (French flag).—Monthly freight service to Bordeaux; average passage, 10 days.

## NEW YORK TO THE NETHERLANDS.

25. *Netherlands-American Line* (Dutch).—Capital stock, \$1,680,000. Express, passenger, and mail service, semi-weekly to Rotterdam and Amsterdam, calling at Boulogne. Average period of voyage from 9 to 14 days.

26. *North American Transport Line* (British flag; American charters).—Freight service to Rotterdam every 10 days. Average period of voyage, 15 days.

## NEW YORK TO BELGIUM.

[1]. *International Navigation Company* (American).—Red Star Line (under Belgian flag). Semi-weekly passenger and mail service to Antwerp.

[10]. *Wilson Line* (British).—Fortnightly service, chiefly freight, to Antwerp.

## NEW YORK TO THE BALTIC.

[17]. *Hamburg-American* (German).—Scandia Line. Fortnightly to Christiansand, Gothenburg, Copenhagen and Stettin. Average period of voyage, 15 days.

27. *Thingvalla Line* (Danish).—Capital stock, \$536,000. Service every 10 days to Christiansand, Christiania, Copenhagen, and Stettin.

28. *Alfred Line* (Danish).—Monthly passenger and freight service from New York to Copenhagen. (Maintains a monthly service also between Baltimore and Copenhagen.)

## NEW YORK TO PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.

29. *Linha de Vapores Portuguezes* (Portuguese).—Passenger and freight service to the Azores, Oporto, Lisbon, and Cadiz. Round trip, 8 to 8 weeks.

30. *Empresa Insulana* (Portuguese).—Passenger and freight service to the Azores, Cape Verde, Canary Islands, and Lisbon every 8 weeks. Usual period of voyage to Lisbon, 15 days.

## NEW YORK TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

[4]. *Anchor Line*.—To Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Leghorn, Messina, and Palermo. The service is not regular, but about once a fortnight. Steamers in this service load, according to freight offering, for Glasgow, Liverpool, or Mediterranean ports.

[16]. *North German Lloyd*.—Regular weekly express passenger service to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa. Average period of voyage, 11 days. Also weekly passenger service to Naples in conjunction, during the winter, with the Hamburg-American Line.

[17]. *Hamburg-American*.—Weekly passenger service to Naples in conjunction, during the winter, with the North German Lloyd.

31. *Navigazione Generale Italiana* (Italian).—Capital stock, \$10,600,000. Passenger and freight service fortnightly to Gibraltar (15 days) and to Genoa (19 days).

32. *New York and Mediterranean Steamship Company*.—"Phelps Line" (British flag). American capital. Freight service to Mediterranean ports.

## NEW YORK TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

33. *Barber & Co.* (charterers).—Freight service about once in six weeks by varying chartered vessels to Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Hio, and Yokohama, via Suez, calling at Hodeidah and Aden.

34. *Perry & Co.* (charterers).—Same as above.

35. *The Ocean Transport Company* (charterers).—Monthly freight service to China and Japan ports via Suez Canal.

## NEW YORK TO AFRICA.

36. *Union Clan Line and American and African Line* (British).—Alternate monthly freight service to South and East African ports by varying chartered vessels.

## NEW YORK TO THE RED SEA AND EAST INDIAN PORTS.

37. *Daniel Bacon* (charterer).—Bi-monthly freight service to Jeddah, Hodeidah, Aden, and Bombay by varying chartered steamers.

## NEW YORK TO SOUTH AMERICA.

38. *Red D Line* (American).—Mail, express, and passenger service every 10 days to Curaçoa, Puerto Cabello, and La Guayra. Average round trip, 23 days. Also freight line to Maracaibo (one steamer); round trip, 30 days. Also 1 steamer connecting Curaçoa and Maracaibo, and 1 steamer connecting Curaçoa and La Vela de Coro.

39. *Robert M. Stoman's Line* (German).—Freight service monthly to Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, and Santos. Average round trip, 90 days. (Line also from Baltimore.)

40. *Booth Steamship Line* (British).—Monthly freight service to Pará and Manaus; return via Barbados. Average round trip, 7 weeks. Also monthly freight service to Pará, Maranhão, and Ceará or Pernambuco; thence to London, and return via same ports to New York.

41. *Red Cross Line* (British).—Freight and mail service to various ports in Brazil.

42. *Demerara Line* (Norwegian flag, L. W. & P. Armstrong, charterers).—Fortnightly passenger, mail, and freight service to Demerara, touching at St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Barbados. [14]. *Lamport & Holt Line* (British).—Freight and passenger service every 10 days to Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia. Also Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario at irregular intervals. The company owns 70 steamers, which are interchanged from one service to another, according to the requirements of trade.

*Knott's Prince Line*.—See above.

43. *Norton Line* (British).—Freight service semi-monthly to Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario. Return via Rio de Janeiro.

44. *West Coast Line*.—Freight service about once in two months to all ports in Chili, Peru, and Ecuador.

45. *W. R. Grace & Co., Merchants' Line* (British flag).—American capital, \$650,000. Monthly freight service to ports on west coast of South America.

#### NEW YORK TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

46. *Pacific Mail Steamship Co.* (American).—Capital stock, \$20,000,000. Express, passenger, and mail service weekly to Colon. Average period of voyage, 7 days. (Line also from San Francisco.)

47. *Columbian Line* (American, Panama Railroad Company, charterers).—New York to Colon every 10 days. Average period of voyage, 7 days. (Line also from San Francisco.)

48. *H. Dumois & Co.* (charterers).—Freight service, chiefly banana trade, to Baracoa and Gibara by chartered steamers, varying according to season and trade from tri-weekly to bi-monthly. (Lines also from Boston and Philadelphia.)

49. *The Tweedie Trading Company*.—Fortnightly passenger, mail, and freight service to Belize, Puerto Cortez, Livingston, and Puerto Barrios; weekly service to Jamaica.

#### NEW YORK TO WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

50. *New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Co.* (American).—Capital stock, \$2,500,000; all but \$300,000 American. Express, passenger, and mail service to Havana, Matanzas, and Central American ports. Also fortnightly to Nassau, St. Jago, and Cienfuegos.

51. *Kontinklijke West Indische Maildienst* (Dutch).—Every three weeks to Haiti, Curaçoa, Puerto Cabello, La Guayra, Trinidad, Demerara, Paramaribo, and other West Indian and South American ports to Amsterdam.

52. *Compañía Transatlántica Española* (Spanish).—Passenger and mail service three times a month to Havana, Mexico, United States of Colombia, and Venezuela.

53. *Atlas Line* (British).—Passenger and mail service to Haiti and ports of United States of Colombia fortnightly; to South Haiti and Port Limon fortnightly; to Kingston, Jacmel, and Aux Cayes fortnightly. Also special winter passenger service to the West Indies.

54. *Clyde's Dominican Line* (American).—Fortnightly service to ports of Santo Domingo.

55. *Clyde's Haitien Line* (American).—Monthly service to ports of Haiti.

56. *New York, Bermuda, and West India Line* (British).—Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Bermuda. Average period of voyage, under 3 days.

57. *Bahama Steamship Co.* (British).—Capital stock, \$30,000, of which Americans own one-fourth. Passenger and mail service monthly to the Bahamas.

58. *Waydell & Co.* (charterers).—Monthly service to Matanzas and north Cuban ports. Round trip, 16 to 20 days. Also monthly to St. Jago de Cuba and Cienfuegos. Round trip, 28 to 30 days.

59. *New York and Porto Rico Line* (charterers).—Fortnightly freight service to Porto Rico. Round trip, 4 weeks.

60. *Trinidad Line* (Christall & Co., charterers).—Freight service to Granada, Trinidad, and Demerara. Usually weekly by chartered vessels.

61. *Quebec Steamship Line* (British).—To St. Thomas, St. Croix, Gaudeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, and Barbados.

*Knott's Line*.—See above.

62. *Munson Line* (charterers).—Irregular freight service to Cuban ports, usually every 10 days by changing chartered vessels. Average period of round trip, 30 days. (Lines also from Philadelphia and Norfolk.)

63. *Red Cross Line* (British).—Capital stock, \$375,000, partly American. Passenger and freight service every 10 days to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and St. John's, Newfoundland. Average period of round trip, 18 days.

64. *The New York and Haiti Packet Line* (charterers).—Monthly service to Haiti.

65. *The Bacon Steamship Line* (charterers).—Freight service; 2 steamers per month. The same charterers send 2 freight steamers per month to Havre.

66. *La Española Steamship Line* (Spanish flag).—Passenger and freight service monthly to Gibara; fortnightly to Manzanillo and Cienfuegos.

## TRUSTS AND COMBINES IN THE UNITED STATES.\*

LIST PREPARED FOR THE COMMERCIAL YEAR BOOK BY BYRON W. HOLT.

Present Name of Trust, +	When First Formed.	If Re-Formed, When.	Where Incorporated, rated.	Location Principal Office.	Present		Dividends		Bonded Indebtedness, \$	
					Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	Com. Pref.	Last Paid, Com. Pref.	Amount.	Rate of Int. P. Ct.
American Axe & Tool Co.....	1889	.....	.....	N. Y. City.	\$3,872,500	.....	8	1891	\$2,000,000	7
American Bell Telephone Co.....	1880	.....	Ky.	Boston.	26,015,000	.....	15	1897	.....	.....
American Bridge Manufacturers' Association (13 firms).....	1887	1897 (?)	Mass.	.....	12,000,000	.....	.....	.....	224,700	.....
American District Telegraph Co. *.....	1886	.....	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	3,844,700	.....	1	1897	500,000	5
American Electric Heating Corporation.....	1888	.....	.....	Boston.	10,000,000	\$2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Fisheries Co. (menhaden oil).....	1888	.....	N. J.	N. Y. City.	8,000,000	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
American Glucose Sugar Ref. Co. (Opposition G'ucose Co.).....	1886	.....	.....	Boston.	3,000,000	700,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Glue Co.....	1891	.....	.....	.....	1,400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Jute Bagging Manufacturing Co.....	1894	.....	.....	.....	2,800,000	3,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Lithograph Co.....	1881	.....	N. J.	N. Y. City.	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Machine Co. (sewing).....	1882	.....	Ohio.	Cleveland.	13,750,000	12,500,000	.....	7 / Jan. '98.	.....	.....
American Maltine Co. (21 companies).....	1897	.....	N. J.	Chicago.	2,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Preservers' Co.....	1885	.....	W. Va.	.....	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Skewer Co. (all manufacturers in the U. S.).....	1868	.....	Ind. (?)	Provide'c.	3,250,000	2,500,000	.....	1886 (?)	.....	.....
American Soda Fountain Co.....	1891	.....	R. I.	N. Y. City.	1,250,000	6,941,380	5 1/4	0 & 8 1890	2,106,000	6
American Spirits Mfg. Co. (whisky; 16 distilleries).....	1887	.....	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	27,735,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Spool Cotton Manufacturers' Association.....	1887	.....	Ill.	.....	10,000,000	30,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Steel & Wire Co. (forming with 11 plants).....	1868	.....	.....	.....	57,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Steel Casting Co.....	1891	.....	N. J.	N. Y. City.	4,200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Stove Board Co. (7 manufacturers).....	1890	.....	W. Va.	.....	81,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Straw Board Co. (19 plants).....	1890	.....	Ill.	Chicago.	6,000,000	.....	4	1893	470,000	6
American Sugar Refining Co.....	1887	.....	N. J.	N. Y. City.	36,998,000	.....	12	1897	10,000,000	6
American Tobacco Co.....	1880	.....	N. J.	N. Y. City.	17,900,000	11,885,000	9	1897	3,162,000 ac <sup>o</sup> p.	6
American Type Founders' Co. (23 plants in the U. S.).....	1862	.....	N. J.	N. Y. City.	3,750,000	.....	4	1893	500,000	.....
American Whip Co. (20 manufacturers).....	1871	.....	Mass.	.....	250,000	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
American Window Glass Co.....	1890	.....	N. J.	Pittsburg.	20,000,000	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Wood Working Machinery Co. (14 firms).....	1897	.....	N. J.	.....	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Wringer Co.....	1891	.....	R. I.	R. I.	850,000	1,450,000	8	1897	1,400,000	5 & 6
Amunition Manufacturers' Association (cartridge).....	1883	.....	.....	New York.	14,000,000	.....	7	1897	.....	.....
Anaconda Copper Co. (mining).....	1891	.....	Mont.	Tennessee.	30,000,000	.....	5	1897	.....	.....
Associated Pipe Works (6 cast iron pipe companies in S.).....	1868	.....	.....	L. Rock (?)	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Association of Fire Underwriters for Arkansas (44 Co's) <sup>ss</sup> .....	1862 (?)	.....	Ark.	New York.	38,694,228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic Dynamite Co. (grant powder, etc.).....	1862 (?)	.....	N. Y.	Nashville.	12,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic Snuff Co. (all but 2 big companies).....	1896	.....	N. J.	Boston.	10,000,000	.....	6	1895	1,400,000	5 & 6
Atlas Tack Co.....	1881	.....	Mass.	.....	700,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barber Asphalt Paving Co. (pools with other Co's) *.....	1897	.....	.....	N. Y. City.	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bessemer Ore Association (lake mines).....	1898	.....	.....	Cleveland.	120,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bolt and Nut (several ass'ns; carriage, stove, tire, etc.).....	1898	.....	.....	Jer. City.	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass Foundry & Mach. Co. (iron, steel, & brass castings).....	1898	.....	N. J.	Brooklyn.	6,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Union Gas Co. *.....	1895	.....	N. Y.	Chicago.	15,000,000	.....	6	1897	13,081,000	5
Broom Manfrs' Nat'l Ass'n (fixes minimum price).....	1892	.....	.....	Chicago.	13,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. (billiard tables, etc.).....	1882	.....	Ohio.	N. Y. City.	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo City Gas *.....	1897	.....	N. Y.	Buffalo.	7,000,000	.....	.....	.....	5,250,000	.....

Present Name of Trust, + Principal	When First Formed.	Where Incorpo- rated.	Location Off e. Buffalo.	Common Stock.	Dividends		Bonded Indebtedness	
					Com. Pref.	Last Paid.	Amount.	Rate of Int. P. Ct.
Buffalo Railway Co. (consolidation of street railways) *.	1880	Cal.	San Fran.	\$3,370,500	1	1897	\$3,167,131	5, 6, 7
California Winemakers' Corporation (allied with Califor- nia Wine Association) *.	1884	Pa.	Phila.	10,000,000	4	1897	.....	.....
Cambria Iron Co. ....	1882	Pa.	Phila.	7,974,550	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carbonic Acid Gas Association (25 manufacturers) *.	1885	N. J.	Newark.	11,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Celluloid Co. ....	1880	N. J.	Columbus.	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Coal & Coke Co. (selling agency) *.	1898	Mo.	Kans. City.	1,500,000	5	1898	500,000	.....
Central Coal & Coke Co. of Kansas City. Mo. *.	1898	.....	.....	170,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Lumber Co. of California *.	1898	Met at	Indianap.	12,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Mattress Manufacturers' Ass'n (31 West'n mfrs.)	1898	.....	.....	13,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemical Manufacturers' Association (trace, wagon, etc.)..	1898	.....	.....	150,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemical (Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Combine)....	1898	.....	Phila.	6,500,000	8	1897	12,741,030	5
Chic. Junction R'ways & Union Stock Yds. (meat pack g).	1880	N. J.	Chicago.	64,000,000	3	1895	903,000	6
Chicago & Milwaukee Brewers' Association *.	1895	.....	.....	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Packing & Provision Co., Limited.	1880	.....	Chicago.	2,000,000	13 1/4	1893	6,531,000	5 & 6
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. (consolidated with Colorado Coal & Iron Development Co.)..	1882	Colo.	Cleveland.	11,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia Spring Co. ....	1884	Ohio.	Cleveland.	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consolidated Fruit Jar Co. ....	1883	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consolidated Gas of Baltimore City *.	1898	Md.	Baltimore.	10,770,988	4 1/4	1897	6,782,000	6 & 5
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York *.	1884	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	38,230,000	8	1897	2,408,000	5 & 6
Consolidated Ice Co. *.	1895	Maine.	N. Y. City.	6,500,000	.....	.....	1,486,055	.....
Consolidated Kansas City Smelting & Refining Co. ....	1887	N. Y.	Kans. City.	2,500,000	3	1893	1,000,000	6
Consolidated Packing Co's (beef).....	1882	.....	.....	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consolidated Steel & Wire Co. (barbed wire).....	1891	Ill.	Chicago.	4,000,000	10	1897	1,881,000	5 & 6
Consolidated Street Railway *.	1883	.....	Gd. Rapids.	1,600,000	.....	.....	14,545,000	10
Consolidated Traction of New Jersey *.	1895	.....	Newark.	187,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton Thread Trust.....	1886	.....	.....	15,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver Union Water Co. (complete plant) *.	1884	Colo.	Denver.	5,000,000	.....	.....	7,000,000	5
Detroit Citizens' Street Railway *.	1891	Mich.	Detroit.	2,950,000	.....	.....	6,500,000	5
Detroit Gas Co. (all nat'l & art. gas companies in city) *.	1882	Ill. & Eng.	Detroit.	4,000,000	10	1897	2,189,300	5
Diamond Match Co. ....	1889	.....	Chicago.	11,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dry Dock Trust (Philadelphia syndicate) *.	1895	.....	.....	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dynamite Pool (3 big California companies).....	1897	.....	San Fran.	12,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Burial Case Association.....	1880	N. Y. (?)	Brooklyn.	14,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Brooklyn *.	1880 (?)	N. Y.	Brooklyn.	4,000,000	6	1897	1,500,000	6
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of New York *.	1885	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	7,988,000	6	1897	6,442,000	5
Electric Storage Battery Co. ....	1898	N. J.	Phila.	8,500,000	.....	.....	480,000	5
Electrotypes, New York City and Vicinity *.	1897	.....	.....	15,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gas Fixture Combine (combination fixtures).....	1889	N. Y. City.	N. Y. City.	15,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Electric Co. (pools with other companies).....	1882	N. Y.	Sch'n'tady.	30,460,000	6	1893	8,000,000	5
Globe Sewer Pipe Co. (reforming in 1898).....	1889	Ohio.	Ohio.	16,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glucose Sugar Refining Co. ....	1897	N. J.	Chicago.	24,288,000	7	1897	.....	.....
Illinois State Board of Fire Underwriters (72 companies) **	.....	.....	.....	49,430,780	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incandescent Lamp Pool.....	1896	.....	.....	13,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana League of Fire Underwriters (27 companies) **.	.....	.....	.....	10,023,593	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial Fibre Industries Co. ....	1890	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
International Paper Co. (17 companies).....	1886	N. Y.	Pittsburg.	14,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.....	1892 (?)	.....	.....	140,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City (Mo.) Gas Company *.	1897	Mo.	Kans. City.	5,000,000	.....	.....	3,760,000	5

1897	Laclede Gas Light Co. *	Mo.	7,500,000	2,500,000	1 1/4	6	1896	1897	10,400,000	5
1897	Lake Dredgers' Ass'n (123 owners of d'igres on Gt. Lakes)	Ill.	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,827,000	6
1893	Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines *	N. Y. City.	28,480,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	Linen Thread Combination (U. S. and English companies)	London.	25,400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	Manhattan Spirit Co. (wood alcohol)	.....	5,000,000	15,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	Marsden Company of Philadelphia (cellulose trust)	N. J.	15,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	Mechanical Rubber Manufacturers' Association.....	N. Y. City.	15,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	Metrolihan Street Railway Co. *	Kans. City.	2,500,000	.....	2	.....	1897	1897	8,500,000 4 to 6	.....
1893	Metrolihan Street Railway Co. (30 miles of road) *	N. Y. City.	30,000,000	.....	6	.....	1897	1897	(?) 42,981,000 5 to 7	.....
1892	Michigan Peninsula Car Co.....	Detroit.	2,000,000	5,000,000	8	1	1896	1897	2,000,000	5
1893	Michigan Salt Association.....	.....	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	Missouri Edison Electric Co. *	St. Louis.	15,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000,000	.....
1895	Nail (cut and wire) Manufacturers' Association.....	.....	15,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,849,000	5
1893	Nassau Electric Railroad (most surface lines in B'klyn) *	Brooklyn.	6,000,000	6,750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	National Association of Axle Manufacturers.....	Pittsburg.	13,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	National Association of Casket Co. (American, N. Y. & U. S. companies)	Chicago.	20,000,000	23,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	National Casket Co.....	.....	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890	National Harrow Co. (spring-tooth harrows).....	.....	12,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	National Lead Co. (20 plants).....	N. Y. City.	14,000,000	14,904,000	1	7	1896	1897	None	.....
1891	National Linseed Oil Co. (72 plants).....	Chicago.	18,000,000	.....	1	.....	1896	.....	1,500,000	6
1892	National Rice Milling Co.....	N. Orleans.	1,897,000	1,820,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	None	.....
1890	National Saw Co. (controlled by Diston).....	N. Y. City.	12,000,000	600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890	National Starch Manufacturing Co. (20 plants).....	N. Y. City.	4,450,000	4,060,200	1	.....	1891	1897	3,897,000	6
1891	National Tube Works Co. (wrought tubular goods).....	N. Y. City.	5,750,000	5,750,000	14	28	1897	1897	.....	.....
1879	National Wall Paper Co. (28 companies).....	N. Y. City.	27,801,350	7,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association.....	New York.	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	New England Coke & Gas Co. *	N. Y. City.	14,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,000,000	5 & 6
1896(?)	New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	Boston.	11,434,500	.....	5 1/2	6	.....	1897	3,304,000	5 & 6
1878	New Orleans Water Works Co. *	Boston.	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	1897(?)	.....	645,000	5
1896	N. Y. Arch. Terra Cotta Co. (allied with other comp's).....	N. Orleans.	12,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None	.....
1890	North American Co. (street railway & electric comp's).....	N. Y. City.	39,732,600	2,000,000	.....	6	.....	1897	.....	.....
1892	North Shore Traction Co. (controls r'ys around Boston) *	Newark (?)	4,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887	Oilcloth Pool (table, enameled, etc.).....	Boston.	1,530,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	Oil Well Supply Co.....	Pittsburg.	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,250,000	5
1894	Omaha Street Railway Co. *	Omaha.	5,000,000	1,000,000	4	.....	1894	1896	.....	.....
1889	Pacific Coast Baux.....	Englad.	1,500,000	.....	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889	Paris Green Combine.....	N. Y. City.	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	Penn. Cent'l Brew'g Co. (12 breweries in Wyoming Val.) *	Phila.	2,800,000	2,800,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800,000	6
1895	Penn. Heat, Light, & Power Co. (electric) *	Buffalo.	3,000,000	5,000,000	2	6	1897	1897	1,900,000	5
1897	People's Gas Light & Coke Co. (of Buffalo) *	Chicago.	25,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	People's Gas Light & Coke Co. *	Pittsburg.	10,500,500	2,000,000	6	.....	1897	1897	84,246,000 5 to 7	.....
1894	Philadelphia Co. (natural gas; 380 gas and oil wells).....	Pittsburg.	5,000,000	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	51,000	6
1897	Pittsburg & Alleghany Gas Trust *	Pittsburg.	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.....	.....	150,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	Reading Co. (Anthracite Coal Trust).....	Gd. Rapids	13,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	Saury-Kalsomine Co. (Plaster Trust).....	Shelby, O.	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	Shelby Tube Co. (weldless tubes).....	.....	12,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	Shot & Lead Manufacturers' Association.....	N. Orleans(?)	41,452,318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	Southeastern Tariff Ass'n (67 fire ins. companies) **	Springf'd.	14,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	Springfield Coal Association (10 companies).....	N. Y. City.	97,250,000	.....	33	.....	1897	.....	.....	.....
1872	Standard Oil Co.....	N. Y. City.	12,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,455,000	5 & 6
1898	Standard Rope & Twine Co.....	Pittsburg.	120,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	Standard Pool (structural steel).....	.....	160,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	Steel Rail Manufacturers' Association.....	.....	20,000,000	1,000,000	1	8	1897	1898	9,663,500	6 & 7
1891	Tennessee Coal, Iron, & Railroad Co.....	Birm'ham.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Present Name of Trust, + Trust (owns 50 and controls bookings of 300 theaters)	When First Formed.	Where Incorporated.	Location Principal Office.	Present Capitalization, + Common Preferred Stock.	Dividends \$		Bonded - Indebtedness.	
					Com. Pref.	When Last Paid.	Rate of Int.	Amount. P. Ct.
Theatrical Trust (owns 50 and controls bookings of 300 theaters)	1896	N. J.	N. Y. City.	\$10,000,000	..	..	..	..
Tide Water Oil Co. (consolidation of 4 companies)	1899	N. J.	N. Y. City.	5,000,000	..	..	..	..
Tinned Plate Manufacturers' Association.	1892	..	Pittsburg.	10,000,000	..	..	..	..
Trenton Pottery Co.	1892	N. J.	Trenton.	1,750,000	5	8	1893	1894
Twin City Rapid Transit (controls all street railways in Minneapolis and St. Paul)	1891	N. J.	Minneapolis.	15,010,000	..	7	..	1897
Union Traction Co. (all trolleys in Philadelphia)	1895	Pa.	Phila.	30,000,000	..	..	..	\$10,288,000 5 to 7
Union Typewriter Co. (5 leading companies)	1893	N. J.	N. Y. City.	10,000,000	..	7½	1897	..
United Gas Improvement Co.	1892	Pa.	Phila.	11,394,850	8	..	1897	1,000,000 6
United Paper Co. (tissue)	1892	N. J.	Paterson.	1,500,000	..	..	..	1,500,000
United Traction & Elec. Co. (all roads in and near Prov.)	1897	N. J.	Providence.	8,000,000	1	..	1897	8,247,000 5
U. S. Eaves-Trough and Conductor Pipe Association.	1891	..	Pittsburg.	12,000,000	..	..	..	..
U. S. Glass Co. (dint glass)	1893	N. J.	Pittsburg.	4,000,000	..	..	..	..
U. S. Leather Co.	1893	N. J.	Pittsburg.	62,711,100	..	4	..	1897
U. S. Playing Card Co.	1893	N. J.	New York.	62,711,100	..	..	..	5,280,000 6
U. S. Rubber Co. (boots, etc., 17 companies)	1892	N. J.	New York.	3,000,000	2	6	1897	None.
Vermont Marble Co.	1890	N. J.	New York.	20,106,000	..	..	..	680,000
Washington Gas Light Co.	1848	D. C.	N. Y. City.	2,000,000	25	8	1893	..
Wellstock Commercial Co.	1895 (?)	..	Phila. (?)	8,500,000	..	..	..	8,500,000
Western Elevator Association (40 leading in Buffalo)	1897 (?)	..	Buffalo.	15,000,000	..	..	..	..
Western Union Beef Co. (cattle)	1896	..	N. Y. City.	13,000,000	2	..	1897	..
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. (pools with Gen. Elec.)	1872	Pa.	Pittsburg.	8,341,828	..	7	..	1,184,560 5 & 6
Wholesale Drugists' Nat'l Association (250 firms) +	1874	..	Phila.	425,000,000	..	..	..	..
Wholesale Grocers of New England +	1875	..	Boston.	175,000,000	..	..	..	..
Window Shade Mfrs. Assoc'n (nearly all in the country)	1893	..	N. Y. City.	12,000,000	8	..	1892	..
Yellow Pine Co.	1891	N. J.	N. Y. City.	2,500,000	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b>				\$2,294,051,456				\$314,950,946

## LIMITED MONOPOLIES.

Adams Express Co.	1854	N. Y.	New York.	\$12,000,000	8	1897	..	..
American Book Co. (school books)	1890	N. J.	N. Y. City.	5,000,000	6	1892	..	..
American Cereal Co. (cereal)	1891	Ohio.	Chicago.	3,400,000	6	1897	..	\$1,550,000 5 & 6
American Cottons Co. (cotton)	1893	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	20,287,100	6	1897	1897	3,088,000 8
American Express Co. (is not incorporated)	1890	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	18,000,000	..	..	..	..
American Ordnance Co. (guns, projectiles, etc.)	1893	N. Y.	Wash'gton.	2,500,000	..	..	..	..
American Powder Co.	1890	..	..	1,500,000	..	..	..	..
Baltimore Consolidated Railway Co. (100 miles of track)	1897	..	..	10,000,000	..	..	..	10,500,000 4½ & 6
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Co.	1895	N. Y.	Brooklyn.	5,000,000	6	1897	..	17,500,000 5
Carnegie Steel Co., Limited	1894	..	Pittsburg.	7,500,000	..	..	..	..
Fire Underwriters' Association (20 companies) +	1893	..	Hartford.	35,000,000	..	..	..	..
Frederick & Co. (46 insurance companies)	1893	..	Hartford.	34,955,000	..	..	..	..
Hector-J. Hull, Marvin (safe mfrs. in receiver's hands)	1892	N. J.	New York.	45,842,852	..	..	1897	2,500,000 6
Illinois Steel Co. (3 companies consolidated in)	1890	N. J.	N. Y. City.	2,000,000	8	1898	1898	2,500,000 6
Illinois Steel Co. (3 companies consolidated in)	1890	N. J.	N. Y. City.	1,500,000	4	1898	1898	13,285,143 5
Martin Kalliedisch Chemical Co.	1897	N. Y.	Chicago.	18,950,335	3	..	..	..
Minnesota & Dakota Flour Underwriters (53 companies) +	1895	..	N. Y. City.	45,119,740	..	..	..	..
New England Insurance Exchange (84 fire ins. comp's) +	1893	..	Minneapolis.	58,537,197	..	..	..	..
Phillips-Washburn Flour Mills Co.	1893	..	Boston.	10,000,000	..	..	..	..

Present Name of Trust.*	When First formed.	Where formed, Incorporated.	Location Principal Office.	Present Capitalization.†		Dividends.‡		Bonded and Indebtedness.§	
				Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	Com. Pref. Com.	When Last Paid.	Amount. P. C.	Rate of Int.
Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. ....	1884(?)	Cal.	N. Y. City.	\$15,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sperry Flour Co. (California) ¶.....	1882	Cal.	N. Y. City.	15,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Underwriters' Association State of New York (22 comp.s).....	1883	Cal.	Syracuse.	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. Book Co. (cheap novels).....	1883	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. Express Co. (not incorporated).....	1884	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. Furniture Co. (school).....	1882	.....	Chicago. (?)	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Factory Insurance Association (23 compans) **.....	1884	.....	Chicago.	20,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western U. Fire Ins. Assoc'n (39 co's in W. & S. States) **.....	1880(?)	.....	Chicago.	40,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Telegraph Co. ....	1861	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	97,370,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Totals.</b> .....				<b>\$965,705,963</b>	<b>\$22,498,800</b>			<b>\$15,366,002</b>	<b>5.627</b>
<b>Grand totals</b> .....				<b>\$2,880,757,419</b>	<b>\$308,764,033</b>			<b>\$93,709,145</b>	<b>\$678,720,091</b>

\* As popularly used, the word trust is now applied to any consolidation, combine, pool, or agreement of two or more naturally competing concerns, which establishes a partial or complete monopoly, in certain territory, with power to fix prices or rates in any industry. Viewed from the standpoint of the consumer, the informal agreement and the iron-clad combine look alike if the one has the same effect as the other upon prices.

† A few of the trusts included in this list are not, at this particular time (February, 1888), in full force. In most such cases new agreements are pending, and it is unlikely that, having realized the benefits of combination, capital in these industries will long continue to compete with itself. Some trusts, like the Michigan Salt Association, are renewed every five years, or at other regular or irregular periods. The Paris Green Combine is likely to make its appearance during, or previous to, the potato bug season.

‡ When a trust is incorporated the amount of capital reported as issued is usually taken, though it is often far above or below the actual capital employed. When not incorporated, the capital employed in the allied concerns is estimated.

§ Dividends are given only when known. Unincorporated trusts pay no dividends, though they often make profits to the constituent companies. Sometimes the rate of dividend on preferred stock is averaged for two or more kinds of such stock. In the bonded indebtedness columns several kinds of bonds are often grouped together.

¶ Estimated.

‡ Only typical trusts are taken in these industries. Such trusts are duplicated in many other cities or sections of the country.

\*\* Only the more important of these insurance trusts are given. Besides the greater combines, covering practically the whole country, there are smaller ones in most States and cities. These smaller ones are often very strong. These companies act together in fixing rates, etc. They are nominally inactive in Ohio, Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska, and in some other States, because of "anti-compact" laws. Because some of the insurance companies included in the above list are repeated, the combined capital of these trusts is less than appears from this table. Omitting these repetitions, the total capital in these insurance trusts is about \$74,353,430.

†† This association maintains prices of proprietary medicines by refusing to handle goods sold to wholesalers who cut prices. Similar local associations cover all sections of the United States, and regulate prices of most leading articles. Jobbers and retailers have similar combines in States, counties, and cities.

\*\* Wholesale grocers' associations exist in all parts of the country. By means of rebates, etc., they assist the manufacturers of sugar, starch, baking powder and of hundreds of other leading articles in maintaining uniform prices.



## THE CORN AND TOMATO PACKS.

## Corn Pack.

The pack in detail compares with the previous year as follows:

	Cases Two Doz. Tins Each	1897.	1896.
Maine.....		589,000	669,650
Vermont.....		*	14,300
Maryland and Virginia.....		260,780	188,963
New York.....		826,300	688,418
Illinois.....		402,300	290,620
Indiana.....		75,800	50,900
Iowa.....		321,700	273,500
Ohio.....		217,580	255,780
Nebraska.....		20,439	17,675
Kansas.....		11,705	19,900
Missouri.....		18,700	20,200
Michigan.....		*	5,000
Pennsylvania.....		38,150	12,500
Delaware.....		*	5,000
Other States.....		6,450	27,050
Total United States.....		2,786,904	2,539,476
Canada.....		121,836	137,039
Total U. States & Canada.....		2,908,740	2,676,515

\* No report.

The pack of corn in 1897 compares with the output of previous years as follows:

Year.	Cases 2 Doz. Tins Each.	Year.	Cases 2 Doz. Tins Each.
1897.....	2,908,740	1892.....	3,351,079
1896.....	2,676,515	1891.....	2,889,153
1895.....	3,121,164	1890.....	1,588,860
1894.....	3,414,806	1889.....	1,790,300
1893.....	4,301,451	1888.....	3,491,474
Total ten years.....			29,503,544
Average per year.....			2,950,354
Average per year 1893-97.....			3,284,535
Average per year 1895-97.....			2,902,139

## Tomato Pack.

The pack by States, compared with 1896, is as follows:

	Cases	
	2 Doz. Tins Each.	1897.
Maryland.....	1,381,989	*1,081,500
New Jersey.....	519,813	686,480
Indiana.....	587,579	447,283
California.....	305,789	362,119
Delaware.....	208,642	183,317
Ohio.....	152,800	150,140
Missouri.....	180,774	96,308
New York.....	93,610	110,729
Illinois.....	85,000	82,965
Iowa.....	119,505	61,437
Virginia, including W. Va....	119,517	49,830
Kansas.....	38,888	32,650
Michigan.....	21,884	20,650
Colorado.....	67,125	15,500
Kentucky.....	23,600	10,800
Connecticut.....	.....	10,200
Wisconsin.....	2,750	9,736
Nebraska.....	9,800	8,070
Pennsylvania.....	16,900	7,450
Arkansas.....	9,700	4,000
Other States.....	9,380	2,526
Utah.....	34,300	.....
Total United States.....	3,964,355	3,383,900
Canada.....	185,086	157,238
Total U. S. and Canada...	4,149,441	3,541,138

\* Exclusive of No. 2 tins.

The total pack compares with the output of nine previous years as follows:

Year.	Cases of 2 Doz. Tins Each.	Year.	Cases of 2 Doz. Tins Each.
1897.....	4,149,441	1892.....	3,366,792
1896.....	3,541,188	1891.....	3,405,395
1895.....	4,194,780	1890.....	3,166,177
1894.....	6,586,979	1889.....	2,976,795
1893.....	4,635,183	1888.....	3,343,137
Total for ten years.....			39,365,807
Average per year.....			3,936,580
Average per year 1894-1897.....			4,618,097

## SALMON PACK AND CALIFORNIA HOP CROP.

## Comparative Table of Salmon Packs.

Year.	Columbia River.	Outside Rivers.	British Columbia.	Alaska.
1890.....	433,500	101,123	409,484	688,322
1891.....	372,750	82,447	314,863	789,294
1892.....	502,850	129,000	228,470	480,000
1893.....	385,700	103,500	580,229	637,120
1894.....	511,000	132,340	562,371	678,500
1895.....	634,900	308,100	551,068	607,048
1896.....	501,200	335,872	588,794	874,506

## The California Hop Crop.

Year.	Bales.
1896.....	28,000
1897.....	34,000
1898.....	35,000
1899.....	35,000
1890.....	28,000
1891.....	36,000
1892.....	29,000
1893.....	51,000
1894.....	67,000
1895.....	52,000
1896.....	35,000

## ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

THE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN THE UNITED STATES, UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, AND GERMANY.

Years.	United Kingdom		France		Germany		United States	
	Consumption.	Per Head of the Population.	Consumption.	Per Head of the Population.	Consumption.	Per Head of the Population.	Consumption.	Per Head of the Population.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1885.....	13,768,000	0.38	815,384,000	21.34	.....	.....	18,243,000	0.32
1888.....	13,417,000	0.36	881,056,000	22.94	.....	.....	30,267,000	0.51
1890.....	14,924,000	0.40	793,470,000	20.67	78,340,000	1.54	24,121,000	0.38
1895.....	14,553,000	0.37	940,368,000	24.43	55,198,000	1.06	16,363,000	0.23
1896.....	15,776,000	0.40	1,137,224,000	29.50	.....	.....	15,578,000	0.22

BEER.								
1885.....	975,645,000	27.1	182,952,000	4.6	906,202,000	19.8	496,578,000	8.8
1888.....	1,003,475,000	27.2	178,222,000	4.4	1,015,916,000	21.5	639,400,000	10.7
1890.....	1,124,525,000	30.0	189,838,000	4.8	1,142,042,000	23.3	712,875,000	11.4
1895.....	1,160,127,000	29.6	196,548,000	5.1	1,215,676,000	23.5	866,082,000	12.4
1896.....	1,211,539,000	30.7	*199,122,000	5.2	1,333,060,000	25.5	900,161,000	12.7

SPIRITS.*								
1885.....	34,505,000	0.96	63,536,000	1.69	.....	.....	58,810,000	1.05
1888.....	34,138,000	0.92	64,592,000	1.69	74,590,000	1.58	63,179,000	1.05
1890.....	38,374,000	1.02	73,172,000	1.91	101,024,000	2.07	73,161,000	1.17
1895.....	39,043,000	1.00	68,156,000	1.78	97,746,000	1.89	64,831,000	0.93
1896.....	40,076,000	1.01	70,180,000	1.85	100,760,000	1.94	59,186,000	0.83

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31ST.

IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.				EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.			
	1897.	1896.			1897.	1896.	
Animals, living (for food).....	£11,380,332	£10,438,609		Animals, living.....	£1,133,115	£941,813	
Articles of food and drink, duty-free.....	151,550,115	147,000,115		Articles of food and drink.....	12,138,542	11,684,068	
Articles of food and drink, dutiable.....	26,791,519	25,568,086		Raw materials.....	20,140,060	17,687,179	
Tobacco, dutiable.....	4,072,415	4,352,031		Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—			
Metals.....	21,265,363	20,492,024		Yarns & textile fabrics.....	96,618,472	105,329,505	
Chemicals, dyestuffs, and tanning substances.....	6,006,210	6,776,920		Metals & articles manufactured therefrom (except machinery)....	34,487,808	33,549,088	
Oils.....	7,641,231	8,459,394		Machinery & mill work.....	16,282,065	17,014,250	
Raw materials for textile manufactures.....	70,263,511	74,757,178		Apparel and articles of personal use.....	9,878,192	10,474,057	
Raw materials for sundry industries & manufactures.....	52,065,336	47,241,991		Chemicals and chemical and medicinal preparations.....	8,674,864	8,242,936	
Manufactured articles.....	85,038,387	81,379,534		All other articles, either manufactured or partly manufactured.....	32,939,649	33,552,966	
Miscellaneous articles.....	14,139,314	14,330,575		Parcel post.....	2,057,186	1,609,609	
Parcel post.....	1,004,930	1,012,357					
Total value.....	£451,238,683	£441,806,904		Total value.....	£234,360,003	£240,145,551	

## EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.

	1897.	1896.
Total value.....	£50,833,677	£56,233,663

## EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1897 and 1896.

Products of—	1897		1896	
	Value.	Per Ct.	Value.	Per Ct.
Agriculture.....	\$730,323,514	67.63	\$664,855,872	67.38
Manufactures.....	279,616,896	25.89	253,681,541	25.71
Mining.....	19,762,796	1.83	21,406,774	2.17
Forest.....	40,834,864	3.78	36,281,504	3.68
Fisheries.....	5,649,945	.52	6,594,463	.67
Miscellaneous.....	3,645,001	.35	3,911,426	.39
Total.....	\$1,079,863,018	100	\$986,830,080	100

\* Proof gallons containing 50 per cent. of alcohol.

## PENSION STATISTICS.

## NUMBER OF PENSION CLAIMS, PENSIONERS, AND DISBURSEMENTS, 1861-1897.

Year Ended June 30.	—Army and Navy— Claims Allowed.		Total No. of Ap- plications Filed.	Total No. of Claims Allowed.	—Pensioners on the Roll and Amount— Paid, with Cost of Disbursement.			Disburse- ments.
	In- valids.	Widows, Etc.			In- invalids.	Widows, Etc.	Total.	
1861.....	418	40	2,497	462	4,337	4,299	8,636	\$1,072,462.00
1862.....	412	3,783	49,332	7,884	4,341	3,818	8,159	790,385.00
1863.....	4,121	40	49,332	7,884	7,821	6,970	14,791	1,025,140.00
1864.....	17,041	22,446	58,590	39,487	23,479	27,656	51,135	4,564,617.00
1865.....	15,212	24,969	72,684	40,171	35,880	50,106	85,986	8,526,153.00
1866.....	22,983	27,294	65,256	50,177	55,652	71,070	126,722	13,479,996.00
1867.....	16,589	19,898	36,753	36,482	69,565	83,678	153,133	18,619,956.00
1868.....	9,460	19,461	20,798	28,921	75,957	93,686	169,643	24,010,982.00
1869.....	7,292	15,904	26,096	23,196	82,859	106,104	187,963	28,422,884.00
1870.....	5,721	12,500	24,851	18,221	87,521	111,165	198,686	27,780,812.00
1871.....	7,934	8,399	43,990	16,562	93,394	114,101	207,495	33,077,384.00
1872.....	6,468	7,244	26,391	34,333	113,954	118,275	232,229	30,169,341.00
1873.....	6,551	4,073	18,303	16,052	119,500	118,911	238,411	29,185,290.00
1874.....	5,937	3,152	16,734	10,462	121,628	114,613	236,241	30,593,750.00
1875.....	5,760	4,736	18,704	11,152	122,989	111,832	234,821	29,693,117.00
1876.....	5,260	4,376	23,523	9,977	124,239	107,898	232,137	29,351,600.00
1877.....	7,282	3,661	22,715	11,326	128,723	103,381	232,104	28,580,157.00
1878.....	7,414	3,550	44,587	11,962	131,649	92,349	223,998	26,844,415.00
1879.....	7,242	3,379	57,118	31,346	135,615	104,140	239,755	32,780,526.00
1880.....	10,176	4,455	141,466	19,545	145,410	105,362	250,802	57,240,540.00
1881.....	21,394	3,920	31,116	27,394	164,110	104,720	268,830	50,626,539.00
1882.....	22,046	3,999	40,989	27,664	182,633	103,064	285,697	54,296,281.00
1883.....	32,014	5,303	48,776	38,182	206,042	97,616	303,658	60,431,973.00
1884.....	27,414	6,396	41,795	34,192	225,470	97,296	322,766	57,273,537.00
1885.....	27,580	7,743	40,918	35,767	247,146	97,975	345,125	65,693,707.00
1886.....	31,937	8,610	49,895	40,857	270,346	95,437	365,783	64,584,270.00
1887.....	35,283	11,217	72,465	55,194	306,268	99,709	406,007	74,815,486.85
1888.....	44,998	16,359	75,726	60,252	343,701	108,857	452,557	79,648,148.37
1889.....	36,830	11,924	81,220	51,912	351,484	173,241	489,725	88,275,118.28
1890.....	50,395	14,612	105,044	66,637	415,654	122,200	537,944	106,498,890.19
1891.....	41,381	11,914	363,799	158,496	536,621	139,359	676,180	118,548,969.71
1892.....	17,876	7,287	198,345	224,047	708,242	172,636	876,068	141,096,211.84
1893.....	10,232	7,295	119,361	121,630	759,706	206,306	966,012	158,155,342.51
1894.....	6,139	4,226	40,148	30,085	.....	.....	969,544	140,772,163.78
1895.....	5,415	3,627	37,090	39,185	.....	.....	970,524	140,959,076.37
1896.....	3,964	3,912	33,749	40,374	.....	.....	970,678	139,280,078.15
1897.....	3,726	4,612	39,847	50,101	.....	.....	976,014	139,949,717.36
Total.....	579,124	830,922	2,186,416	1,526,606	.....	.....	.....	\$2,137,464,872.07

Beginning with 1893, the total number of applications filed and the total number of claims allowed include army nurses and survivors and widows of Indian wars.

## DISBURSEMENTS, 1897.

Amount disbursed at United States pension agencies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897:

Agencies.	Army		Navy		Grand Total.
	Pensions.	Total.	Pensions.	Total.	
Augusta.....	\$2,935,090.27	\$2,947,645.94	.....	.....	\$2,947,645.94
Boston.....	6,546,055.13	6,579,709.19	.....	.....	7,406,469.18
Buffalo.....	6,515,815.83	6,548,144.33	.....	.....	6,548,144.33
Chicago.....	9,984,997.30	10,022,968.10	.....	.....	10,742,154.84
Columbus.....	15,412,396.58	15,453,946.53	.....	.....	15,453,946.53
Concord.....	2,365,486.81	2,369,221.53	.....	.....	2,900,221.53
Des Moines.....	8,224,009.89	8,355,226.76	.....	.....	8,355,226.76
Detroit.....	6,732,526.04	6,848,757.22	.....	.....	6,848,757.22
Indianapolis.....	10,877,063.85	10,918,032.35	.....	.....	10,918,032.35
Knoxville.....	7,830,968.43	7,828,709.79	.....	.....	7,828,709.79
Louisville.....	4,238,190.97	4,254,985.69	.....	.....	4,254,985.69
Milwaukee.....	7,374,990.77	7,402,337.99	.....	.....	7,402,337.99
New York City.....	6,418,997.70	6,470,063.81	.....	.....	6,611,063.26
Philadelphia.....	7,411,113.04	7,411,252.75	.....	.....	497,065.14
Pittsburg.....	6,779,126.45	6,811,874.59	.....	.....	6,811,874.59
San Francisco.....	3,136,905.49	3,153,233.24	.....	.....	8,304,247.19
Topeka.....	15,068,827.04	15,112,807.86	.....	.....	15,112,807.86
Washington.....	7,506,046.81	8,069,248.88	.....	.....	8,856,709.26
Total.....	\$126,170,193.96	\$137,216,733.54	\$3,629,048.46	.....	\$140,845,772.00

In addition to the above there was disbursed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, the following sum, chargeable to the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896: Fees of examining surgeons, pensions, \$193,032.64.

## LEGAL DECISIONS.

The "REPLIES AND DECISIONS" regularly appearing in the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL BULLETIN have long been considered high authority upon questions relating to finance, business, law, and commercial usage. The publishers have often been requested to publish them in a more permanent and accessible form than is afforded by the columns of a daily newspaper, and the appearance of the more important of them in this place is in partial compliance with these requests. The "REPLIES AND DECISIONS" here printed are a small part of those which appeared in the columns of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL BULLETIN between October 1, 1896, and November 1, 1897. From this compilation we have omitted all questions of a mere temporary or personal interest; also all which depend for their solution upon the statutes of a single State, and those statistical questions which are indirectly answered by compilations in other parts of this volume.

The "REPLIES AND DECISIONS" here inserted are not exhaustive of any branch of commercial law, but principally relate to questions of general interest and of frequent occurrence. As other questions of like import arise and are determined, they will find their appropriate place in subsequent issues of the COMMERCIAL YEAR BOOK; and its annual volumes will thus, in the course of a few years, furnish practically a complete treatise upon all the more important branches of commercial law and trade usage.

## AGENCY.

## LIABILITY OF COLLECTING AGENCY.

We enclose a blank receipt of the collection department of a commercial agency. Please inform us whether, if a claim is placed in their hands for collection and collected by their agent or attorney and not accounted for to them or to us, they are responsible or not.

REPLY.—The blank form enclosed in our correspondent's letter recites that the collection agency has received from its client certain claims for the following purpose: "To be transmitted for collection or adjustment to an attorney or attorneys, to be selected by us for plaintiff, with the express understanding that we are not responsible for any loss caused by the acts or omissions of said attorney or attorneys, or for any moneys collected by said attorney or attorneys, and not actually paid over by him or them to us." The agency, therefore, does not undertake to make the collection, but simply to transmit the claim for collection to agents to be selected by the agency. It is expressly stipulated that these agents are to be selected "for the plaintiff," and not for the agency itself, and that the agency is not to be responsible for their acts. This is an agreement which the courts will enforce in strict accordance with its terms. The mercantile agency has undertaken to select an agent for its client and to forward certain claims to this agent. It is bound to use reasonable care and skill in attending to this duty. If it selects an agent known to be dishonest or otherwise unfit, or if it makes a selection carelessly and without reasonable investigation, then it is liable for a loss arising from the dishonesty or negligence of the agent so chosen. If the mercantile agency, on the other hand, uses reasonable care in selecting an agent and in forwarding the claims to him, it has done all it undertook to do, and it is not liable for the agent's acts or defaults.

## AGENT MUST MAKE NO PROFIT FOR HIMSELF.

A traveling salesman, all of whose expenses are paid by his house, obtained a pass over part of his route. When he turns in his expense account he charges full fare for the whole distance traveled by him. Is this a lawful charge against his employer?

REPLY.—An agent is in all cases legally bound to make as good a bargain as possible for his principal and to allow the latter to reap the full benefit of it. He is entitled to reimbursement for all expenses actually incurred for the principal's benefit, but to nothing more. The employer, being bound to pay the expenses, whether they are great or small, provided they were actually incurred in an honest endeavor to further his interests, is equally entitled to any advantage arising from decreased expenditure. It has often been held by the courts of this and other States that an agent will not be allowed to make a profit for himself out of the business of his agency, over and above such compensation as by law or agreement he may be entitled to. A salesman cannot legally charge his employer with the value of a pass upon which he has made any part of his journey.

## AGENT'S RIGHT TO COMMISSIONS.

An importer places an order with his European manufacturer, who, accidentally learning the name of the importer's customer, and believing it to be more to his advantage, ships the goods directly to customer, who receives and pays for them, the manufacturer totally ignoring the importer in the transaction. Is the importer entitled to claim his profit on the transaction from the manufacturer and deduct it in paying former invoices?

REPLY.—If there is an understanding between an importer and a foreign manufacturer of goods

by which the manufacturer agrees to pay a commission upon the goods ordered by the importer, then he must pay such commission on all orders he accepts, whether he ships the goods to the importer or directly to the buyer; or if, in the absence of any definite understanding, the manufacturer accepts an order sent by the importer, knowing that the importer is acting merely as agent and that it is customary for the manufacturer to pay the agent's commission, in this case also he is liable. In either case the importer is justified in retaining from the proceeds of former sales enough to satisfy his present claim.

#### LIABILITY OF DEL CREDERE AGENT.

A is a manufacturer, consigning goods to B, a commission merchant, who, for a certain commission, agrees to sell the goods and guarantee the sales. In the course of his business he sells goods to a certain customer, who fails. Believing there was intent to defraud, B replevins what goods he can, sold to the failed customer, which he charges back to A, on the ground that he is merely acting as agent for him, and the title to the goods had not, in consequence of fraud, passed. A objects to this procedure as not just to him, since he pays for guaranteeing the sale, and also to the fact that the goods seized and charged back to him are broken lots and to a certain extent unmerchantable. The question is, is B strictly within his legal rights, or has an injustice been done to A?

REPLY.—The agent is liable for the value of the goods in this case. An ordinary agent is bound only to use ordinary care in making sales, and, having done so, is not liable for losses. But an agent acting under a del credere commission receives a valuable consideration for his guaranty that all of his customers will pay. When he sells goods and delivers them he becomes liable to the principal for payment of the bill, exactly as if he had bought the goods himself. If there is any invalidity in the contract of sale which allows the broker to recover the goods, he may take advantage of it for his own benefit. But the principal is not bound to make that act his own. He is entitled to regard the sale as made, and to refuse to revoke it. It is not a case in which an attempt to sell goods has failed; it is a transaction which may or may not be regarded as a sale, at the option of the seller.

#### LIABILITY FOR NEGLIGENCE.

A employs B to sell goods on the road for two years at a stipulated annual salary. Before the end of the two years B becomes very remiss in his duties; he neglects to send in orders he has taken, and some of those that are sent in are incorrect. He persists in selling to irresponsible persons, and pays no attention to the instructions of A. Would A be justified in discharging him upon these grounds before the expiration of his term of service?

REPLY.—It is an implied condition in every

contract of agency that the agent has and will use such skill and care as are possessed by persons of ordinary capacity engaged in the same pursuit; that he will not wilfully disregard any reasonable and lawful instructions of his principal, and that he will not purposely or negligently allow the principal's interests to suffer. A failure to fulfill these implied conditions, whether it arises from incapacity or from negligence, is a sufficient warrant to the principal to discharge the agent without incurring any liability. The principal must be prepared to prove affirmatively all the facts upon which he relies for an avoidance of the contract, because every man is presumed to have done his duty until the contrary appears; but having established these facts he has shown such a breach of the contract on the part of the agent as relieves the principal from further obligation under it.

#### AGENT CONTINUING AFTER TERM.

A & Co. employ B on the first of January, 1890, at \$1,000 per annum salary. They continue him in their employ, paying him in monthly instalments of \$83.33. In 1897 they decide to liquidate the business, and B is informed that his services might be dispensed with any time at a month's notice. Can B legally hold A & Co. for the balance of his salary to the end of the year?

REPLY.—If A & Co. employ B on January 1, 1890, at a yearly salary, and continue him in their employ from year to year afterwards, an implied contract arises on the 1st of January of each following year for a year's service; that is, if B is allowed to continue in the employment on and after January 1, 1897, without any new agreement, he is entitled to hold his employers for the whole of 1897. In the case our correspondent puts, it appears that no new arrangement was made on or before January 1, 1897, and that the employé was not notified that his services might be dispensed with during the year until after the year had begun. If this is the fact the employé can hold his employers for any loss he may sustain by reason of their breach of contract. The damages will not be greater than the amount of his salary for the remainder of the year, and they may not be so great. The employé cannot deliberately remain idle until the end of 1897, and look to his former employers for his salary. He must endeavor diligently and in good faith to find other employment. If he can find another situation of the same general nature as that in which he was formerly employed he must take it. If his salary there is less than in his former position his previous employers must make good the loss. If he does not succeed in finding any situation his former employers must pay him the whole of his salary for 1897; but in order to recover he must be able to show, to the satisfaction of a jury, that he has made every reasonable effort to find employment with some other house, and has not succeeded.

#### ASSIGNMENTS.

##### FINAL ACCOUNTING.

Has an assignee in Kings County, New York, a legal right to throw out an account that has not been verified, although he had the account in the list of creditors when he made the final settlement and was discharged by the court? Also, is he not obliged by law to notify each creditor the time limit of filing their claims and to appear at

the final accounting before he is discharged as assignee?

REPLY.—When an assignee wishes to make his final accounting and be discharged the law requires that "a citation to all persons interested must be served on all parties other than the petitioner who are interested in the fund, including assignors, assignees and their sureties, except

that if the time limited by due advertisement for presentation of claims has expired before the issue of the citation, creditors who have not duly presented their claims need not be served." The assignee generally advertises for creditors to present their claims to him, with vouchers duly verified, on or before a day specified in the advertisement; but he is not in all cases required to do so, and he is not bound to give any other notice.

#### ASSIGNEE'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEASE.

Is not an assignee bound by a lease which has been taken by the person who made the assignment?

REPLY.—An assignee has the option of accepting or rejecting a lease of real estate held by his assignor. His election in this matter does not affect his right to other property, and he is not

bound by the lease unless he accepts it. He may reject the term and he is not then liable, unless he enters under the lease, or by some act, or failure to act, signifies his intention to accept it. See 12 Barb., 263. If he enters merely to care for and remove the goods of his assignor, and does not remain in occupation any longer than is reasonably necessary for this purpose, in view of all the circumstances of the case, he is not liable; his occupancy is then not under the lease, but merely as a tenant by sufferance. All the facts of each particular case must be considered in order to determine what is a reasonable time in which to remove the goods. In one New York case (1 Hilt., 447) it was held that thirty-six days was not too much in which to sell, partly at private sale and partly at auction, the stock of an ordinary store, and the assignee was held not to have accepted the lease by remaining that long.

### BANKS AND BANKING.

#### LIABILITY OF A COLLECTING BANK.

I have an account with a bank, which also attends to all my out-of-town collections, such as drafts, notes, etc. A draft was handed to this bank and collected by its out-of-town agent, who never remitted the money, but failed. Can I hold my bank responsible for the amount collected by its agent?

REPLY.—If business paper is delivered to a bank in this State for collection the bank becomes liable for the amount as soon as it has been collected by any out-of-town agent to whom the bank has forwarded the paper. This is the rule, unless there is an agreement, express or implied, that the paper is to be forwarded and the actual collection made at the risk of the holder. The bank is liable for the acts of its sub-agents unless the holder of the paper has voluntarily taken this liability upon himself.

#### LIABILITY UNDER SPECIAL CONTRACT.

Our local banks stamp in the deposit books of their customers the following regulation: "Items payable out of town, whether credited upon receipt or not, are received and collected only at the risk of the depositor. We do not guarantee the banks to which we send such items, and in collecting them this bank acts only as your agent, and the responsibility for such must remain with the depositor until the bank has received final actual payment of check sent us in return for same." Presuming a bank here receives a check on an out-of-town bank and sends it to another bank acting as its agent for collection, and the said bank or agent does collect of the initial bank upon which the check is drawn the amount of money stated, but the said bank or agent, by reason of having closed its doors and failed in business, does not make a return of the money to the bank here, then does the depositor of the said check lose the money by reason of the failure of the agent of the bank here? Is not a bank responsible for the acts of its agent?

REPLY.—If a bank undertakes to make collections only upon certain terms and conditions, any customer who leaves paper with it to be collected will be held to assent to these terms and conditions so far as he has notice of them, either actual or constructive. In the case our correspondent puts the bank announces that it will not undertake any collection except on condition that it be relieved of responsibility for the defaults of its out-of-town agents. The customer may have his paper collected through some other agency if

he chooses, but if he selects the bank as his collecting agent he cannot compel it to assume risks which it is unwilling to assume and which are not placed upon it by the law. If he employs the bank to make his collections, the latter is bound to use due care in selecting an out-of-town agent, but it is bound to nothing beyond that. If it selects an agent known to be untrustworthy, or if it selects any without reasonable care, it will render itself liable, because every agent is bound by an implied contract to use reasonable care and skill in the transaction of his principal's business. But having used such care the bank has done its full duty, and is not liable for any default of its correspondent.

#### LIABILITY FOR DELAY.

On August 28, 1894, a bank discounted for a customer a note due November 17, 1894. This note was made payable in another State, and dated there. (Protest waived on face of note.) On October 20, 1894, the note was forwarded direct to the bank it was made payable at, indorsed for collection, and returns. This note the collecting bank held until September 28, 1896, without reporting on, not paying any attention to the many inquiries sent asking for a report, and then returned it unpaid. The customer sending in the paper for discount used the following form: "We enclose for discount items as stated below. Advise payment promptly. Return at once if not paid." The bank, in acknowledging this particular letter, wrote on their regular letter head, "Yours of the 25th inst. received. We credit \$——." But it had frequently before and since used its regular postal cards in acknowledging credits; this printed on margin: "Foreign items credited subject to payment. Paper not payable in this city, we receive and forward at your risk; but using the same care that we would for paper owned by us." The bank, while using the mail freely in endeavoring to get a report on the note, did not notify its customer that the note was not paid. Both banks are now solvent; also, the bank's customer. The maker of the note is insolvent. This is one of several cases where the conditions are the same. Is the bank which discounted the paper liable to the customer, or must the customer look to the maker of the note or to the collection bank?

REPLY.—The discounting bank is liable, under the facts here disclosed, to the owner of the note. We arrive at this conclusion without determining whether that bank is or is not liable for the defaults of its correspondent. It is liable for its

own defaults, and that is sufficient in the present case. For nearly two years it neglected to inform its customer of the fact that his note was unpaid. If the collecting bank was an agent of the customer, and not of the discounting bank, still it was the duty of the latter institution to give its principal such notice of the actual state of affairs as would enable him to protect his interests. Of course, the liability of the collecting bank rests upon the assumption that the maker of the note was solvent when it fell due, and remained solvent for a reasonable time thereafter. In that case, the owner of the note, if he had had prompt notice of its non-payment, could have recovered the paper and enforced it for himself; but if the maker of the note was insolvent at its due date, and has remained so ever since, the owner of the note has lost nothing by the delay, and he can recover nothing against the bank.

#### SENDING CHECK TO DRAWER BANK.

On December 30 we accepted for deposit from a customer a check on Bank "O" in Florida. We forwarded the same to our regular correspondents in North Carolina, and they in turn sent it to Bank "P" in Florida. "P" sent it to "O" (which was the only bank in the town) and received in payment "O's" check on New York. "P" forwarded this draft to their correspondents in New York for their credit, and when presented through the Clearing House on January 14 payment was refused, the bank at "O" having failed on that day. The draft was protested and returned to "P." On January 24 it came back to us through our North Carolina correspondents. Investigation satisfies us that whatever delays occurred are chargeable to irregularities in transmission of the mails and not to lack of diligence on the part of any of the banks concerned. Is the bank at "P" culpable for sending the check to "O," which was the only bank in that town? Is "P" at fault for accepting the New York draft in payment of the check? On whom should the loss fall?

REPLY.—The bank at P was not culpable for sending the check, in this case, to the bank at O, nor for accepting the draft of the latter in payment. This statement is predicated upon the supposition that the bank at O was not known or suspected by the bank at P to be in failing circumstances. If it was so known or suspected, the check should have been sent to some other collector, who should have cashed it and returned the money through other means than a draft upon the failing institution. But if the bank at P had sent the check to an independent agent in O, and if that agent had cashed it, it would then have become his duty to transmit the money, and for this purpose he would have been justified in buying a draft from any reputable bank in O, including that one which had just paid him the money, if its solvency was not in doubt. This being the case, it is held that this indirect method is not necessary, and that the collecting bank is justified in sending the check by mail to the bank upon which it is drawn, directing the latter to send a draft for the amount. If there was no unnecessary delay in this case, and no negligence in sending the check to a bank which the collecting bank knew or ought to have known to be on the verge of insolvency, the holder of the check cannot look for reimbursement to any of the chain of banks through which the collection was made.

#### LIABILITIES UPON A "RAISED" CHECK.

Please inform me what the liability of a bank is in reference to a check on which the amount has been raised, and which is paid by the bank; in replying, please designate the authorities.

REPLY.—If a bank pays a check which has been raised after issue, the bank itself, as between it and the depositor, must usually bear the loss. But the loss may be thrown upon the depositor if it can be shown that his own negligence has furnished opportunity for the fraud. An old case of the kind, which is often quoted, is that in which the drawer of a check for £52 began the word "fifty" with a small letter in the middle of a line, and wrote the number "52" so far from the "2" that it was an easy matter to insert another figure between them. A clerk to whom the check was given for collection wrote in the words "three hundred," as he had ample space to do, placed a "3" before the "52," collected the check as thus raised, and converted the money to his own uses. It was held that the carelessness of the depositor had greatly facilitated the forgery, and the bank was released from liability. But if the depositor uses reasonable precautions to prevent the possibility of forgery, any loss arising from payment under a forgery made in spite of these precautions will fall upon the bank. Of course the bank has a valid claim against the person to whom it paid the amount, but this claim is usually worthless. For authorities upon the subject, see 1 N. Y., 113; 81 Conn., 170; 100 Mass., 376; 4 Bing., 253.

#### SHOULD CHECK BE PAID AFTER DEATH OF DRAWER?

The following query is propounded by the cashier of one of our country bank correspondents in this State, with the statement that he is advised by a competent attorney that a bank would have no right to decline payment of check under the conditions mentioned, whereas the opposite view of the case is held by our people here. It is this: "Has a bank a legal right to protest a man's check under the following conditions, viz.: A gives a check to B, and in the interim between B's presenting the check at the bank A dies, can the bank, upon being duly informed of the drawer's death, legally refuse payment simply on the ground that the drawer of said check is dead?"

REPLY.—If the drawer of a check dies before the check is presented, and the bank has knowledge of his death, we think it would be justified in refusing payment of the check. Some of the text writers dispute this proposition, but so far as we have observed the courts, with the exception to be hereafter noted, have always sustained it when the question has come before them. In Illinois and other States which regard a check as an assignment of a portion of the depositor's claim against the bank, the death of the depositor would, of course, be held not to revoke his check or change the relation already established between the bank and the check holder. But in those jurisdictions in which a check is not held to work an assignment, the death of the depositor is regarded as revoking his check. In Massachusetts and some other States the whole matter is regulated by statute.

#### WHAT INDORSEMENTS SHOULD BE GUARANTEED? —SIGNATURE BY STAMP.

1. What form of indorsements upon commercial paper require a special guarantee by a following indorser in order to make him legally liable for the sufficiency of the prior indorsements? I have in mind the question as to how the following indorsements should be classed, viz., "for deposit," "for collection," "for account of" by an attorney; by one party for another when signing as attorney; for a corporation when signed by other than a regular officer; and if when signed by other than a regular officer a special guarantee

is required; whether agents, managers, attorneys, and cashiers of ordinary corporations should be considered as officers. The broad question, however, is what form of indorsement does a bank need to require a special guarantee upon in order to hold the indorser from which it receives the paper for the full sufficiency of prior indorsements?

2. How does an indorsement by rubber stamp stand; for illustration, a stamp indorsement reading simply "John Jones," in lieu of a written indorsement?

**REPLY.**—1. The indorsements which require the guaranty of the following indorser in order to hold prior indorsers are restrictive indorsements—indorsements, that is, which restrict the further negotiability of the paper and show that the last indorser holds, not as owner with an unrestricted right to use the paper as he pleases, but merely as an agent to collect it. If the indorsements upon the paper show that the person or bank presenting it for payment holds it only as collecting agent of the owner, such person or bank cannot be held liable, in the absence of a special guaranty, if the paper is found to be forged or fraudulent after the money has been passed on to the principal. It is for this reason that a special guaranty is required in such cases. Of the forms of indorsement quoted by our correspondent, "for collection" and "for account of" are restrictive, and "for deposit" is not restrictive. The reason for the distinction is this: An agent who merely collects money for his principal does not own the money, but holds it simply as agent subject to the order of his principal; but a bank in which money is deposited becomes absolute owner of the money. Hence it follows that paper indorsed to a bank "for collection" does not become the property of the bank, while paper indorsed "for deposit" does, in some cases, become its property. The courts have stated the prin-

ciple thus: "Where the customer has a deposit account with the bankers, on which he is accustomed to deposit checks payable to himself, which are entered on his pass-book, and to draw against such deposits, an indorsement of the words 'for deposit' on a check so deposited is, in the absence of a different understanding, presumption of more than a mere agency or authority to collect; it is a request and direction to deposit the sum to the credit of the customer, and gives to the bankers authority not only to collect but to use the check in such manner as, in their judgment and discretion, having reference to the condition and necessities of their business, may make it most available in their possession."

As to the classes of agents of whom a special guaranty should be exacted, this may be taken as a safe rule: If the agent is authorized, expressly or by implication, to bind the principal by his signature, if the indorsement of the principal does not appear upon the paper except as made by the agent for the principal, no special guaranty is needed; but if the principal has transferred the paper to the agent by an indorsement, and then the indorsement of the agent appears upon it as a separate and distinct act, that is a signature in connection with which a special guaranty should be demanded.

2. If John Jones appends his signature to a document by means of a rubber stamp he is bound as if he had written his signature. But the signature by stamp is much more difficult to prove than the other. There are peculiarities about any written signature which are difficult to counterfeit; there are no peculiarities about a stamped signature which will show whether the stamp was welded by one person or another, and proof becomes difficult. But if it can be shown that John Jones made the signature he is bound by it.

## BILLS, NOTES, AND CHECKS.

### EFFECT OF CERTIFICATION.

The following topic has been the source of much discussion, and it would greatly oblige many others besides myself if you would kindly settle the matter: A has a deposit in the bank of \$1,000. He gives a check to B for the amount. B has the check certified, but the teller in certifying neglects to charge said check to the account of A. The check is not put through for some time, and in the meantime A removes the \$1,000 from the bank. Can the bank by law be compelled to pay the \$1,000, and is the certification of the bank an absolute guarantee of payment, irrespective of any error in charging, etc., that may occur in the bank?

**REPLY.**—If A gives his check to B, and B takes it to the bank and has it certified, the relative rights of the three parties are precisely what they would have been if B had drawn the money and had then opened an account with the bank and deposited the amount therein. A has no claim against the bank for the amount. B has no claim against A. B has the same claim against the bank that A previously had. No mistake or oversight of the bank can affect the rights of A or B. If A is allowed to draw money after his deposit has been transferred to B and the bank has assented to the transfer, then A can be compelled to return the amount as an overdraft, but B is in no wise concerned; his rights cannot be placed in jeopardy by any possible transaction between the

bank and A, or by any action taken by either of them. Before the certification the bank was debtor to A, A was debtor to B, and no relation of debtor and creditor existed between the bank and B. After the certification the bank was debtor to B, and no relation of debtor and creditor existed between A and the bank or between A and B.

### RIGHTS OF INNOCENT HOLDER.

A makes a check payable to B or order. B gives the check to C and receives the money therefor. C takes the check to the bank upon which it is drawn and payment is refused. In explanation for non-payment to C, the bank says that A claims the check was given to B for goods to be delivered after the check was given, and that B did not fulfill his part of the contract, as he delivered a part of the goods only as agreed. Must C suffer the loss of his money, or is A helden for the payment of the check, B being an irresponsible party, and how must C proceed?

**REPLY.**—If A makes his check payable to B or order, and C takes the check for value, in the ordinary course of business, and with no knowledge of any fact invalidating the check in the hands of B, he may enforce the check against A. C has no claim against the bank, its duty being simply to obey the instructions of its depositor. But C can compel A to pay the amount of the check, notwithstanding the fact that there has been a



failure of consideration as between A and B. A may be sued for the amount if he declines to pay without suit.

#### WHEN SHOULD CHECK BE CASHED?

A is indebted to B in the sum of \$300 for merchandise purchased. The bill is due May 7. On this day A draws a check for the amount of the bill, and, as B fails to send for the check, A notifies him by telephone that the check is ready for him. B promises to send for the check, but fails to do so. On the next day (May 8) A again notifies B that the check awaits him. B again fails to call or to send for it. On May 9, B having not called or sent for the check, A sent the check to him by messenger, obtaining his receipt therefor. B did not deposit the check upon the day of its receipt, although it was delivered to him some time before the close of banking hours. He deposited the check on May 10. On May 11 the bank upon which the check was drawn closed its doors and failed. B now seeks to recover from A the amount of the check. A declines to pay the amount, claiming that the check when delivered to and accepted by B was good, that the bank was practically solvent on May 9 and on May 10, he (A) having cashed a check on the latter day, and that the loss sustained by B resulted from his failure to deposit the check on the day of its receipt. A holds that this constitutes negligence upon the part of B for which he (A) is in no wise responsible. Who is right?

**REPLY.**—If A gives his check to B, B is bound to cash it within a reasonable time or take upon himself the risk of the bank's failure. A cannot in good conscience withdraw the money himself, because it is represented by an outstanding check; and it is not equitable that B by his own act should allow money to remain indefinitely in a bank unless he is willing to assume whatever risk may be involved. The courts are practically unanimous in their interpretation of the phrase "reasonable time" in this connection, and the rule they have always enforced is this: When the bank is in the same place in which the payee lives or does business he has the remainder of the day on which he receives the check and the whole of the next day in which to demand payment. During these days the money is at the risk of the drawer of the check, but after that it is at the risk of the payee. If on May 9 A gives B a check on a bank in B's town or city, B must present the check to the bank for payment either on May 9 or May 10. If the bank is open for business during these two days, and if A during the whole of that time has money in the bank sufficient to meet his check, his full duty is done and he cannot be held personally liable if the bank fails and is unable to honor the check after May 10. B cannot gain an extra day by depositing the check in another bank for collection. He or his agent is bound to present it on May 9 or 10; and if he chooses an agent who does not present it until May 11 the loss is his, as if he had delayed presentation until May 11 and then made it in person.

#### LIABILITY OF INDORSER "WITHOUT RECOURSE."

We often notice indorsed on promissory notes the words "without recourse," and we understand that even when those two words are written on the back of a note the courts do not recognize them as binding; in other words, the indorser would be responsible for payment if the maker did not pay the note. Will you please give us the necessary information as to whether we have been correctly informed, and in case we accept a note and try to dispose of it with our indorsement, and affix the words "without recourse," would we be responsible for payment or not, in case the maker of the note did not pay it at maturity?

**REPLY.** An indorser "without recourse" may or may not be held liable, according to the grounds upon which it is sought to hold him. An ordinary indorser warrants (1) that the paper is genuine; that is, that all of the signatures are what they purport to be; (2) that it is valid; that is, that it was given upon an enforceable consideration; (3) that all the parties are competent; (4) that the indorser has a lawful title to the paper and a right to convey it; (5) that it will be paid promptly at maturity. The indorser "without recourse" is bound by all of these warranties except the last. He cannot be compelled to pay the paper simply upon the ground that prior parties have failed to pay it; but he is liable upon it if it contains any forgery, if it was given for an illegal or otherwise invalid consideration, if any of the parties were incompetent to contract, or if the indorser had not title to the paper at the time of its transfer.

#### INDORSEMENT BY CORPORATE OFFICER.

Would the accommodation indorsement of a note by the president or treasurer of a business corporation organized under laws of State of New York, without the authority of its board of directors, constitute a valid claim against such corporation providing the note could not be collected of the maker?

**REPLY.**—The accommodation indorsement of a note by the president or treasurer of a corporation, made either with or without the consent of the directors, is not enforceable against the corporation by any one who took the paper with notice that the indorsement was made for accommodation. The stockholders of a corporation do not authorize their directors to risk its funds in this way. The courts will sustain the validity of such an indorsement, at the instance of one who took the paper with a knowledge of its real character, only when the indorsement was made with the consent of all the directors and all the stockholders, and when it can be enforced without detriment to the interests of the creditors of the corporation. An accommodation indorsement, however, if made by that officer of the company who is authorized to indorse for value, is enforceable in the hands of a bona-fide holder who took the paper, for value, before maturity, with no knowledge of the fact that the indorsement was merely for accommodation.

#### CONSIDERATION FOR INDORSEMENT.

If I indorse a note simply as an accommodation, and receive no value or consideration for doing so, can I be held upon that note if the maker does not pay it?

**REPLY.**—There must be a consideration for an indorsement as between the immediate parties, so that if one, without any consideration, should make an indorsement after a note had been executed and delivered, the person who procured the indorsement could not recover upon it. But the transfer of a note for value, with an accommodation indorsement upon it, will bind the indorser. Part of the consideration for that transfer is the fact that the accommodation indorser's name appears upon the paper, and it is of no consequence that he himself receives no part of that consideration.

#### WANT OF CONSIDERATION AS A DEFENSE.

We purchase goods abroad with a contract which says "that goods shall be shipped in good merchantable order," etc. Now, it happens with more than one shipment that we find goods arrive

in poor condition, and by experts we can prove that the goods were not shipped in merchantable order, and last week we were compelled to reject the full lot of a consignment to the agent of the shipper in this city. Shipments were made directly to us with documents attached to a draft for the full amount of value of goods shipped, and said drafts have been duly accepted by us. The drafts already accepted amount to several thousand dollars, and within a month they will be due, and, as the shipper is not willing to come to a satisfactory agreement with us, we find ourselves in a rather unpleasant position. What is the best way to avoid payment of the accepted drafts, so that we may be able to come to a settlement with the shipper?

**REPLY.**—If goods are found to be of inferior quality after bills drawn against them have been accepted, the buyer may refuse to pay the bills if they are presented for payment by the seller. But if the bills are transferred before maturity to some one who has no knowledge of the inferiority of the goods, that person can compel the buyer to pay the bills; the buyer's only remedy in that case is to look to the seller for damages.

#### EFFECT OF A "NO PROTEST" NOTICE.

Find enclosed a blank draft, such as was made on a New York party, for a car of grain, and deposited here. Has the bank here or the New York bank a right to tear off the slip "No protest" and protest it, without notifying the maker?

**REPLY.**—The blank form our correspondent sends us has printed across one end the words "No protest. Take this off before presenting." While this amounts to a waiver of protest on the part of the drawer, it does not prevent any holder from making a protest if he chooses. No right of the drawer is invaded by such protest, and there is no ground upon which he can complain against it.

#### EFFECT OF A NOTE DATED ON SUNDAY OR A HOLIDAY.

Is a note which bears date of a Sunday or legal holiday valid?

**REPLY.**—A note bearing date as of a holiday, or made or delivered on a holiday, is as valid as if bearing any other date or made or delivered on any other day. The holiday law has reference only to the presentment of paper for acceptance or payment, and has nothing to do with the making of the paper. The fact that a note bears a Sunday date does not affect its validity or negotiability. The law discountenances the making of contracts and the transaction of business upon Sunday; but drawing a note is not transacting business. The business is done on the day when the note is delivered. A note drawn on Sunday, whatever date it may bear, and a note drawn on a secular day, but bearing a Sunday date, are both good if delivered upon a secular day.

#### PAR OF EXCHANGE.

Kindly state to what rate of exchange a steamer is entitled under a lump sum charter calling for £— "payable in cash."

**REPLY.**—The rate of exchange which prevails in such a case as our correspondent puts is the par of exchange, or \$4.8665 to the pound sterling. It is so provided in Section 3565 of the United States

Revised Statutes, which is as follows: "In all payments by or to the Treasury, whether made here or in foreign countries, where it becomes necessary to compute the value of the sovereign or pound sterling, it shall be deemed equal to four dollars eighty-six cents and six and one-half mills, and the same rule shall be applied in appraising merchandise imported where the value is, by the invoice, in sovereigns or pounds sterling, and in the construction of contracts payable in sovereigns or pounds sterling; and this valuation shall be the par of exchange between Great Britain and the United States."

#### DILIGENCE IN PRESENTING.

A is an insurance agent and is notified by his company that they have drawn on him at five days' sight for the amount of balance due them. The draft was received by one of the banks here, and it so happened that when the draft was presented at the agent's place of business he was not in. When the five days had expired the draft was presented for payment, and payment demanded that day, although the drawee had never seen the draft before, nor had had any opportunity to accept it, and did not even know that the draft had been received by the bank. Was he not entitled to the five days' notice, and would the bank not be liable for damages for having protested the draft?

**REPLY.**—The holder of a draft payable at a given number of days after sight must use due diligence in presenting it for acceptance, and a single visit to the business office of the drawee, resulting in a failure to find him, is not due diligence. If an authorized agent of the drawee is found his refusal to accept will suffice, but if neither the drawee nor an agent is found the holder should make further efforts. See 14 Johns., 114, and 1 Peters, 25. If any damage accrues to a payee by reason of an unauthorized protest he is entitled to redress, but the recovery will ordinarily be small.

#### LOST NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

On August 5, 1897, A bought at a country bank a New York draft for \$2,000, and mailed it to B, who should have received it in a few hours. Up to the present time said draft has not been received by B (or he so writes). A wishes the bank to issue him a duplicate draft and stop payment upon the original. What position should the bank take in the matter?

**REPLY.**—If A has bought a draft of a bank, and has lost it before presentation, he is entitled to a duplicate. If the draft was negotiable the bank is entitled to be amply secured against a double liability. Suit may be brought upon the draft, in spite of its loss, and the owner can recover upon it as if it were produced. But for this purpose, to quote the words of the statute, "he must give to the adverse party a written undertaking, in a sum fixed by the judge or the referee, not less than twice the amount of the note or bill, with at least two sureties, approved by the judge or referee, to the effect that he will indemnify the adverse party, his heirs and personal representatives, against any claim by any other person, on account of the note or bill, and against all costs and expenses, by reason of such a claim." This will suffice to indicate the nature of the bond which the bank may exact if it is willing to issue a duplicate draft without suit.

## CARRIERS.

## LIABILITY FOR DELAY.

Can a vessel sign a bill of lading and receive goods of a perishable or changeable nature and hold them for about a month before sending them forward without there being some responsibility on the part of the steamer for any damage that might occur owing to the delay in their leaving port?

REPLY.—Every common carrier is bound to forward all goods which he accepts for transportation without any greater delay than is reasonable under all the circumstances of the case. Such a delay as our correspondent describes would appear to be unreasonable. If there is an unusual stress of business the carrier may refuse to accept the goods; but if he does accept them, without notice to the shipper of the circumstances likely to cause delay, and without securing his assent to such delay, then he is bound to carry the goods with such promptness as is usual and reasonable. For any damages caused by a failure to do so he is liable.

## LIABILITY FOR DELAY UNDER SPECIAL CONTRACT.

In a transcontinental shipment from the mill in Massachusetts to Vancouver, can a railroad company be held liable for any claim in case the goods do not reach the steamer on time as specified on the shipping receipt?

REPLY.—If a carrier contracts, by his shipping receipt or otherwise, to carry goods to a certain place by a certain time he must do so or respond in damages. It is not an obligation which the law places upon him, but one which he has chosen to assume by contract, for a consideration, and even an inevitable accident will not excuse him from fulfilling it.

## WHEN CARRIER IS LIABLE FOR LOSS OF GOODS.

Is a cartman, attending to the carting of goods to and from the railroad depot, and who receives as compensation for his work forty cents per case, responsible for any loss of goods while handling the freight cases, no contract being made?

REPLY.—A carter is liable for the loss of any goods he has undertaken to carry unless he can show that the loss arose from some cause which he was powerless to prevent and for which he was not responsible. When he fails to deliver goods which have been placed in his custody he must explain how the loss occurred, and show that it was in no way attributable to his negligence or wrongdoing; failing in this, he is liable. This is not a liability depending upon any express contract, but upon the general principle that he who has had another's goods in his possession, in any capacity, must account for them satisfactorily or make good the loss.

## LIABILITY BEFORE CARRIAGE BEGINS.

We had a contract with a steamship company for a shipment abroad, on a certain date, of a quantity of goods. In accordance with the steamship permit we had the goods alongside in due time on a lighter, but they were shut out of the steamer, and, under the direction of the steamship company, they were placed on the dock to await the sailing of the succeeding steamer. Kindly advise us at whose risk, in case of fire or flood, the goods were while lying on the dock.

REPLY.—When goods are delivered to a steam-

ship company or other common carrier for immediate transportation or for as early transportation as can be made in the usual course of the business, the strict common-law liability of the carrier begins at once. He is liable for the safety of the goods while they remain in his warehouse or upon his wharf in the same manner and to the same extent as if they were actually in course of transportation. Such is the liability in the case our correspondent puts. The steamship company was not employed to warehouse the goods for a while and then ship them. It accepted the goods for no other purpose except to carry them; if the beginning of the transportation was delayed for a longer or shorter period after the goods came into possession of the company the delay was for its own convenience, and no risks arising out of the delay can be placed upon the owner of the goods.

## LIABILITY UNDER SPECIAL CONTRACT.

In several similar instances to that covered by your reply under heading "Liability Before Carriage Begins," the receipts were stamped "Received on dock at shipper's risk." Does a receipt so stamped, when accepted by shippers, relieve the carriers from liability for loss or damage, in spite of the fact that the goods were sent alongside vessel by agreement (verbal) with agents for immediate shipment?

REPLY.—The general rule upon this subject is this: When goods are delivered to a carrier for transportation, and, before the goods are actually shipped, a bill of lading or shipping receipt is delivered to the consignor of the goods, he is bound to examine it and ascertain its contents, and if he accepts it he is bound by its terms. He cannot set up ignorance of its contents, and resort cannot be had to a prior parol agreement to vary them. To take a case out of the rule it is necessary that the goods shall actually have been shipped before the receipt is delivered to the consignor. In that case he cannot take the goods back into his possession, and the verbal agreement stands. But in such a case as our correspondent puts, where the receipt is delivered before the goods are shipped, the owner of the goods, if he is not willing to be bound by the terms of the receipt, may take his goods away. If the carrier or his authorized agent has previously agreed, even verbally, to take the goods upon a particular vessel, which has then been allowed to sail without them, the owner of the goods may claim damages for this breach of contract.

## CARRIER MAY LOOK TO CONSIGNOR FOR THE FREIGHT.

A orders from B a sample line of goods, to be shipped by express. The samples are of no value, and when they arrive and are offered at A's place of business he refuses to pay express charges. The sample package remains, therefore, at the office of the express company. Can the express company compel B, the sender, to pay the charges?

REPLY.—If goods are sent by an express company, and the consignee refuses to accept them, the consignor can be compelled to pay the charges. It was he who entered into the contract with the carrier, and if he has any arrangement with the consignee by which the latter is bound to pay the charges, that is a matter to be settled between themselves.

## CONTRACTS.

## DEFAULT OF ONE PARTY RELEASES THE OTHER.

A holds a mortgage on real estate owned by B, with a house partly situated on it and partly situated on adjoining land owned by A. The adjoining land is leased to a third party, and B holds an agreement, mentioned in the mortgage, to the effect that A is to sell a portion of the leased land to B immediately on the expiration of this lease. The lease has now expired. Can B compel A to sell him the land as per agreement as long as the mortgage, which is now past due, has not been settled; or in case A should foreclose the mortgage would the purchaser at sheriff's sale be entitled to the benefit of the agreement mentioned in the mortgage?

REPLY. - One party to a contract cannot compel the other to perform his obligations under it when he himself is in default. The mortgagor, in the case our correspondent puts, cannot require the mortgagee to execute the deed mentioned in the mortgage, the mortgagor himself having failed in his duty under the same instrument. If the mortgage is foreclosed and the property sold, the purchaser will take no greater rights than the mortgagor had; if the latter could not enforce the covenant for a deed, neither can the purchaser of his interest. This is the situation of the various parties, regard being had merely to the mortgage. If the contract to convey is an independent contract, founded upon a separate consideration, as would seem to be the case, then it can be enforced independently of the mortgage.

## CONTRACT FOR GOLD PAYMENTS.

I took a note last fall, payable on demand, principal and interest, "in gold coin of the United States of present weight and fineness or its equivalent." If there should ever be free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 and it should take two silver dollars to be equivalent to one gold dollar, and silver should be made a legal tender, could the maker of the note tender silver at its face value for this note, and would the courts sustain such a tender?

REPLY. - The United States Supreme Court has held that a contract for the payment of a certain number of dollars "in gold coin of the United States of the present weight and fineness" can be enforced in strict accordance with its terms, notwithstanding that other forms of money are legal tender.

## RIGHTS OF THE REAL PRINCIPAL.

B. bought from L., Sr., who is a broker, 50 bags of sugar. It was sold by L., Sr., and billed by him. In the course of ten days B. sent a check for the

sugar to L., Sr. In the meantime L. died. Now the party for whom L. sold the sugar wants the money, and a conveyancer advised B. not to pay the bill to the owner, but to the administrators of L.'s estate. There is an L., Jr., and the L. heirs cannot agree as to which one shall be executor. Now M.'s lawyer wants the money for the sugar from B., although B. did not know M. owned the sugar. L. said he owned it, and he sold it and billed it from L. Can M.'s lawyer force B. to pay the bill to M., or must he pay it to the administrators of L.'s estate?

REPLY. - Any one who was the real principal in a transaction may intervene at any time and claim all the rights secured to him by the contract, even though he had not previously been known in the matter. He simply discloses himself and takes the place previously held by one who was supposed to be acting in his own right, but who was, in fact, merely an agent. But all payments previously made to the agent, and all transactions had with him before the principal made himself known, are valid. If B., in the case our correspondent puts, had not paid the broker he could now be compelled to pay the principal. But he was justified in issuing his check to the agent, and he need not pay the principal unless his check is returned to him. Of course, the principal has no interest in the matter unless he can prove that he really was the owner of the goods sold.

## NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF CONTRACT.

A deals with B on a commission basis—that is, handles the merchandise of B in his (A's) own name, and receives therefor a commission, the accounts not being payable to B until A has received the settlement from his customer for the goods. A has a contract with B to take from him all the goods which he needs, and which are manufactured by B. This contract is for a term of one year, say from January 1, 1896, to January 1, 1897. Should A desire to purchase goods similar to those manufactured by B from another party, after January 1, 1897, may he do so without first notifying B of his determination? The point in dispute is whether at the termination of the contract, neither party giving the other notice of its termination, it is still in force; that is, is there implied by the silence of both a renewal of the contract?

REPLY. - If A and B enter into a contract of any kind to run from January 1, 1896, to January 1, 1897, no notice need be given by either of his intention to terminate the contract at the end of the year. The contract itself contains sufficient notice of that intention on the part of each. Their purpose, as therein expressed, is to be bound by the agreement for one year, and no longer. The contract expires by limitation at the end of the year, and neither party is any longer bound.

## CORPORATIONS.

## PROTECTION OF MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS.

1. If the majority of stockholders of Company A sell their stock to Company B, and Company B so manages it as to preclude any profits to Company A, what right have the minority of stockholders of Company A in court in the way of bringing suit to apply for a receiver?

2. In case the majority of Company A lease their entire plant, rights, and titles to Company B for a certain rental per annum, can the minority of stockholders in Company A bring any action in court to cancel such lease, provided they can show

it was made for the benefit of the majority of stockholders of Company A?

REPLY. - 1. If Company B owns the greater part of the stock of Company A the latter company must still be managed in the manner most conducive to its own interests, without regard to the interests of Company B. If it is not so managed a court of equity will take such steps as may be necessary to right the wrong, though a receiver will not be appointed except as a last resort. Suit should be brought by the corporation which is be-

ing wronged, but if it refuses or neglects to do so, upon request, an individual stockholder may bring it.

2. If it can be shown that a majority of the stockholders of a corporation have so dealt with it as to subordinate its interests to their own private interests or to those of another corporation, their action to this effect will be set aside.

#### CHAIRMAN'S RIGHT TO VOTE—CONTRACT BY OFFICER.

1. What is customary and what are the rights of a member of a board of trustees who has been elected chairman in the matter of voting? Is it usual to vote with the other members, or is his right limited to a ballot only when a tie vote is cast? Would it make any difference with a temporary chairman presiding in the absence of the regular chairman of the board?

2. Also, if a contract of engagement for one year is made by an officer not a trustee, would the board be legally bound by such contract in case the services of the party employed were accepted and the terms of contract not known to the trustees?

REPLY.—1. A member of a board of trustees is entitled to vote on any question coming before the board, and he does not lose the right by being chosen to preside, either permanently or temporarily. As a matter of practice the presiding officer usually votes only when there is a tie or when a record of the vote is to be kept and he wishes his position on the question to appear upon the record.

2. If any officer of a corporation makes a contract for services, which only the trustees were authorized to make, the contract will become binding upon the corporation if the trustees ratify it by accepting the services after they have learned the terms of the contract, or have had an opportunity to learn them. The contract becomes as binding upon the trustees by ratification, express or implied, as if it had originally been made by them.

#### WHEN DOES A RESIGNATION TAKE EFFECT?

If a director in an incorporated company sends his resignation to the proper officials of the company, when does he cease to be a director—when his resignation is received, or when it has been acted upon?

REPLY.—It is held in this State that a director's resignation is complete, so far at least as his responsibility for the management is concerned, as soon as notice of it is brought before the proper officers. See 22 How. Pr., 45, and 2 Hun, 613. The main facts in the latter case were as follows: On January 27, 1872, the defendant became trustee; on August 20, 1872, he sent in a written resignation, and ceased thereafter to act as trustee. His resignation was not acted on nor entered upon the minutes of the company until the following November. It was held, upon this state of facts, that "his trusteeship lasted from January 27 to August 20, and not longer."

### DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

#### PAYMENT IN ENGLISH POUNDS.

An English firm owes a gentleman in this city a balance of a transaction amounting to £3,500, payable in England. The English firm instructed their agents in New York to pay this amount and charge their account with same. The agents ascertained the lowest rate of exchange for that amount on the day they received such instructions, which was \$4.87½, and paid over the money at that rate. The English firm claim that their agents should have paid at \$4.8665, being par value of the pound sterling. Which is correct?

REPLY.—If a debtor owes a number of pounds sterling payable in this country he may pay them at the rate of \$4.8665 to the pound. This he may do under a United States statute expressly providing for such cases, and also because the amount of gold in \$4.8665 is the same as that in one pound sterling. But if payment is to be made in England the debtor must either carry the gold to England and pay it there, or he must buy a bill of exchange, at prevailing rates, of some one who has gold in England. The agents named by our correspondent have adopted the latter course, which was the only one open to them if they did not wish to send gold to England; it was absolutely necessary to pay such an amount here as would produce £3,500 in England, because the contract so provided.

#### CHECK AS "PAYMENT IN FULL."

Please inform me whether a person who receives a check sent by a debtor, who states that the check is in full payment of all accounts, can retain the check and give credit on account to the sender, or must it be accepted in full payment or returned to the party by whom it was sent?

REPLY.—If the amount which a debtor owes to his creditor is liquidated and certain, if the accu-

racy of the account is not questioned in good faith and upon reasonable grounds, then the creditor may collect any check he receives and still have a valid claim for the balance due, if any. He may do this notwithstanding the fact that the check is accompanied by a statement of the debtor that it constitutes payment in full. But if there is a *bona fide* disagreement as to the extent of the debtor's liability, acceptance of the check may result in a release of the debtor. That it shall have this effect, however, even in that case, it is not sufficient for the debtor simply to state that the check is in full payment of all accounts. He must stipulate distinctly that the check must be returned to him unless the creditor is willing to accept it as payment in full; there must be no room for an inference that the debtor intended that his creditor might keep the money tendered, in case he did not consent to the condition upon which it was offered. If it is distinctly stipulated that the check is to be retained as payment in full or not retained at all, retention of the check will settle the demand, where the amount is unliquidated or is in dispute. But if there is no doubt as to the amount actually due, nothing short of payment in full will settle it. See 138 N. Y., 231.

#### WHEN DEBTOR IS ENTITLED TO DISCOUNT.

On July 29th B rendered a bill to A for a quantity of merchandise on 60 days' time or less discount in 10 days at buyer's option. A check less the discount was mailed to B by A, which B reports he never received. A out October 15th B called A's attention to this bill, and requested settlement of same. This led to an investigation, and A found that the check had never been paid by his bank. He therefore sent another check to B October 23d,

deducting the same discount which he had deducted in remitting the first time. B claims that this discount should not be deducted. In the interval between July 29th and October 15th a large number of bills for merchandise purchased from B were discounted by A. A's claim for the discount is based on the fact that as far as he has any knowledge the check was mailed, and that it was certainly drawn, signed, and enclosed in an envelope; and he claims also that B should have called his attention to the fact that this bill was not paid, in view of the fact that he was discounting all other bills. B claims that he did not notify A of the failure to pay the bill, thinking there might be some matter of dispute between B's salesman and A's buyer which would be settled in due time, and that B should have asked for a receipt when none was returned. The point evidently is whether the buyer's responsibility ended in mailing the check, or whether he is bound until the check reaches the hands of the seller, and if so whether the fact in this case that he was discounting all other bills should have indicated to B that there had been something wrong regarding this check which should obligate him to call A's attention to it.

**REPLY.**—When a debtor is entitled to a discount for prompt payment it is his business to see that payment is promptly made. The creditor is not bound to remind him that he is about to lose, or has lost, his right to a discount; this is true whether there are continual dealings between the same debtor and creditor or not. When a debtor sends his check by mail it is he, ordinarily, who must bear all the risks until the letter is actually

delivered to his creditor. But the rule is otherwise if the creditor has suggested that the remittance be made in that way, or if this has been a usual course of dealing between the parties and has thus received the implied sanction of the creditor. In either of these cases the post office becomes agent of the creditor, and the risk is his from the time a letter properly addressed is mailed to him. The buyer, in the case our correspondent puts, is entitled to his discount if he can prove that the check was actually mailed, and also that the seller had expressly or by implication sanctioned this method of payment. Unless he can establish both of these points he is not entitled to the discount. See 84 N. Y., 63, and 122 N. Y., 232.

#### MUST A CREDITOR SELL COLLATERAL?

A creditor is under no duty to sell such stock as he may hold as collateral. If he holds a power of sale it is to be exercised or not at his own option. If the debtor wishes to have his stock sold he may pay his debt and sell it himself, or he may notify the creditor that he wishes him to sell it; this latter course will, in some cases, make the creditor liable for a loss occurring through his failure to sell. But in all cases in which there has been no such demand by the debtor, and no previous agreement as to the time at which a sale should be made, the creditor may safely keep the stock unsold until the debt is paid.

### EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

#### LIABILITY FOR ACTS OF EMPLOYÉ.

A engages B to do his trucking, for which he pays him a certain sum weekly, but the trucks have a sign attached with the firm name and address of A. Is A liable for any damage caused by B's trucks while thus engaged?

**REPLY.**—It is a general rule of law that an employer is liable for the damage caused by an employé while he is acting within the scope of his employment. But where one person contracts with another who is engaged in an independent calling to do work for him according to the contractor's own methods, and not subject to his orders as to the details of the work, that person is not liable for damage done by such independent contractor or his employés. The liability is upon him who has direction and control of the work. Under this rule A, in the case our correspondent puts, is not liable for the damage caused by the trucks of B. That A's name and business address appear upon the trucks does not change the rule or make him liable.

#### WHEN COMPENSATION IS EARNED.

G agrees to give H a commission on purchases made by customers of H as named in the written contract. Before the expiration of the service and during the term of the agreement G authorizes other salesmen of his to interfere and solicit orders from the firms already conceded to H, even after H has reported orders and been credited for them on his monthly statements. Has G a right to do so or to refuse commission in full for sales made to all the conceded customers of H during the time he is willing and competent to cover the territory where old and new customers reside, and during H's term of employment?

**REPLY.**—If G agrees, on employing H, that he will allow him a commission on all goods bought

by certain specified persons, he can be compelled to do so. G may send other salesmen to solicit trade of those customers, but if any sales result from these efforts H is entitled to a commission upon them under his contract.

#### SHARING PROFITS.

In case of contract between jobbers and a salesman at a fixed per cent. of profits, does this not cover all discounts on purchases and advances on goods in stock?

**REPLY.**—If a salesman is to receive a percentage of the profits, his commissions are based upon the entire profits as shown by the sales of the year, however these profits may have been realized. If the employer pays cash for his goods instead of buying them on time, that may or may not increase his profits; but if it does increase them the salesman is entitled to his share of these profits just as if they had been secured by some other device. The profits to be divided are only those actually realized as a result of sales. If the stock of goods on hand has increased in value the speculative or possible profits thus represented are not available for distribution until they have actually been realized, and the salesman has no claim upon any part of them until such time.

#### ILLEGAL DISCHARGE.

1. A engages B by the week to work for him, but B quits work before the week is up. Is A obliged to pay him for the time he has worked?

2. If A had discharged B in the middle of the week would he have been obliged to pay him a full week's wages?

**REPLY.**—1. If an employé agrees to work for a specified term, and then without just or reason-

able cause leaves the service before the expiration of his term, he cannot, under the decision of our courts, recover for a partial performance. In the case our correspondent puts B cannot recover for part of a week's work unless he left by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause, or through the fault of the employer himself.

2. If A discharges B before the end of his term of service and without justifiable cause, B may recover the damages such unjustifiable discharge has caused him. The damages ordinarily are the wages he would have been entitled to if he had been allowed to continue in the service during the whole of his term; from this amount, however, is to be deducted the sum of his earnings elsewhere, if any, during the time covered by his original contract.

#### RISK OF SICKNESS.

Is the employer bound to pay his employé's salary during all the time of the latter's sickness, presuming he fell sick through mere accident and not in consequence of the negligence of the former?

REPLY.—The employé must take upon himself

all risk of sickness, except where the sickness is attributable to the fault of the employer. His sickness excuses full performance (that is, it is a sufficient answer to any suit brought by the employer for breach of contract), but it does not authorize a recovery by the employé for work not done.

#### COMPENSATION FOR OVERTIME.

A enters the employ of B under a verbal agreement that the hours of service are to be from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.; but A is kept from 30 to 60 minutes over said time without any remuneration, neither party saying anything in regard to it. Could an action be maintained against B for wages due for overtime?

REPLY.—An employé cannot recover for extra services rendered during the term of his employment unless there was a promise, express or implied, that such extra compensation should be paid. His remedy is either to quit work promptly at the end of his working day or to make an agreement for extra compensation. All services rendered under a contract are presumed to have been included in the contract as interpreted by the parties.

### GUARANTY.

#### GUARANTY OF PAYMENT.

Eight years ago A assigned a mortgage to B, guaranteeing payments of same and interest as they became due. The debtor has paid interest, but the owner of the mortgage has not enforced the payment of principal when due, nor notified the party who assigned. The assignor supposed that the mortgage was being reduced each year by annual payments. B now seeks to enforce the guaranty; the property has greatly decreased in value, but would be still ample security if B had not allowed payments to be extended, or if A had been asked to enforce them or pay them. Should A suffer from B's negligence? Was B not bound to act according to the terms of the mortgage, as stated?

REPLY.—The exact wording of a guaranty is always a matter of importance. If the guaranty is that the debt will be paid, the guarantor is bound to see that it is paid, and delay on the part of the creditor does not release him. See 94 N. Y., 594. If the guaranty is that the debt can be collected, then the creditor is bound to proceed promptly on default, and if he fails to do so the guarantor will be released. See 76 N. Y., 445. In 72 N. Y., 525, the distinction is clearly set forth, as follows: "The fundamental distinction between a guaranty of payment and one of collection is, that in the first case the guarantor undertakes unconditionally that the debtor will pay, and the creditor may, upon default, proceed directly against the guarantor, without taking any steps to collect of the principal debtor, and the omission or neglect to proceed against him is not (except under special circumstances) any defense to the guarantor; while in the second case the undertaking is that if the demand cannot be collected by legal proceedings the guarantor will pay, and consequently legal proceedings against the principal debtor, and a failure to collect of him by those means, are conditions precedent to the liability of the guarantor; and to these the law, as established by numerous decisions, attaches the further condition that due diligence be exercised by the creditor in enforcing his legal

remedies against the debtor." If A's guaranty, in the case our correspondent puts, was expressly a guaranty of payment, then A is not released by the mere delay of B unless B has entered into an enforceable contract with the mortgagor by which he has bound himself to delay enforcement of his claim.

#### NOTICE OF DEFAULT.

The guarantee quoted below is intended to cover a running monthly account to be continued indefinitely. It is not expected that each bill will be paid in thirty days after date, nor that the accounts shall be held strictly to thirty days from the average date of the bills, but that each month's purchases shall be paid for some time during the following month. Will you kindly inform us whether, under this guarantee, A. B. & Co. are obligated to notify the guarantor of every failure of the D. Pharmacy to pay the account at maturity until after reasonable effort has been made to collect it from the purchaser, and, if so, how soon after the account falls due?

"In consideration of A. B. & Co. supplying merchandise on credit to the D. Pharmacy, I hereby guarantee to them prompt payment for any goods that the said D. Pharmacy may order from them. The bills to be charged to the D. Pharmacy on running account, subject to the usual 30 days' credit. This guarantee to remain in force until withdrawn in writing."—Signed "C."

REPLY.—In the guaranty set forth by our correspondent C undertakes that the D. Pharmacy shall pay promptly for any goods sold to it. This makes it the duty of the guarantor to know whether they are paid for or not, and to see that they are paid for. As soon as there is a default the guarantor is immediately bound, and no notice need be sent to him. When the whole series of transactions has come to an end—that is, when A. B. & Co. have determined not to make further sales on the strength of the guaranty, or when C has withdrawn his guaranty in writing—then the guarantor should have notice within a reasonable time as to the state of the account.

## CONTINUING GUARANTY.

On January 31, 1887, A sold goods to B on the written guarantee of C, as follows: "For and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, to me in hand paid, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, I agree to become responsible to A for all goods purchased from A by B. (Signed) C." A has been keeping an account with B since that date. Can C make the claim that his guaran-

ty is null and void by reason of the lapse of time?

REPLY.—The words quoted by our correspondent amount to a continuing guaranty, and C, the guarantor, is liable for all purchases made by B until he gives notice to A that he will no longer be bound. The guaranty has no definite term, and is revocable at any time; but it is binding until it is revoked.

## INSURANCE.

## MEANING OF "SOUND VALUE."

Please advise me if the "sound value" of a building is not the amount necessary to replace the building in case of destruction, less the allowance for depreciation by reason of the age of the building and new work in place of old.

REPLY.—The "sound value" of a building is its actual cash value, taking into consideration its location and age and condition at the time of its destruction. "Sound value" would generally be the cost of rebuilding a similar structure at present prices of labor and materials, less depreciation from any legitimate cause. It sometimes happens that the cost of reproduction, less proper depreciation, does not represent the value of a building at the time of its destruction. When buildings have been constructed for a particular purpose, and, on account of an unfavorable location or a failure of the business for which they were intended, they become practically useless, the "sound value" of such buildings is very much less than the cost of reproduction. Under whatever circumstances the value of a building may be just before a fire, the value arrived at is its "sound value."

## CANCELLATION OF FIRE POLICY.

1. An insurance company having recalled a policy placed at its office by a broker, is it compelled to pay to the assured the gross return premium, or has it the right to deduct the commission paid to the broker?

2. Could the assured compel a company to pay a return premium on a release in case he had lost his policy?

REPLY.—1. The standard policy of this State provides that "when this policy is canceled by this company by giving notice, it shall retain only the pro rata premium." There is no room under this provision for such a construction as would allow the company to deduct a commission paid to a broker, or to retain anything except a proportionate part of the premium. The form in use in some States provides that when the policy is canceled by the insured the company is entitled to the customary short rate and the expenses of writing the risk. When there is such a provision "the expenses of writing the risk" are held to include a commission paid to an agent or broker for procuring the insurance. But there is no such provision in the form used in this State, even for the case in which the policy is canceled by the insured.

2. A lost policy may be canceled as well as any other, but the insured must first take such steps as will relieve the company of liability, in any possible contingency, under the lost policy.

## POLICY ON LIFE OF MARRIED MAN.

A man has an insurance policy on his life. He was married and had two children (both living); he separated from his wife, or she separated from him, for five months, and during this interval he was killed. The policy was taken out prior to his marriage. Some of the premium money was paid by a relative and some of it was paid by himself, through his wife. Now the insurance money is claimed by the relative above referred to. Does not this money belong to his wife and children, notwithstanding that some premium money was paid by said relative? Does not a man holding a policy upon his life, when married, hold the same for the benefit of his family? Does not this case come before the surrogate of the county in which the person lived and died? He left no will. Please state what steps may be taken to obtain the money in case the wife is legally entitled to it; also, if this money has already been paid to the aforesaid relative, how recovery may be obtained.

REPLY.—If the life of a man is insured, but not specifically for the benefit of his wife and children, the proceeds of the policy, upon his death, form part of his personal estate. It is liable for his debts, like other personal property, and so much of it as may not be needed for this purpose is to go as the will directs, or, if there is no will, is to be distributed under the intestate laws of the State. If any one has advanced money for the payment of premiums, that gives him no special claim against the insurance policy but a mere general claim against the estate, as any other creditor would have. If an insurance company has paid money to a person not entitled to receive it, the person who is entitled to receive it (the administrator in the present case) should simply demand it of the company as if it had never been paid at all.

## CREDITOR'S RIGHTS IN A POLICY.

A business firm, in order to secure certain indebtedness, accept a life insurance policy from the debtor, made out for them, properly assigned, and pay premiums from the commencement. In the event of the debtor's decease, would the firm receive the full amount of the policy should it be more than their claim, or would the difference belong legally to the heirs?

REPLY.—If a creditor holds a policy upon the life of his debtor merely as collateral security he is entitled to only so much of the proceeds of the policy as will suffice to pay the debt and reimburse the creditor for his premium payments and interest. But if the creditor took out the policy in his own behalf and has owned it from the beginning, the debtor having no connection with the matter except so far as was absolutely required for the issuance of the policy, then the creditor is the sole beneficiary, and he may collect



and keep the whole insurance, though it exceeds the amount of the debt.

#### COMMISSIONS OF INSURANCE SOLICITOR.

Can a solicitor for life insurance compel an applicant to pay his commissions when the policy has been regularly issued by the company, and the applicant refuses to accept the policy?

REPLY.—A solicitor for life insurance has no claim for commissions against an applicant who refuses to accept the policy. The solicitor's claim, if any, is against the company employing him; and whatever claim there may be against the applicant is a claim of the company and not of the solicitor individually. A similar question, with reference to the claim of a fire insurance agent, was decided in this State a few years ago. The facts were these: The plaintiff, an insurance agent, at the defendant's request, effected an insurance on her property, and delivered the policy, which, however, was returned before it took effect. The plaintiff sued the defendant for the amount of his commissions. The two lower courts sustained his position, but the Supreme Court reversed them and held that he was not entitled to recover. The Court said: "Our conclusion is that the defendant incurred no obligation to the plain-

tiff in the transactions she had with him respecting the insurance. She dealt with the insurance company through the plaintiff as the intervening agent." See 32 N. Y. St. Rep., 923.

#### INSURANCE IS NOT INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Will not the recent decision of the court in the Joint Traffic Association case apply with equal force to the South Eastern Tariff and other similar insurance associations? Are not these associations as much trusts or combinations to prevent competition and maintain rates as the Joint Traffic Association?

REPLY.—The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Traffic Association case does not affect any combination of insurance companies for the purpose of maintaining rates. The decision was rendered under a statute which makes illegal every combination or conspiracy "in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States." The same court has frequently held (an important case being that reported in 8 Wall., 168) that the issuing of a policy of insurance is not a commercial transaction but a simple contract of indemnity against loss; and that the power of Congress over inter-State commerce does not extend to contracts of this kind.

### INTEREST.

#### INTEREST BY WAY OF DAMAGES.

1. If A gives to B a check on February 1, 1893, in full to date, will the check draw interest from date if the check was presented during the year 1893 and there were no funds to honor it, and the check is now presented to A for the face of the check and interest?

2. How would it be if it was never presented at the bank, but is now presented to A for the face and interest?

3. Would the amount draw interest from date as an account unsettled, using the check as evidence?

REPLY.—1. If A owes money to B he must pay it when it is due or pay interest by way of damages. If A gives B a check on a bank in which he has no funds, that is no payment. A's duty remains what it was before—to seek out B and pay his debt to him, and in such payment to include interest at the legal rate for the time during which B has been kept out of money justly due him.

2. If A gives B a check on a bank in which he has sufficient funds to meet it, B has no further claim against A until he has presented the check and payment has been refused. If he sees fit to delay presentation of the check he cannot hold A for any inconvenience or loss arising from his own delay. But if A had no money in the bank a presentation of the check would have been a nullity, and B can hold A for interest, though the check never was presented.

3. In both the above cases, and in all cases in which interest is due as damages for a payment deferred, the original debt is that which draws interest, and not the worthless check or note given in payment.

#### RIGHT TO COMPOUND INTEREST.

A loans B \$10,000 at 6 per cent. per annum; B fails to pay interest, and A charges it to B's account. Has not A the right to charge interest on

\$10,000 at the expiration of the second year? Do not savings-banks consider interest not drawn, when due, as a new deposit, and allow interest thereon?

REPLY.—Compound interest cannot be collected in this State, upon an ordinary debt, unless there is an express agreement, founded on a sufficient consideration, that interest shall be compounded. Savings-banks commonly add undrawn interest to the deposit and allow it to draw interest for the new term. They do this of their own accord, and not under legal compulsion. If they did not choose to make this disposition of the interest the depositor could make it himself by withdrawing his interest when it was due, and immediately redepositing it as principal.

#### LIABILITY FOR INTEREST TO ATTACHING CREDITOR.

A commission merchant sold for a number of parties a lot of merchandise. Before accounts could be rendered the parties in interest quarreled, and three or four of them, each on his own account, attached the proceeds in the hands of the commission merchant. The money is in an ordinary bank of deposit, without interest. Is the commission merchant liable for interest?

REPLY.—A commission merchant or other person in whose hands funds are attached is not liable to the attaching creditor for interest, unless he has agreed to pay interest to the person from whom he received the money. The attaching creditor, if he succeeds, stands in the position of the person to whom the money would have been paid if no attachment had issued. If that person was entitled to claim interest, so is the attaching creditor; but the debtor in whose hands the money is attached is not to be placed in a more unfavorable position by reason of the attachment than he would have been if it had not been issued.

## LANDLORD AND TENANT.

## HOLDING OVER BY TENANT.

What redress has a landlord, who lets lofts for manufacturing purposes, whose tenants do not vacate the lofts by 12 o'clock on May 1? Does it make any difference whether said lofts are let again to another party or will remain idle for some time? If the tenant remains in possession one or two days longer than his leased term, can he be compelled to pay for a month's rent; or if the place be let, can he be held responsible for any damage which the new tenant may claim to have sustained in consequence of the lofts not being vacant, such as additional expense in moving and loss of time?

REPLY.—If the tenant's term expires on May 1 and he does not quit the premises the landlord may treat him as a trespasser and, on application to a court, have him summarily removed. But if the landlord has not let the premises to another tenant for the term beginning with May 1 he may regard the old tenant as electing to take them for another term, and may hold him for rent accordingly. The new term is of the same length as the old unless that was for more than one year, in which case the new term is a single year. If the tenant is treated as a trespasser he may be held for all damage caused by his unlawful act.

## OBLIGATION OF LANDLORD TO REPAIR.

What, if any, are the liabilities of a landlord to a tenant, should the stock of the latter be damaged or destroyed through the bursting of steam or water pipes or leakage from sprinkler pipes, no notice of anticipated trouble having been served upon the landlord, or even supposing that the trouble should come about suddenly and without warning? The lease between the parties is of the customary form and without reference to such a contingency.

REPLY.—The obligation of a landlord to keep demised premises in repair rests solely upon an express covenant contained in the lease, and when there is no such covenant he is ordinarily not liable for damages caused by lack of repairs or by any defect in the building. But he is liable, even in the absence of a covenant, if he has falsely represented that the premises are fit for the purposes for which they are let, or if he has fraudulently concealed some hidden defect known to him which renders them dangerous and unfit. In all other cases—that is, in all cases in which there is no covenant, no willful misrepresentation, and no fraudulent concealment—the lessee takes the premises as they are and must keep them fit for his uses at his own expense and risk. See 52 N. Y., 512; 56 N. Y., 398, and 98 N. Y., 245.

## TENANT MUST RETURN PREMISES IN GOOD CONDITION.

A tenant after the expiration of his lease leaves signs on the building. Is he obliged to remove them, and can he be forced by law to do so?

REPLY.—A tenant is bound to return the building, at the end of his term, in as good condition, ordinary wear and tear excepted, as that in which he received it. If he returns the building covered with signs of his own business, it is not in as good condition for other uses as if the signs had been removed; and we are of opinion that the landlord may remove the signs and collect the expense of the tenant. See 57 Hun, 128.

## DEATH OF TENANT.

A leases from B, for a term of years, property for residential purposes. What effect has A's death on the lease? Does it lapse, or must his estate fulfill the conditions? The lease is drafted on the ordinary printed form used in this city, with no specification *re* heirs or assigns.

REPLY.—A lease to A for a term of years is binding though A should die before the end of the term. The lease, in the case under consideration, is not binding upon the heirs of A, but it is enforceable against his estate, and his heirs or personal representatives take the property subject to this and other valid claims against the deceased.

## NOTICE OF TENANT'S INTENTION TO QUIT.

September 1, 1896, I rented a flat in this city for one year, the contract ending September 1, 1897. The seventh provision in the lease contract reads: "That three months prior to the expiration of the term hereby granted applicants shall be admitted at reasonable hours of the day to view the premises until rented, and the landlord or her agents shall also be permitted at any time during the term to visit and examine them at any reasonable hour of the day," etc. Must I understand from this clause that I am bound to notify my landlord three months prior to September 1, 1897, of my intention of remaining or moving out? No other clause touching this has been made in the lease agreement. In case I wish to remain, but do not wish to enter into another year's contract, but only to take a lease from month to month, is it necessary that I give the landlord three months' notice of my intentions to remain on the premises after September 1, 1897, indefinitely, but without signing a contract for one year's lease?

REPLY.—When a lease is made to expire at a definite date, the lessee need give no notice of his intention to abandon the premises at that time, and the lessor need give no notice of his intention to take possession at that time. The lease itself contains ample notice. If a tenant holding a lease for a year wishes to renew his tenancy for another year, or for any other term, he may do so, with the consent of the lessor, at any time before the expiration of his original term. If he holds over for even a single day, without having entered into a new agreement with his landlord, the latter may treat him as a trespasser and have him summarily removed, or he may hold him as a tenant for another year, and the tenant will be bound accordingly. The clause above quoted from the lease, requiring the premises to be shown to prospective tenants, has no bearing upon any question raised by our correspondent.

## WHEN TENANT MUST SHOW THE PREMISES.

I have for the past year rented a floor of a dwelling-house to a party by the year; about a month ago I asked him about the coming year, and he agreed verbally to take it again. A few days ago we had some words about repairs, and he said that he would move on the first of May. I was satisfied, and put up a sign to let; but now he tells me that I cannot see the rooms until the first of May. Can I compel him to show the rooms before that time, or what can I do?

REPLY.—Unless he is bound by contract to do so, the tenant of a building, or of part of a building, cannot be compelled to show it or allow it to be shown to prospective lessees during his occu-

pancy. A tenant has the same right to choose his visitors, or to close his house against all comers, as if he were the actual owner of the premises. Our correspondent cannot take visitors through the rooms of his tenant unless there is a covenant to that effect in the lease, or unless he can persuade the tenant to allow him to do so.

#### TENANT'S RIGHT TO DISPLAY SIGNS.

We recently rented an entire loft in a building on Broadway. The lease grants us the privilege of subletting a portion for offices or salesrooms. We have put outside our windows a notice, "Offices to let in this loft. Apply within." Our landlord positively insists that the sign must come down. It is placed in front of the loft we hire, and it is no obstruction in any way. So far it has brought us all the applications we have had. Kindly inform us if we must comply with the demand. If we do our space will go unrented.

REPLY.—The lessee of a building, or of one floor of a building, takes the outside of the walls and windows as well as the inside. He is entitled to use the building as freely (outside and inside) as the owner himself might do, provided only that he break no stipulation in the lease, and that he do no irreparable damage to the premises. Our correspondent is clearly entitled to continue to

display his sign. See 43 Hun, 355, and cases there cited.

#### DUTY OF LANDLORD AS TO ADJOINING PREMISES.

I was compelled to quit certain apartments leased in April, 1896, before the expiration of my lease, and after I had given a month's notice to the landlord, because he had erected close to my apartment a building which shut off the air and light and rendered my people ill. Please say whether the landlord has a right to hold me for the balance of my lease.

REPLY.—When a building or any part of it is leased there is no implied undertaking on the part of the landlord that he will allow the adjoining lot, which belongs to him, to remain vacant for the benefit of the tenants of the building. If the vacant lot is part of the premises leased—if, for example, it is fenced in with the building and used as a yard in connection with it—then the landlord's use of the lot for building purposes would amount to an eviction of the tenant, and would justify him in abandoning the whole of the premises and refusing to be longer bound by his lease. But the mere fact that the owner of a leased building is also owner of the adjacent vacant lot does not raise any implied covenant upon his part not to build upon the lot. See 10 Barb., 537, and 64 N. Y., 432.

### MORTGAGES.

#### WHEN MORTGAGE BINDS ONLY THE PROPERTY.

A bought two lots in New Jersey from B, paying half cash and leaving the balance on bond and mortgage. Previous to the delivery of the deed B gave a blanket mortgage to C on a tract which included the lots acquired by A. A refused to continue payments on the mortgage held by B. B assigned the mortgage to D, who in turn foreclosed, and now sues for the deficiency. Can D attach other property, real or personal, in New Jersey or New York to satisfy his claim?

REPLY.—A mortgage binds the mortgaged property only, and nothing more, unless it contains an express covenant or undertaking by the mortgagor to pay the debt, in which latter case it may be enforced against him personally, and any property he holds liable to his ordinary debts may be taken in satisfaction. Usually a mortgage is given as a mere collateral security for a debt evidenced by a bond or note. In such a case the mortgage is a lien on the mortgaged property, and the bond or note can be enforced as the maker's personal obligation. Our correspondent has given a bond in addition to his mortgage, and under a judgment upon this bond execution may be levied upon his property, real or personal, in this State or in New Jersey, for satisfaction of the debt. If judgment is recovered for the balance of the debt, after foreclosure and sale of the mortgaged property, the mortgagor, under the New Jersey statute, may redeem the property by paying the amount for which the decree was rendered, with interests and costs; but his suit for redemption must be brought within six months after entry of judgment for the balance of the debt.

#### OBLIGATION UNDER THE BOND OR NOTE.

A places a mortgage of \$750 on certain real estate in New York State in 1890 and gives a bond for \$1,500. In 1890 A sells the property through a

broker to B, subject to the mortgage; now, in 1897, suit is brought against A and B for the amount of the mortgage, interest, etc. Is A liable under the bond for any deficit? Has he any redress against the broker, and what action should he take to protect himself?

REPLY.—When a bond and mortgage are given for a debt the debtor is bound by the bond, irrespective of the mortgage; that is, he is personally bound to pay the money, and his real estate is given as a pledge of payment. When he transfers the real estate to some other person it is still bound for the payment of the mortgage debt, and the original mortgagor is still personally bound. If he is called upon for payment he may either demand that the real property be first sold and that he be called upon only for the deficit, if any, or he may pay the whole debt himself and take an assignment of the mortgage, which he can then enforce against the real property for his own benefit. These are the rights and liabilities of A in the case our correspondent puts, and the broker who acted as his agent in the sale of the property is in no wise concerned in the matter.

#### WHO IS ENTITLED TO RENTS AND PROFITS.

Both the mortgagor and the mortgagee of the premises I occupy demand the rent, which is payable monthly. To which of them should I pay it?

REPLY.—The mortgagor in this State has a right to the rents and profits of the estate so long as the land is a sufficient security for the debt. If the mortgagee can make it appear to a court of equity that the land is not a sufficient security and that the mortgagor will probably not pay the debt, he may succeed in having a receiver of rents appointed, to whom they must then be paid by order of the court. But until such a receiver has been appointed or the mortgagee has gained a right of possession, the owner of the equity or re-

demption is entitled to the rents, and the tenant should pay them to him.

#### WHEN A MORTGAGE LOSES ITS PRIORITY.

A owns a tract of land mortgaged to a loan company. He assigns before the maturity of the loan, the assignee disposes of the property in the interest of creditors, and B purchases from the assignee subject to the mortgage given to secure the loan to the loan company. Afterwards B executes a second mortgage on the land. The debt due the loan company will mature soon, and B says that the company is willing to renew it. Can a new mortgage be taken as a renewal, in the face of the fact that there is now an outstanding second mortgage? In circumstances like these, can the first mortgage, or one in substitution of it, continue its priority and first lien unless the consent of the second mortgagee is first secured?

REPLY.—The lien of the first mortgage continues and holds its priority over all subsequent mortgages until the debt it was given to secure has been paid. There is no way, therefore, for the holder of a second mortgage to avoid the lien of a first mortgage except to pay it and have himself subrogated to the rights of the holder. It has frequently been held that the extension of the time of payment of a mortgage in no way impairs the security as against subsequent incumbrances, even if this is effected by a renewal of the mortgage note. If the first mortgage is not paid at maturity it will continue its priority until it is paid. But the parties to the first mortgage cannot alter its terms in any way which will be binding upon a subsequent mortgagee to his detriment. A junior mortgagee has a right upon the maturity of a prior mortgage to redeem it, and this right cannot be affected by any agreement between the parties to the prior mortgage fixing upon a higher rate of interest, or extending the time during which the first mortgage is to run. A junior mortgagee may pay off a prior mortgage when it is due or at any subsequent time.

#### ARE GROWING CROPS COVERED BY A MORTGAGE?

A farm in this State is mortgaged. Can a mortgagee remove the hay or other crops, standing or cut, after foreclosure proceedings have been begun?

REPLY.—It is held in this State that growing crops are covered by a mortgage upon the land, but crops which have matured and been severed from the land are not so covered. Accordingly, when a mortgage is foreclosed the mortgagee becomes entitled to growing crops, and the mortgagor to such as have been gathered in the usual course of husbandry. See 36 Hun, 142. The right of either the mortgagor or mortgagee to the growing crops depends upon his right to possession of the land, and the mere commencement of foreclosure proceedings does not put an end to the mortgagor's right. This continues until the right of possession has been transferred by foreclosure or sale. See 42 N. Y., 146.

#### HOW MORTGAGEE SHOULD ACQUIRE EQUITY OF REDEMPTION.

A gives to B a trust deed on a tract of land in Illinois; failing to make the payments, A desires to transfer to B, by quitclaim deed. Will this give B a good title, or should A quitclaim to a third party?

REPLY.—When a mortgagee intends to acquire the equity of redemption it is generally advisable for him to take a deed through a third person, and not directly from the mortgagor. By reason of their relation as creditor and debtor a mortgagee is assumed to have an advantage over the mortgagor in any dealings with the property. For this reason any acquisition of the equity of redemption by a mortgagee is always looked upon with suspicion by the courts. If the transaction was wholly free from fraud or duress, and was for an adequate consideration, it will be sustained; but the mortgagee who takes a deed directly to himself may be put to the necessity of establishing these facts. See 55 Ill., 242.

#### AFTER ACQUIRED TITLE OF MORTGAGOR.

We are owners of certain machinery and plant, and rent the same to a party under a verbal agreement. This party unknown to us executes a chattel mortgage on the plant, and it is recorded in the Register's Office in New York; several months afterwards he makes us an offer for the plant of a sum cash down and the balance on chattel mortgage; we take a mortgage from him and accept his money, recording the mortgage; give him no transfer or title to the property, but retain our original title, which is perfect. The mortgagee of the mortgage executed without our knowledge, and while goods were ours, forecloses and attempts to sell on the grounds that his mortgage, being filed prior to ours, and the title of the mortgagor being afterwards completed by our accepting our mortgage, his mortgage becomes a first lien. We maintain that at the time the first mortgage was given, the mortgagor had no title to the goods, and therefore it is void. We maintain also that if we granted a title to the mortgagor by accepting the mortgage, our mortgage being immediately recorded after such title had passed became a first lien, and the previous mortgage given before the title passed was worthless. Are we right in our assumption?

REPLY.—Our correspondent's position is substantially correct. If A executes a mortgage on property he does not own, and afterwards acquires title to it, that title, such as it may be, accrues to the benefit of the mortgagee. But the mortgagee cannot claim a higher or better interest in the property than the mortgagor had, and the interests of third parties cannot thus be placed in jeopardy. The weakness in the position taken by the holder of the first mortgage in this case consists in this—that while he claims no rights except such as he gets from the mortgagor, he yet claims greater rights than the mortgagor had when the mortgage was executed, or ever has had since. There never has been a time when the mortgagor of this property could give any title to it, except subject to the claims of our correspondent, and no person claiming under him, either as purchaser or mortgagee, can establish such a title.

#### NATURALIZATION.

##### NATURALIZATION BY MARRIAGE.

A United States citizen marries a British-born woman in England and returns with her to New York State, accumulates property (both real and

personal), and, after a period of twenty years, dies without issue, bequeathing the bulk of his property absolutely to his widow, who holds it practically intact till her death. She has, at the time of her death, no blood relations, or any connections

whatever except the descendants of her husband's brothers. She having died without making a will, what disposition is made of the property? Did she become a United States citizen by her marriage, and, under New York State laws, at her death do both the real and personal property go to her husband's relatives through an administrator appointed by the Surrogate's Court, or is she ruled an alien, and, if so (not having disposed of her property by will), what disposition is made of it?

**REPLY.**—If a citizen of the United States marries an English woman she becomes a citizen as a result of the marriage. It is so provided by Section 1994 of the United States Revised Statutes, which is as follows: "Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deemed a citizen." The descendants of the brothers of a widow's deceased husband are not her heirs. If she dies while being a citizen of this State without leaving any kindred of her own, near or remote, citizen or alien, her real property escheats to the State. Her personal property also reverts to the State unless she was domiciled in this city, in which case it goes to the city treasury.

#### RESIDENCE AFTER DECLARATION OF INTENTION.

B came to New York city from Germany: he took out his first papers in February, 1888, in order to become a citizen of the United States; business took him to Canada in August, 1889, where he is

still residing, and probably will be there for some time to come, but expects to return to the United States, at what date it is hard to say. Can he set his second papers, as he wishes to be a citizen, and what is the procedure? Would he have to come to New York city, or could he act upon the matter in, say, Montreal?

**REPLY.**—An alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen, and then has gone to reside in a foreign country, cannot be admitted to citizenship here until he has returned and lived five years in this country. Section 2170 of the United States Revised Statutes is as follows: "No alien shall be admitted to become a citizen who has not for the continued term of five years next preceding his admission resided within the United States."

#### NATURALIZATION OF FATHER CARRIES THAT OF CHILDREN.

Is it necessary for me to get citizen papers if my father was a citizen before I was eight years old? I was in America at the time he received his papers, but I do not know of his whereabouts at present, and have no trace of his papers.

**REPLY.**—Our correspondent became a citizen upon the naturalization of his father, but he is not in a position to prove that his father ever was naturalized. If he knows the place and time of his father's naturalization, he can obtain sufficient evidence of the fact from the records of the court; otherwise it would be advisable for him to take out papers upon his own account.

### PARTNERSHIP.

#### CONTINUATION OF FIRM NAME.

Is not Jones criminally liable for doing business under the name "Jones Brothers" if he was sole proprietor?

**REPLY.**—If two or more Jones brothers are in business together they may, of course, legally use the firm name Jones Brothers. Then if all of them retire except one he may legally continue the business under the same firm name in either of these cases: (1) If the firm has business relations with foreign countries; (2) if it had transacted business in this State for three years or more before Jones became sole proprietor of the business. But in either case Jones must make a certificate setting forth the facts, which must be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which the principal place of business is located, and must also be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper of the same county. The records of the County Clerk's office are open to inspection, and it is easy to ascertain whether the proper certificate has been filed.

#### WHO MAY CONTINUE THE NAME?

If five persons enter into a partnership for four years under the firm name, say, of J. & Co., J. being one of the partners, and at the end of the partnership J. decides to retire, under what circumstances, if any, can his partners, against his wishes, continue in business as J. & Co.?

**REPLY.**—If a number of persons form a partnership in this State and carry on business here for three years or more under the firm name of J. & Co., and if at the dissolution of the partnership any of the copartners desire to continue the business, they may continue it under the same firm name. In order to do so they must comply

with certain statutory requirements, which provide that there shall be filed with the County Clerk and published in the newspapers a certificate setting forth the names of the continuing partners and certain other facts. J. is not the owner of the firm name of J. & Co., nor has he necessarily any greater interest in it than the other partners. His objection to a continued use of the name will be of no avail.

#### RIGHT TO NAME AFTER DEATH OF ONE PARTNER.

A and B have been in partnership on equal shares for a number of years under the firm name of A & Co. A dies, and there is only B left in the firm, who intends to continue the business under the same firm name. A has left heirs, who are entitled to the share which is to his credit in the books. They now also claim to be entitled to a certain amount for the use of the firm name, as they say that B is only entitled to one-half and they to the other half. B claims that as he is the only survivor of the firm he has the full legal right to continue the old firm name; of course he is willing to advertise this notice in a daily paper. Your opinion in this matter will greatly oblige.

**REPLY.**—It is held in this State that, "in the absence of any provision in the articles of copartnership, the right to use the firm name, on the dissolution of the firm by the death of one of the partners, is not a part of the good will of the business, in which the estate of the deceased partner is entitled to share, but it belongs solely to the surviving partners." See 12 N. Y. Supp., 60, and 72 N. Y. St. Rep., 123. The surviving partner or partners, therefore, upon filing and publishing the necessary certificate, may continue the business under the old firm name without paying the estate of the deceased partner for the privilege.

## RENEWAL OF A SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP.

What steps must be taken by a special partner at the renewal of a limited partnership? Must the special capital be paid back to him and then redeposited in cash, or is it sufficient if he advertises that the special capital originally deposited in cash remains in the business intact?

REPLY.—When a limited partnership is to be continued beyond the time originally fixed for it, all that it is necessary to do is to file the statements and make the publications required for the original formation of the partnership. The special partner need not take out his capital and return it. It is not a new partnership that is being formed, but a mere continuance of an old partnership. The statements made in the original certificate remain good. Even if the capital is impaired, that fact need not be mentioned. The two statements taken together show that the partnership was formed at a given time, for a certain number of years, with a specified amount of capital, and that it is now to be continued for some years longer. Whether the capital has suffered impairment or not meanwhile need not be stated. See 120 N. Y., 381.

## LIABILITY OF RETIRING PARTNER.

A firm named J— Bros. bought goods of us a long time and recently went out of business. They owe us quite an amount, and upon our insisting upon payment of the same they tell us that one of the brothers retired from the firm over a year ago, and that they mailed us a letter notifying us of the fact at the time. We have never (until now) received any intimation of any dissolution, they continuing to order goods as J— Bros. and paying with check signed J— Bros. The brother claiming to have been the sole proprietor is now financially irresponsible. Have we a remedy against him only, or can we hold the other brother?

REPLY.—A dealer who has been extending credit to a firm may continue to do so and to hold each member of the firm liable until he has actual notice of the retirement of one of them. A retiring partner who wishes to escape liability for future debts of the partnership must, at his own peril, see that those who have previously extended credit to the firm are notified of his withdrawal. A notice sent through the mails is generally sufficient, because it is usually received and read; but it is sent at the risk of the retiring partner, and if it does not actually come to the knowledge of the creditor the retiring partner continues liable. See 89 N. Y., 629. In the case our correspondent puts, the brother who retired from the business over a year ago can escape responsibility for the debts since contracted if he can show, to the satisfaction of a jury, that the creditor knew of his retirement before the particular debt or debts in question were incurred; if he cannot show this the judgment will go against him.

## LIABILITY OF ONE WHO KNOWS HE IS CONSIDERED A PARTNER.

A woman has a store and buys of a jobber in her own name on credit. She marries and continues the business in her married name. The jobber changes the title of the account to include the husband's name, and all invoices and shipments are made John and Emma J—, without asking the consent of either for changing the style of the account. No objection is made by either. The husband has other employment, but several times drives to the jobber's and gets goods for the business and receives invoices without objecting to same being charged to himself and wife jointly. Judgment is entered against Emma

J— and the store is sold out. The jobber sues for his account vs. John and Emma J—. Can judgment be secured against both or only Emma J—?

REPLY.—It is a general rule of law that if any person knows that a creditor of a firm considers him a member of it, when he is not, it becomes his duty to set the creditor right in the matter. A failure to do so, when it is easily within his power, is generally held to be sufficient to make him liable as a partner to that particular creditor. Such is the present case, and the husband seems to have been properly joined as a defendant.

## ASSUMPTION OF DEBTS ON DISSOLUTION.

A sold goods to B & C on notes. One note was not paid and was renewed. In the meantime B & C dissolved their partnership, B remaining in the business. The note when due was not paid and again renewed, this time accepted only from B. B failed without having paid the note. Can A hold C responsible on the first note, which is still in his possession?

REPLY.—It is held in this State that "when a creditor of a partnership, after dissolution thereof, knowing that one or several of the co-partners have agreed with the others to assume and pay the debts of the firm, takes the negotiable notes of those who should pay, in payment of his debt, and thus extends the time of payment, he thereby discharges the other partners." See 66 N. Y., 402. When one partner retires and the other assumes the debts of the firm the result, as between themselves, is that the continuing partner becomes principal debtor, and the retiring partner is merely his surety. Then if any creditor, with a knowledge of the facts, accepts the note of the continuing partner in renewal of a former indebtedness, he releases the surety as he would in any other case of extending the time of payment. Of course the result would be different if there were an express agreement that the acceptance of the new note should not operate as a release of the retiring partner.

## PARTNER'S LIABILITY FOR NEGLIGENCE.

D and B are in business as equal partners; it happens that the office boy is out and one of the partners makes a deposit in the bank. Through an error on his part he handed the teller a \$20 bill—which belonged to the firm—which was in excess of the deposit slip, and the teller failed to notice it. Let it be granted that he gave the teller this money. The partner claims as this error is a firm act he is not individually responsible for it and wants this money to go to profit and loss. On the other hand, the other partner claims this error was made through negligence and the money should be credited to his personal account. Please give your opinion, from a general and legal standpoint, as to what should be done in the matter.

REPLY.—A partner is liable to his firm for any loss occurring through his gross negligence. But if in partnership matters he exercises such care as an individual ordinarily uses in transacting his own business he is not liable for losses arising in spite of such care. The responsibility of the partner, in the case our correspondent puts, turns upon this question of care. If he took the money to the bank without counting it at all he is clearly liable, but if he counted it with reasonable care it is equally clear that he is not liable. A partner does not insure the absolute accuracy of every count he may make in transacting the business of the firm; he undertakes simply that he will use a reasonable degree of care to secure the accuracy of his work. The bank teller, in this case,

made the same mistake in counting the money that the partner made, and this fact would seem to show that the partner was not grossly negligent. Of course, if it can be shown conclusively that the bank received more money than appears upon the deposit slip the bank is liable to the firm for the full amount, and there will be no loss either to the firm or to the partner.

#### INSOLVENCY OF PARTNER DISSOLVES THE FIRM.

1. A carries on a business in his own name and is also a partner in the firm of A, B & Co. He fails in his individual business. In what respect and to what extent is the firm involved in the failure? Have the firm creditors any priority over the individual creditors of A?

2. If a member of the firm contracts private debts in his own name, which he is unable to pay, to what extent is the firm responsible for them?

REPLY.—1. If one member of a firm fails in his private business the firm is thereby dissolved. The creditors of the member who has failed are not entitled to any part of the partnership property as such, but they are entitled to have the business settled, in order that they may be able to reach the share belonging to their debtor. The creditors of the firm are to be first satisfied from the assets of the partnership; the remainder is then divided among the partners, and the creditors of that one who has failed may levy upon his portion of the assets, as upon other property belonging to him.

2. A firm is not liable for the private debts of one of its members. Its property, after the partnership debts are paid, belongs to the members in proportion to their capital. The share of the member who has contracted the private debts is liable for those debts, and his portion of the partnership property may be held for them as soon as it has been set aside to him.

#### LIQUIDATION BY SURVIVING PARTNER.

1. D & F were in partnership for a number of years on equal profits, although F had more capital in the business. D dies, and F, in taking inventory, finds that the assets of the firm consist in cash, outstanding accounts, negotiable securities, and stock of merchandise; there are no liabilities. To wind up the affairs of the firm F has been trying for some time to dispose of the merchandise, but from the nature of this he finds that it will take a very long time to dispose of it, and it is questionable whether he can dispose of all. Can F sell the merchandise now at once at auction and not wait any longer? The heirs of D insist that he must sell the stock during the year at private sale.

2. Can F compel the heirs, if he thinks that this is the best way to wind up the affairs, to accept one-half of the merchandise at the price at which it was taken in stock, or can they refuse to accept it?

3. Can F, to equalize the amount of the capital, take first enough money to bring the capital of each to be equal before paying out any money to the heirs?

4. Can F defer paying out any money to the heirs until all the assets of the firm have been turned into cash?

REPLY.—1. A surviving partner in winding up the affairs of the concern is bound only to act in good faith and with reasonable care. Subject to this limitation he may sell the goods either at

private sale or by auction. It rarely happens that a whole of a stock of goods can be sold economically in the ordinary course of retail trade. If objection is made to the method pursued by the surviving partner the objector must take upon himself the burden of proving either that the surviving partner did not intend to act for the best interests of the business or that he sold the goods in a way which no reasonable man dealing with his own merchandise would adopt.

2. The representatives of a deceased partner cannot be compelled to accept a division in kind. The goods were not bought to be shared among the partners, but to be sold for their joint account. Such reputation as the business has established will help the sale of the goods upon the premises, and the estate of the deceased is entitled to share this advantage. To remove part of the goods and sell them at another place would subject the representatives of the deceased partner to an expense which cannot be imposed upon them without their consent.

3. If the capital is unimpaired the surviving partner is justified in taking out his excess of capital, beyond what the articles bound him to put into the business, before making a division.

4. After the debts are all paid the estate of the deceased partner is entitled to its proportionate share of the net income as fast as it is realized.

#### LIQUIDATION WHEN CAPITAL IS IMPAIRED.

A partnership in process of liquidation finds the capital impaired at the close of its business to the extent of about the drawings of the members of the firm during the year. There are some outstanding (doubtful) which may cover these in whole or in part. The questions at issue are, therefore, as to the law (or rule) governing in such a case. One party contends that the capital should be made good and the liquidation completed at once as far as the capital is concerned, but the other insists that the liquidation cannot be completed until all the outstanding are collected, and must run on, perhaps indefinitely, pending such collection. Is it incumbent on the partners to make good their drawings at once, so as to replace the capital, and then wait upon the result of the attempts to collect the outstanding for reimbursement, or can it be legally or rightfully held that there is no accounting due for these drawings until all these doubtful accounts are proved worthless?

REPLY.—The first duty of a partnership, in liquidating its affairs, is to pay its debts. Until this is done a partner cannot be called upon to make good, in the interests of the other partners, his drafts upon the capital. The reason for this is that the partner who has overdrawn may at any time be compelled to pay the outstanding debts of the firm, and while he is exposed to this danger he is not required to make payments to his firm. After the debts are paid each partner who has overdrawn his capital should restore the amount so withdrawn in order that a distribution may be made. If there are debts yet due the firm it is not equitable that those partners who have allowed their part of the capital to remain intact should await the pleasure of the firm's debtors for reimbursement. Withdrawals from capital should be made good as soon as the debts are paid, and then the partners share equally the risk of failure to collect outstanding claims.

## PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, AND TRADE-MARKS.

## RIGHTS CONFERRED BY A PATENT.

Can an article patented here (in the United States), but not elsewhere, be made here and sold elsewhere by parties not holding the patent?

REPLY.—A United States patent secures to the patentee "the exclusive right to make, use, and vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and the Territories thereof." It is a clear infringement of the patent for any one, without permission of the patentee, to make the patented article in the United States for sale abroad, or for any other purpose whatever.

## LACHES OF PATENTEE.

The shipping classifications of cigars and cigarettes compel the shippers of these articles to cord and seal their shipments in a certain well-defined way, in order that these shipments may receive the lowest rate of freight. If the shipper does not comply with these printed regulations, then the carriers charge three times the amount that they charge if their rules are complied with. Now, then, this "well-defined way" is patented, the patent being three years old, and all, or nearly all, the shippers have been using this patented manner of cording and sealing to save the two-thirds freight for the entire three years; one infringer has been sued and decision is pending. If the patentee is successful in having his patent sustained, will all the users or infringers have to pay the patentee for the entire three years, whether being notified or not that they were infringing, or will the patentee's claim be valid only from the time of the court's decision?

REPLY.—The owner of a patent is ordinarily entitled to sue for and recover damages for any infringement which may have occurred between the time his patent was granted and the time of bringing the suit. He may have acquiesced in the unlicensed use of his invention in such manner and to such an extent that this acquiescence will be held to amount to an implied license. But such cases are rare, and the burden is always upon the defendant to show an acquiescence by which he was misled. If, with a knowledge that the invention was patented, he has used it without permission, he takes his own risk, and in order to escape the consequences he must be able to show, not only that the patentee knew of his use of the invention, but also that by some affirmative act or by long-continued failure to protect his rights, when it was well within his power to protect them, he has led the infringer to suppose that he did not intend to insist upon them at all. In 18 Blatch, 503, the language of the court is: "Where, on a patent issued in 1867, a suit was brought in 1872 against its most conspicuous and extensive infringer, and was prosecuted with reasonable diligence, that was sufficient notice to all other infringers that the right conferred by the patent was to be maintained, to require a particular defendant, who alleges laches in the plaintiff, to show affirmative acquiescence by the plaintiff in the use of the invention by the defendant." There is no fact stated by our correspondent which will preclude the patentee from proceeding against all infringers for damages from the date of his patent.

## RIGHT TO PATENT OF AN EMPLOYÉ.

A has a superintendent of his factory, B. B is employed on a regular stated salary, and while so employed makes some improvements during the fall of 1893 on a door fastening for a

cotton press manufactured by A. The press is put on the market and sold with this fastening, which was not patented, on same, during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896. In December, 1895, A discharges B; B goes to a competitor of A, who gives him employment, and he manufactures a press very similar to that of A. On April 23, 1896, B applies for a patent on this improvement mentioned above, which patent is issued to him January 19, 1897. B then notifies all of A's customers that any one using this door fastening, except the competitor of A, for whom he is working, will be infringing on his patent and liable for damages. We wish to know what rights A has in the matter. Will not the fact that he has used the improved door fastening for three years before the patent was issued entitle him to use same, as well as any one else, without infringement?

REPLY.—There is no tenable ground upon which the patentee in this case can proceed against his former employer for infringement. When an inventor allows his employer to deal with the invention as his own he is estopped from claiming it afterwards as against the employer. In the case our correspondent describes the patent was probably invalid from the beginning, so that a suit for infringement cannot prevail against any one. The patent is not valid if the patented article was in public use or on sale for more than two years prior to the application, or if the invention appears to have been abandoned. If articles embodying the improvement in the present case were in public use or on sale prior to April 23, 1894, the patent is not valid; if they were not on sale for full two years prior to April 23, 1896, the patentee will still be required to show why he allowed the public to use his patent without objection for nearly two years if he did not intend to abandon it altogether.

## INFRINGEMENT OF A COPYRIGHT.

Would it be a violation of the copyright law to adopt the idea upon which a copyrighted inventory book is printed, adding ideas of our own, altering others, but retaining the general principles underlying the whole? It is not intended to sell the book thus produced, but to use it for distribution among our customers.

REPLY.—It is not easy in all cases to define the exact point at which the permissible use of a copyrighted work ends and infringement begins. It is not necessary that the whole or even the larger portion of a work be taken in order to constitute an invasion of its copyright; neither does it lessen the offense that other matter be incorporated with that which is taken. The most definite general rule upon the subject—a rule laid down by the United States courts, and often quoted and enforced by them—is this: "There is an invasion of copyright whenever so much of the copyright work is taken that the value of the original is sensibly and materially diminished, or the labors of the original author are substantially, to an injurious extent, appropriated by another." That the new work is to be given away, and not sold, is no defense against a charge of infringement. An idea is not protected by copyright, but only the form in which the idea has been expressed. One inventory book may be palpably suggested by another; but there will be no infringement unless the second copies to a harmful extent the peculiar form or arrangement of the first.



## WORDS THAT CANNOT BE USED AS TRADE-MARKS.

We represent a large European manufacturing concern in this country, the firm name of the concern being the "German Aluminum Manufacturing Company" (name assumed). There is a manufacturing concern in this country making exactly the same goods, who have the name "Aluminum" (assumed) registered as their trade-mark in the United States Patent Office, and have had their right to the name sustained by the courts as a result of several suits brought by them against concerns using the registered trade-mark. The article is known the world over as "Aluminum" (assumed). How can we, as representatives of the European concern, which, being a very old and large firm, under the established firm name the "German Aluminum Company," advertise the goods if not as "aluminum" goods, then as "goods made by the German Aluminum Company," or have they—the New York city company—the right to enjoin us from advertising ourselves to be the representatives of the "German Aluminum Company"?

REPLY.—It is a well-established principle of the law of trade-marks in this country that words which indicate the quality of articles, or their ingredients, or character, cannot be protected as trade-marks. These are words which it is open to all the world to use, and no individual can secure to himself an exclusive right to employ them in

connection with goods of his manufacture or production. Thus, it has been held that the word "Tycoon," as applied to a Japanese tea, could not be protected as a trade-mark, because it was the ordinary trade name of a certain well-known class of teas. See 133 U. S., 306. In the same way "Liquid Blue" has been held to be descriptive and not entitled to protection as a trade-mark. See 147 Mass., 206. So the original miners of coal in the Lackawanna Valley called the coal mined and sold by them Lackawanna coal, and attempted to prevent the use of that name by any other producer of coal. The Supreme Court of the United States held, however, that coal mined by any one in the Lackawanna Valley might properly be called Lackawanna coal, and that there could be no copyright in the name. See 13 Wall., 311. To the like effect are many other decisions of the courts of last resort. If any court has held that "aluminum," or any other usual and ordinary name of a product, can be protected as a trade-mark, we know of no better course to pursue than to appeal to a higher court. If any American company had the exclusive right to sell in this country the metal aluminum it could enjoin any other company from advertising itself under any title clearly implying that it was authorized to produce and sell an article under the name of aluminum.

## REAL ESTATE.

## PRESCRIPTIVE RIGHT TO LIGHT AND AIR.

I lease a store building which is erected on a lot 80 feet deep; this building takes up the entire depth of the lot, and has been erected for several years. My next-door neighbor proposes to tear down his building and erect another in its place, running the new one to within two feet of the rear of his property; this leaves a space of but seven feet between the proposed building and the one immediately in its rear. The erection of this new building cuts off all our side light. Can this man legally run his building to within two feet of the rear lot under the present laws?

REPLY.—The common law of England as to light and air has never been adopted in this State, and the owner of a building here cannot gain a right by prescription to have light and air reach him across the property of his neighbors. Any lot-owner may cover the whole of his lot with a building, though his doing so may shut out the light and air from windows which his neighbor has maintained for any number of years. The courts have carried this principle so far as to hold that the owner of a building overlooking a vacant lot may lease the building for a term of years, and may then erect another building upon the vacant lot which will close all the windows upon that side of the building previously leased. See 10 Barb., 537; 2 Abb. N. C., 435, and 23 N. Y. Supp., 818. Our correspondent has no remedy unless it is furnished by some covenant of his lease or by some agreement with the owner of the adjacent lot.

## LOT-OWNER'S RIGHT TO HAVE WATER PIPES LAID IN STREETS.

A, having laid out a "park" in this State with streets and avenues, sells the lots at auction, but makes no mention of the roads. He subsequently objects to the digging up of these roads for the purpose of laying water pipes. What rights have the owners of lots?

REPLY.—If A has laid out a "park" and sold

lots in it he cannot prevent the owners of the lots from using the streets and avenues in such usual manner as their health and convenience may demand. It is usual for water pipes to be placed under streets and avenues, and a right to have them so placed is one not to be denied to abutting holders by any previous owner of the property. The water company which is authorized to supply water to the city, town, or village in which the "park" in question is situated is bound to supply it to any inhabitant upon demand; the lot-owners, therefore, have only to demand that water be supplied by this corporation, and insist that the officers of the town or village see that their demand is complied with.

## ALIEN OWNERSHIP IN NEW YORK.

May an alien or non-citizen resident in the United States buy and retain real estate in New York, and under what conditions? Upon his decease can he will same to whomsoever he pleases, and what are the conditions imposed?

REPLY.—An alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and who is and intends to remain a resident thereof, may make a written deposition to that effect and file it with the Secretary of State of New York. For a term of six years after filing such deposition he may take, hold, convey, and devise real property in this State as if he were a citizen. As soon as the deposition is filed, or the alien is admitted to citizenship, any grant, devise, contract, or mortgage previously made by or to him becomes as valid and effectual as if made thereafter; with this proviso, however, that a devise to an alien is not valid unless a deposition be filed by him, or he be admitted to citizenship, within one year after the death of the testator, or, if the devisee is a minor, within one year after reaching his majority. If an alien who has filed a deposition as

herein described dies within six years thereafter, and before he is admitted to citizenship, his widow is entitled to dower in his real property. If he dies intestate his heirs inherit his real property, upon being admitted to citizenship or upon filing, within a year of his death (or within a year after reaching their majority), a deposition as above described, each in his own behalf. If the alien does not die intestate, but leaves a will, no person will be allowed to take under the will, except such as are at the time authorized to take and hold real property in this State. Any interest devised to those not so authorized will descend to the heirs of the testator. This law is modified to some extent by chapter 593 of the Laws of 1897, as follows: "Any citizen of a State or nation which, by its laws, confers similar privileges on citizens of the United States may take, acquire, hold, and convey lands or real estate within this State, in the same manner and with like effect as if such person were, at the time, a citizen of the United States; provided, however, that nothing in this act contained shall affect the rights of this State in any case in which proceedings for escheat have been or may be instituted before the passage of this act."

#### RIGHTS OF ALIEN MARRIED WOMAN.

Is it legal for an alien woman, married, resident of this State, whose husband is also an alien, to hold real estate in her name provided she has declared her intention to become an American citizen?

**REPLY.**—An alien married woman, resident in this State, may hold real estate here in her own name by declaring her intention to become a citizen of the United States. That her husband is also an alien does not change the rule.

#### SALE OF LIFE INTEREST.

Where real estate is willed to children's children forever, what interest, if any, would the first-mentioned have if the property should be sold during their life? Is such a will valid? Will executed in New Jersey.

**REPLY.**—If real estate is left to one person for life, and then to others, the first may sell his interest in the estate, but nothing more. Upon his death the land must pass unencumbered to the next in succession, whether it is then in the hands of the original grantee or of some one to whom he has conveyed his interest. But such a provision as our correspondent quotes from the will is utterly void. The absolute ownership of real estate, and the power to convey it, cannot be suspended in this State for a longer period than during the lives of two persons in being when the suspension begins. The statute is as follows:

Every future estate shall be void in its creation which shall suspend the absolute power of alienation, by any limitation or condition whatever, for a longer period than during the continuance of not more than two lives in being at the creation of the estate; except that a contingent remainder in fee may be created on a prior remainder in fee, to take effect in event that the person to whom the first remainder is limited die under the age of twenty-one years, or on any other contingency by which the estate of such persons may be determined before they attain full age." The statute of New Jersey is to the same effect, and the question with regard to any particular piece of real estate depends, not upon the law of the place in which the will was executed, but upon the law of the place in which the property is situated.

#### SALES.

##### CONTRACT BY TELEGRAPH—WHEN IS IT CLOSED?

A cable acceptance of an offer made by an exporter to sell a certain line of merchandise is delayed by the cable company from six to seven hours, and as the goods are sold elsewhere and cannot be replaced except at a serious loss, the question arises whether the exporter or the buyer abroad has to assume the loss caused by the apparent negligence of the cable company. The buyer claims to have sent his reply within the usual time allowed, and insists on the delivery of the goods. The exporter, on the other hand, does not consider himself bound to his offer, as the reply did not reach him in time. The liability of the cable company may have to be established by process of law, but in the meantime a prompt settlement between seller and buyer is necessary.

We would thank you to state whether there is a record of decisions in similar cases, or, if not, your own opinion would be most welcome to exporters in general.

**REPLY.**—It is well settled by a long line of decisions, both in this country and in England, that if A makes an offer to B by telegraph, and B within a reasonable time writes out a telegram accepting the offer and delivers it, properly addressed, at the telegraph office for transmission, the contract is complete as soon as B has so delivered his acceptance, and both parties are thenceforth bound. If the telegram is delayed, or even if it never reaches A at all, the contract is nevertheless complete. The result will often be, of course, that A is bound by a contract when he does not know it, or even when he has, apparently, good

reason to suppose that his offer has never been accepted, and that no contract has resulted from it. But this inconvenience is, in any case, a necessary element in every contract made between persons at a distance from each other. Suppose the contract was not complete until B's acceptance had actually reached A. Then B could not know when he became bound, or whether he was bound at all, until he had heard from A that the latter had received his acceptance; and if the dispatch containing this information was delayed, or never delivered, B would be in the position of one bound by a contract without knowing that he was bound. As the difficulties are equally great on either side, it has seemed wise to the courts to hold that the contract is made when the communication accepting the offer is deposited for transmission. For a New York case so holding, and quoting many other decisions, English and American, to the same effect, see 36 N. Y., 307. If the acceptor of the offer misdirects his acceptance, or does not deposit it for transmission with such diligence that in the ordinary course of things it should reach the proposer within the time limited for acceptance (or within a reasonable time, if none is specifically named in the offer), then the offerer is not bound.

##### CONTRACT BY MAIL.

A in Chicago offers by letter to sell to B in Providence a carload of flour, and asks for an answer

by return mail. B answers by return mail, but the letter never reaches A. Can B hold A to his offer?

**REPLY.**—If A in Chicago offers by letter to sell to B in Providence a carload of flour, and asks for an answer by return mail, the contract is closed and becomes binding upon both sides as soon as B deposits a letter in the post-office at Providence accepting the offer and properly directed. B's letter must, of course, contain an acceptance of A's offer precisely as it was made. If the acceptance contains any terms or conditions which were not part of the original offer it is not, properly speaking, an acceptance of the offer; it is a new offer on the part of B. B's letter must be properly directed, so that its failure to reach A is not attributable to the fault of B. The offer being duly and unconditionally accepted and the letter containing the acceptance being properly addressed and promptly posted, the contract is complete whether the letter ever reaches A or not. He has chosen to make the post-office his agent in the transaction, and the delivery of an answer to the post-office is in legal effect a delivery to A himself. This is the doctrine of the courts of Illinois and Rhode Island, and of nearly all, if not quite all, of the other States. See 111 Ill., 421, and 15 R. I., 380.

#### ARTICLE SUPPLIED MUST CORRESPOND WITH DESCRIPTION.

A dealer, A, from a producing section, sells a lot of clover-seed to B by sample, B giving the sample as careful examination as the average merchant could, and finding it to show the main characteristics of clover from that locality, but not discovering that the seed is adulterated with a much cheaper seed of very similar appearance. The adulteration is such as could only be discovered by one having special training and expert knowledge. The adulteration is not discovered until after the seeds have been received and paid for. What is the liability of the seller?

**REPLY.**—Our correspondent may be able to recover in this case upon either of the following grounds: (1) When an article is sold under a particular designation ("clover-seed," for example), it is a condition of the sale that the article delivered shall be an article properly called by that name. A seller of clover-seed is not necessarily bound to deliver good clover-seed, but he is bound to deliver clover-seed. If the seeds delivered to our correspondent contained so large an amount of adulteration that they would not be called clover-seed, or bought as such, by any seedsman knowing exactly the percentage of adulteration, then they are not clover-seed, and the buyer, whenever he discovers that fact, is entitled to return the goods and claim a return of the money paid for them. The other principle upon which the buyer may recover is this: That when a seller knows the purpose for which an article is being purchased there is a warranty on his part that the article delivered is reasonably fit for that purpose. The seller in this case probably knew that the clover-seed was purchased to be planted. Knowing this, he was bound to furnish seed fairly suitable for this purpose. If he has not done so he is liable under his warranty. See 69 N. V., 61, and 71 N. Y., 118.

#### LIABILITY FOR FAULTY PACKING.

A buys from B 100 pieces of goods. In order that the goods may come in under the old tariff, they are hurried over to A in bales. The goods come in a damp and wet condition. In the meantime the tariff law goes into effect. Is A entitled

to an allowance on the goods for imperfect delivery?

**REPLY.**—When goods reach a buyer in a damaged condition, the damage having been caused by defective packing, the buyer is entitled to redress unless the faulty packing was rendered necessary by orders issued by the buyer himself. In the present case, for example, if the buyer directed that his goods should be hurried forward with such speed that their packing could not be properly attended to, the loss must be borne by him; otherwise the seller must bear it. If the buyer intends to claim an allowance for the damage to the goods, he should demand it promptly, and, pending settlement of the matter, should hold the goods merely as agent of the seller. If he uses the goods, or treats them as his own, or does any act showing an acceptance of them, it is then too late for him to recover damages. He must accept the goods as they are or reject them. If he rejects them he may then enter into negotiations with the seller for a new contract, under which he may be willing to accept the goods.

#### SELLER'S REMEDY WHEN BUYER REFUSES TO ACCEPT.

I took an import order this spring under the following conditions: Prices subject to change in United States tariff; not responsible for non-delivery by manufacturers; to arrive in New York as soon as possible. The order was duly confirmed by the purchaser. I naturally have done all in my power to bring the goods out before the change in tariff, and have succeeded to the extent of three-quarters of the whole order. In June, when it seemed probable that the tariff would go into effect July 1, my customer instructed me to delay shipment of the balance. Some goods are now coming in, and my customer simply refuses to accept the goods. I have notified him that the goods are stored at his expense and risk. What course is best for me to follow: keep the goods at his disposal and enforce payment of my bill, or sell the goods at public auction and sue for the difference in price, if any loss is made?

**REPLY.**—Our correspondent is entitled to pursue either of the remedies named by him, at his option. In fact, he has his choice of any one of three remedies: He may store the property for the buyer and sue him for the full price; he may sell it, as agent of the buyer, and sue for the deficiency, if any; or he may keep the goods as his own and sue for the difference between the prevailing market price at the time and place of delivery and the price named in his contract of sale. The quickest way to get at least part of his money would be to sell the goods, as agent of the buyer. The latter must have due notice of the time and place of sale.

#### MEASURE OF DAMAGES.

A sells by sample to B a carload of produce, and draws a draft on same for three-fourths of the value, which is paid as soon as presented. Upon arrival of the shipment B finds it unlike the sample. A refuses to arbitrate. What course shall B take to protect himself? The shipment is still on the dock.

**REPLY.**—If a seller attempts to deliver goods which are not of the quality his contract requires him to deliver, the buyer is entitled to refuse acceptance of the goods and to decline to take them into his custody. He is entitled, further, to recover by suit any payment he may have made upon the goods and the damages he has suffered by reason of the seller's failure to deliver in accordance with his contract. These damages are to be assessed upon the basis of the difference, if any, between the market value of the goods at the time and place of delivery and the contract

price. See 134 N. Y., 67. The buyer's only duty is to give the seller prompt notice of his refusal to accept the goods, and to state the reason upon which his refusal is based.

#### EFFECT OF WARRANTY.

If a manufacturer should purchase by sample card a lot of goods, and without examination cut them up into garments, has he any ground afterwards for claiming an allowance because goods are not as good as samples?

REPLY.—A purchaser of goods may use them up without examination and then claim damages for any defects in them, if there has been a warranty, express or implied, as to their quality; but his acceptance of the goods estops him from objecting to their quality if there has been no warranty. There is no implied warranty in a sale by sample that the goods delivered shall be in all respects equal to the sample. There may or may not be an express warranty to this effect. When a manufacturer sells goods manufactured by himself there is an implied warranty that they are free from any defects produced by the manufacturing process and not discoverable by such reasonable inspection as a buyer ordinarily makes. In the case our correspondent puts, the buyer may claim damages, notwithstanding his use of the goods, if he bought them from the manufacturer and they contained latent defects caused by the method of manufacture, or if there was an express agreement that they should be equal to the sample. But he is precluded from objecting to any defects open to inspection and not covered by an express warranty.

#### LIABILITY OF BUYER AFTER INSPECTION.

A has a carload of eggs standing on a railroad platform and sells them to B. B goes to the platform and is shown as many crates as he chooses to examine, and then says he will take them, and does take them, and after taking three-fourths of the lot he claims the eggs are not like the few crates he examined. Was it not B's risk, having had the privilege and plenty of room and opportunity to examine before buying, and is not B liable for the full amount?

REPLY.—When the purchaser of a specific lot of goods has an opportunity to inspect them, and when, after such inspection as he sees fit to make, he accepts them without requiring any warranty as to their condition, he takes them as they are. He has no claim against the seller if the merchandise is not as good as he supposed it to be. If he is not willing to trust his own judgment he should demand a warranty of the seller.

#### WHOSE AGENT IS THE CARRIER?

B in Buffalo purchased a bill of goods from A in New York, and in transit the goods are lost; who is the owner of the goods, B or A, A having the transportation company's receipt for the goods?

REPLY.—If A in New York sells goods to B in Buffalo, and delivers the goods to a carrier to be transported to B, that is ordinarily a good delivery to B, so that the merchandise is at his risk while in transit. The only exceptions to the rule are these two: (1) If the seller has expressly agreed to make delivery in Buffalo he must do so, and the goods are at his risk until they are so delivered; (2) Even in the absence of such an agreement the seller will be owner of the goods during transit if he takes the bill of lading in his own name and does not indorse it over to the buyer, or if he does any act showing an intention to keep the goods under his own control after they have been delivered to the carrier.

#### RIGHT OF STOPPAGE IN TRANSIT.

One of my friends in Europe has sold to an American house an invoice of merchandise, terms to be sixty days' acceptance against delivery of shipping documents. The documents are sent from Europe by fast mail and the goods by a slow steamer. The draft is presented and accepted against delivery of one bill of lading. In the meantime, before the arrival of the goods, my friend hears reports against the credit of his customer, and has good grounds to feel uneasy. Can he stop the goods in transit by entering them in the Custom-house in his own name, having only delivered one bill of lading to his customer, although the sixty days' draft has been accepted?

REPLY.—One who has sold goods on credit may stop them at any time before they have actually come into possession of the buyer or his authorized agent. That a bill of lading covering the goods has been issued and delivered to the buyer will not interfere with the seller's right to stop the goods, so long as the bill of lading remains in possession of the buyer. But if the buyer has made a *bona fide* resale of the goods for a valuable consideration, and has accompanied the resale by an assignment and delivery of the bill of lading, then the right of stoppage in transit is lost. If the buyer has borrowed money and has deposited the bill of lading as collateral for the loan, the seller cannot exercise his right of stoppage in transit except in subordination to the right of the lender to be reimbursed. But the right is not lost either by a delivery of the bill of lading to the original buyer or by the fact that he has accepted a draft drawn against the goods. Of course, a seller always exercises his right of stoppage in transit at his own peril, and if it afterwards appears that the buyer was not, in fact, insolvent, the seller will be liable to him for his unjustifiable interference with the goods.

#### MEANING OF "ABOUT."

A, who is a wholesale produce dealer, receives from B, a country egg-shipper, the following telegram: "Will sell Saturday's shipment, about three hundred cases, at seven dollars per case; immediate answer." A replies: "I will give nineteen cents per dozen Saturday's shipment," which equals six dollars and eighty-four cents per case. B replies: "Telegram received; offer accepted Saturday's shipment." At the usual time, about a week after purchase, A receives 421 cases on a sharply declining market, and claims that, as the negotiation was made on a basis of "about three hundred cases," he is not obliged to accept more than three hundred and fifteen or twenty cases; that an increase of 40 per cent. over the amount stated is unreasonable. What are A's rights in the matter?

REPLY.—Such words as "about," "more or less," etc., when used in a contract of sale, do not give the seller a right to tender a delivery as much above or below the quantity specified as he may choose. He is still bound to tender the specified amount as nearly as the circumstances of the case will allow, and the effect of the qualifying words is simply to excuse such accidental variations as may arise in spite of his best efforts to deliver the specified amount. The extent of the variation to be covered by these terms varies with regard to different commodities and in different trades; but in any case the seller must be able to show that he has honestly endeavored to make the shipment correspond with the stipulation of the contract. In the case under consideration, our correspondent's willingness to accept 15 or 20 extra cases is quite as liberal as the seller can justly claim or enforce.

**MEANING OF "SHIPMENT IN THIRTY DAYS."**

A commission merchant executing orders for a foreign correspondent on commission only cables that he can buy certain merchandise for June shipment. His correspondent replies: "Buy for June sailing." He buys, and ships the goods on a steamer (the only one on the berth) advertised to, and her agents state (without guarantee) will, sail on the 30th. The vessel is delayed, however, and does not get away till July 7. The goods arriving to a poor market, the correspondent's buyer takes advantage of delayed sailing to reject the goods. Is the shipper responsible to his correspondent, knowing him only in the matter, for any loss in market?

**REPLY.**—The Court of Appeals of this State has held that a contract for the sale of goods "for shipment within 30 days, by sail or steam, seller's option," was satisfied when the goods sold were put on board a vessel within the 30 days, with the intent in good faith to have them cleared for the port of destination in the regular course of trade, or in a reasonable time after the shipment, although the vessel delayed clearance after the expiration of the 30 days in seeking to complete its cargo. See 121 N. Y., 179. Under this decision one who undertakes to make a June shipment is bound merely to put the goods before the end of June upon a vessel which he has every reason to suppose will sail with the usual promptness: and under it the shipment in the case our correspondent puts was in time.

**WHAT IS "PROMPT SHIPMENT?"**

An agent of a Western mill came into my store September 8 and sold me a quantity of flour for prompt shipment. The flour was not shipped till September 21, and the bill of lading bore that date. Was this a legal delivery, and am I bound to take the flour? The market was much lower on the 21st than on the 8th.

**REPLY.**—When goods are sold for prompt shipment the buyer is not bound to accept them unless they are promptly shipped. But the term "prompt shipment" has a different meaning for almost every class of merchandise. The only way to determine its meaning in any particular case is to take the evidence of dealers in the same class of goods as to whether the shipment was made as promptly as it usually is made when the contract calls for prompt shipment.

**CARTAGE CHARGED UNDER F. O. B. SALE.**

In a contract for steel between the undersigned and a Pittsburg firm, with regard to terms of delivery, the following occurs: "The delivery shall be f. o. b. cars, your works, Pittsburg." It is claimed by the Pittsburg firm that whenever it is possible to load on cars switched into their works they place the material on the cars free of charge; but whenever it is not possible to do this, and the material has to be placed on cars at a railroad freight station, the sellers claim they are entitled to charge cartage. We would be obliged to you if you will kindly give us a decision on this point, and what is meant in this instance by the terms "F. o. b. cars, sellers' works, Pittsburg."

**REPLY.**—The only reason that a buyer has for introducing an f. o. b. clause into his contract is that he may escape cartage expenses and other preliminary costs. A seller who agrees to deliver the goods "free on board" at a particular place must do it. The contract gives him no option. The proper time for him to learn whether he can conveniently make such a delivery or not is before he enters into the contract, not afterwards. It probably makes no difference to our correspondent in the present case whether the goods are placed on board in the yards of the selling

company or at some other point in the city of Pittsburg, but he is clearly entitled by his contract to have them placed on board, at one place or the other, free of expense to him.

**F. O. B. SALE—WHO SELECTS ROUTE?**

We purchase goods from a party in California at a certain price f. o. b. there. The terms of payment are as usual, draft payable on arrival and examination of the goods. We give the seller shipping instructions, and he advises us that when goods are sold f. o. b. and paid by draft on arrival and examination, he has the right to ship over any line he chooses. We are quite sure that he is in error, but should like to have your opinion on the subject.

**REPLY.**—The Philadelphia purchaser of goods to be delivered free on board in California is entitled to select the line over which the goods shall be shipped. The seller is not entitled to choose the method or line of transportation unless he has undertaken himself to make delivery in Philadelphia. The mere fact that the seller has undertaken to put the goods on board free of expense to the buyer does not authorize him to select the mode of conveyance. When the goods are to be sent by water the buyer often wishes them placed on board a vessel which he owns or has chartered, and a delivery on board any other conveyance would be of no advantage to him at all. The only ground upon which a seller can claim a right to select the line over which the goods are to be carried is that he is responsible for their safe delivery at the end of the route. If he has not undertaken to be so responsible, if the goods are to be at the risk of the buyer while in transit, it is the right of the buyer to select the carrier.

**WHEN BUYER IS ENTITLED TO BILL OF LADING,**

A customer of ours has bought cotton goods of us for which he has received our signed contracts for deliveries at certain times. At the time of the delivery of these contracts nothing was said about our being compelled to give him bills of lading at the time of rendering him our bills. He now refuses to receive our bills without bill of lading attached. The goods are shipped from the mills in the South to bleacheries in the East, and as we pay the freight to destination, and also the marine insurance, and are practically responsible for the goods until they arrive at the bleacheries, we claim that the bills of lading belong to us and that he has no call on them. We have offered to secure for him a receipt from the bleacheries that the goods have been received, and he replies to this offer as follows: "To give us a receipt from the bleachery on arrival of the goods will not suffice. We must either have an original or duplicate bill of lading to accompany every invoice, and want it finally understood that none of the latter will be accepted when they reach us in any other shape than with bill of lading attached." The points we wish to decide are: First, has the customer a right under the above conditions to demand a bill of lading for the goods? Second, will our refusal to deliver this bill of lading have any effect on the written contracts, in which no agreement is made to deliver bill of lading with each invoice? We enclose herewith a copy of the contract for your inspection.

**REPLY.**—A bill of lading is a representative of the goods, and a buyer of any merchandise is entitled to the bill of lading at the time at which he is entitled to take possession of the goods, at the time at which the goods are, or ought to be, delivered to him or his agent. When goods are sold delivery is to be made to the buyer at the place in which the goods are at the time of the sale, unless there is an agreement to the contrary. That the seller agrees to pay freight and insurance does not change the rule. Unless he has

agreed to make delivery at a distant place, delivery to a carrier is delivery to the buyer, the carrier being an agent of the buyer and not of the seller. In that case the buyer is entitled to the bill of lading as soon as the goods are delivered to the carrier. But if the seller has expressly agreed to deliver the goods at a distant place he is to carry them there, and there deliver them, or the bill of lading representing them. There is nothing in the contract our correspondent sends us which compels him to make delivery at the bleachery, and if there is no collateral agreement to that effect the bill of lading should be sent to the buyer when the goods are delivered to the carrier. A refusal to surrender the bill of lading is a refusal to deliver the goods at the time when they ought to be delivered.

#### WHEN THE TITLE PASSES.

We made a sale last November under the following conditions: The lot of goods was on the way to New York, by sail, vessel named, and supposed to be due in the ordinary course in New

York about December of last year. The vessel not having as yet arrived, the buyer cancels the purchase. Has he a right to do this?

REPLY.—If a specific lot of goods is sold while it is in transit, and the buyer delivers to the seller the documents, if there are any, representing the goods, and there is no understanding that the sale is to become binding only upon arrival of the goods, then the title passes when the goods are sold, and the risk of arrival is upon the buyer from that time. Goods may be sold on shipboard as well as elsewhere, and the only question in such a case is one of fact and intention. If the seller makes as good a delivery as the circumstances of the case will admit, and there is no evidence of an intention on his part to retain the title until arrival of the goods, the sale is complete when the contract is made, and the goods belong to the buyer from that time. If the intention is that the goods shall belong to the seller until they arrive, and shall be delivered to the buyer and become his property only upon their arrival, then the buyer is bound to accept the goods if they arrive in due course, but not otherwise.

#### TAXATION.

##### TAXATION OF SAVINGS-BANK DEPOSITS.

I wish to ask your opinion as to the law in the matter of assessments on personal property. Have the assessors of the city of Brooklyn the power under the State or city law to tax the deposits of a savings-bank? I cannot believe that the Legislature could have ever intended to make a law to tax the savings of poor people. The interest they receive is from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 per cent., and now because the city is in need of money they want to compel people to pay  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. as a tax because they have saved up a few dollars.

REPLY.—As long ago as 1857 it was expressly provided by statute in this State that "the deposits in any bank for savings which are due to depositors \* \* \* shall not be liable to taxation." The language of this provision is clearly broad enough to exempt individual depositors from a tax upon their deposits. There would, in fact, have been no ground for a difference of opinion as to the meaning of the provision quoted except for the fact that it was found in a chapter dealing with savings-banks and other incorporated companies, and not in a chapter relating expressly to the taxation of individuals. This is the only ground upon which any one has ever claimed that this clear provision of the law was to be interpreted as not exempting savings-banks deposits from assessment against the depositors. Every provision of a statute, it was argued, must be interpreted in accordance with the evident purpose of the Act of which it forms a part, and when "An Act in relation to the assessment of taxes on incorporated companies" provides that the deposits in a savings-bank shall not be liable to taxation, we must understand it to mean simply that the banks shall not be required to pay taxes upon such deposits. In a case reported in 185 N. Y., 231, the Chief Justice, in the course of the decision, expressed the opinion that depositors were not exempt from taxation, basing the opinion entirely upon the reason we have indicated. This part of the opinion was a mere dictum, however, and five of the seven judges who concurred in the decision expressly declined to give any opinion upon this point, or to be bound by that which had been given. This dic-

tum is to be found in a decision rendered in 1892, and since that date the Legislature has removed the ground upon which it was based, and has nullified the only reason ever advanced for supposing that the exemption of deposits was not intended as an exemption in favor of depositors. Chapter 906 of the Laws of 1896 is entitled "An Act in relation to taxation." It deals with the whole subject of taxation, defines real and personal property, for purposes of taxation, and gives a list of exemptions; it constitutes, in short, a complete scheme of taxation, and the only scheme now in force in this State. It expressly repeals chapter 456 of the Laws of 1857, and also expressly provides that "the deposits in any bank for savings which are due to depositors \* \* \* shall not be liable to taxation." Whatever the facts may have been heretofore, there is clearly no ground now upon which these deposits can be assessed against depositors.

##### DEDUCTION OF DEBTS.

A, a merchant, has the following resources: Merchandise in stock, \$6,000; book accounts, \$1,000; bills receivable, \$1,000. He is owing for merchandise \$5,000, and for notes outstanding \$3,000. Please state the sum A is liable to be assessed for the payment of taxes.

REPLY.—Personal taxes in this State are assessed only upon such part of the value of the personal property of the taxpayer as remains "after deducting the just debts owing by him." The merchant named by our correspondent would appear to have no taxable personality, his debts being equal to his assets. Certain classes of debts, however, are not to be deducted, and if any of the merchant's debts, in the case in question, falls within one of these classes he is to be assessed as if that particular debt were non-existent. The section of the law containing this provision is as follows: "No deduction shall be allowed in the assessment of personal property by reason of the indebtedness of the owner contracted or incurred in the purchase of non-taxable property or securities owned by him or held for his benefit, nor for or on account of any indirect liability as surety, guarantor, indorser, or otherwise, nor for or on

account of any debt or liability contracted or incurred for the purpose of evading taxation."

#### TAXATION OF MORTGAGES.

A has real estate in Brooklyn. B lives in New York city and holds a mortgage on same. A pays taxes on the value of the property in Brooklyn, with no deduction on account of the mortgage. Can B be taxed in New York on the value of the mortgage as personal property?

REPLY.—If B of this city holds a mortgage on Brooklyn real estate the sum due under the mortgage is part of his personal property for taxable purposes, notwithstanding the fact that the real estate itself may be taxed to its full value. Among taxable personal estate are specifically included "chattels, money, things in action, debts due from solvent debtors, whether on account, contract, note, bond, or mortgage." The real estate will be assessed at its full value, without reference to the mortgage upon it. A debt secured by a mortgage may be deducted from the debtor's personal estate, before it is taxed, but not from the valuation of his real estate.

#### TRANSFER TAX—LIABILITY OF NON-RESIDENT.

A certain party died in this city in April, 1896, leaving a will, and among other provisions making bequests to an aunt and a cousin, both living in this city. Both beneficiaries paid a collateral inheritance tax of 5 per cent. to the State of Connecticut on the entire bequest. A considerable portion of these bequests was paid in the form of stock of certain railroads, which it seems were

chartered under the laws of New York. Now comes a demand from the State of New York (one year after the will was probated and six months after the estate was settled) for a further tax of 5 per cent. on these railroad stocks. This makes a tax of 10 per cent. from these two beneficiaries on nearly all their bequest. Can such a tax be collected, and, if it can legally be done, on what plan of reasoning is the justice of the law based?

REPLY.—Stocks of a New York corporation belonging to a non-resident decedent, in his possession in the State of his domicile at the time of his death, and passing to non-resident legatees, are subject to the transfer tax of this State. The Court of Appeals has so held in a case reported in 150 N. Y., 1, wherein the facts were almost identical with those stated by our correspondent. The law under which such transfers are to be taxed, if at all, imposes the tax, in the case of a non-resident decedent, on all his "property within this State"; another section of the law defines the word property, as used in the Act, as including all property, or interest therein, "over which this State has any jurisdiction for the purposes of taxation." The courts hold that stocks in a New York corporation, wherever the certificates may be held, represent a distinct interest in the corporate property, and clearly fall within the definition quoted above. Each State's taxing laws are independent of those of all other States, and the fact that property has been taxed under the laws of Connecticut furnishes no legal reason why it should not be taxed also by the State of New York, if the latter State has the requisite jurisdiction over it.

### TRUSTEES.

#### FAILURE OF ONE TRUSTEE TO ACCEPT.

A former resident of New York city, now deceased, leaves property (money) in trust, naming two trustees, one a resident of New York city and the other a resident of a neighboring State. If the resident trustee declines the trust, can the non-resident accept the sole trusteeship without legal formality or obtaining the consent of the Surrogate or courts? If so, in investing said money, is he amenable to the law of his own State or the law of the State of New York?

REPLY.—If one of two joint trustees refuses to accept, the whole estate vests in the other trustee who does accept. No appeal need be made to the courts, and they have no power to appoint another trustee to replace that one who has failed to qualify. The trustee who has qualified is sole trustee, as if no other had been named. A trustee appointed by a resident of this State to execute a trust here must invest the money and execute the trust in accordance with the laws of this State, whether his residence is here or not.

#### LIABILITY FOR DEFAULT OF CO-TRUSTEE.

A's wife dies, leaving a certain sum in trust for her children, who are minors. A, her husband, together with B, C, and D, are appointed trustees. A, being the custodian of the fund, invests it in his business (the others raising no objection), and in the course of time he fails, losing not only all his own property, but also the trust fund. How can the same be recovered? What can be done with A? Are B, C, and D also responsible, and, if

so, B having died, and no successor having been appointed, is his estate liable?

REPLY.—If one of several testamentary trustees uses the money belonging to the trust in his own business and loses it, he becomes personally liable for the amount. The other trustees are also liable for having negligently permitted the misappropriation. Upon the death of any of the trustees his estate becomes liable for any loss or default which occurred during his lifetime.

#### RECOVERY OF MISAPPLIED TRUST FUNDS.

A advanced B \$3,000 as against the note of B for a like amount, it being stipulated that B was to apply the money for a specific purpose, in which A should share the benefits. Instead of doing so, B handed the \$3,000 to his wife, who had it lodged to her personal account in a bank. B has left the city. Can A attach this account to the extent of \$3,000 if he can discover that the draft he paid B was lodged to the credit of B's wife on the same or the following day in a New York bank?

REPLY.—If A advances money to B with the understanding that it is to be used in a specific way, and wholly or partly for A's benefit, the money is held by B in trust for that specific purpose. If it is misapplied in such a way as our correspondent describes, A may follow and recover it. This is the principle applicable to the case our correspondent puts, and A is entitled to recover the money advanced to B if he can trace it clearly into the bank account of B's wife.

## WAREHOUSEMEN.

## INNOCENT HOLDER OF FICTITIOUS RECEIPTS.

If an officer of a warehouse company authorized to issue receipts for goods received should issue fictitious receipts for property which had no existence, and which the warehouse company had never received, and use said receipts and money realized thereon for his own personal purposes, decamping then to parts unknown, can the holders of such fictitious receipts who may have made advances thereon recover from the warehouse corporation the value of the goods represented by such receipts? Are warehouse companies exempt (like railroad and steamboat corporations) from liability on receipts issued by their officers or agents for goods not actually received by them? In your reply please give the authorities.

REPLY.—In such a case as this a holder of the fictitious receipts, if he took them in good faith and with no knowledge of their falsity, could hold the warehouse company for the value of the goods represented by them. Warehouse companies (and railroad and steamboat corporations, also, in this State) are bound by receipts issued by agents thereto authorized, even though the goods have not been received by them. The Court of Appeals has announced the principle governing the case in these words: "Where a principal has clothed an agent with power to do an act in case of the existence of some extrinsic fact, necessarily and peculiarly within the knowledge of the agent, and of the existence of which the act of executing the power is itself a representation, the principal is estopped from denying the existence of the fact to the prejudice of a third person who has dealt with the agent in good faith in reliance upon the representation." See 106 N. Y., 196; 143 N. Y., 559, and the cases cited in those decisions.

## CHARGES IN ABSENCE OF AGREEMENT.

We are consignees of a lot of goods which the steamship agents put into store for our account. Upon inquiring as to the rates of storage and labor, we are informed as to what they are, which we protest as being exorbitant and out of reason. We cannot get the goods without paying these rates. Have we any remedy outside of a suit?

REPLY.—When goods are stored, and there is no express agreement as to the rate, the warehouseman is entitled to charge only a fair and reasonable amount. If he demands more than this, the owner of the goods may tender the market rate of storage and sue for possession of his goods, or he may pay under protest and sue for the excess above a reasonable charge; but there is no remedy except through the courts.

## WHO PAYS FOR REMOVING GOODS?

We have been storing goods from time to time in certain stores in this city, and have at present quite a quantity of merchandise on storage there. We have received a notice informing us that we have to remove all our merchandise in the storehouse within thirty days from date, and in default of our removing the same the storehouse people will remove it themselves and store it at our expense and risk. In another circular they notify us that they have received notice from the Department of Docks that their permit to re-

main in the stores has been revoked. Who has to pay the extra expenses which are incurred in removing, i. e., carting and labor?

REPLY.—Whenever the time has expired during which a warehouseman has agreed to keep goods in store, he may demand that they be removed by the owner; if the owner fails to remove them, the warehouseman may do so at the owner's risk and expense. If the storage receipt names the time during which the goods are to remain in store, that will control. If there is no agreement, express or implied, looking to a definite term of storage, then the contract is terminable at the will of either party. In that case the warehouseman may at any time elect to consider the agreement at an end, and may demand that the owner of the goods shall remove them at his own expense. The owner then has a reasonable time in which to take his goods, and if they are still in the warehouse at the expiration of such reasonable time the warehouseman may remove them at the expense of the owner and store them elsewhere.

## WHO PAYS FOR REMOVING GOODS FROM BONDED WAREHOUSE?

You state that a warehouseman may demand that the owners of goods remove them at their (the owners') expense, provided there has been no agreement or contract that the goods should remain in store a definite term. Article 679, "Customs Regulations of the United States," issued in 1902, which we believe is the latest, says: "When a proprietor desires to discontinue his warehouse, a written request to that effect, addressed to the Collector, will be required. Upon the receipt of such request, the Collector will cause such goods as may be stored in the warehouse to be removed at the risk and expense of the proprietor." This, of course, refers only to goods in bonded warehouses, but would it not apply to goods in free stores? In the instance stated there is no reason to believe that the proprietor wishes to discontinue his warehouse, but he has been ordered to vacate the premises by the Department of Docks. But it does not concern the owner why the proprietor wishes the goods out of his warehouse. Please favor me with a reply.

REPLY.—Any one who undertakes to keep a bonded warehouse must transact the business in accordance with the rules established by the Government, one of which is that quoted by our correspondent. But the owner of an ordinary warehouse, or a free store, is subject to no such regulations. If he agrees to keep goods for a month he may require the owner to remove them at the end of the month; if he agrees to keep them from month to month, at a monthly rate of storage, he may require the owner to remove them at the end of any month upon sufficient notice; if he agrees to keep them and the time is not defined, either expressly or by implication, then it is a bailment at will, and the warehouseman may require the goods to be removed at any time upon reasonable notice. If the owner of the goods fails to remove them, upon the proper demand of the warehouseman, the latter may remove them at the owner's expense. To adopt any other rule would be to force upon the warehouseman a contract into which he had never entered.



## WILLS.

## VESTING OF LEGACIES.

A man in this State dies, after making a will leaving all his real and personal property to his wife during her life, and on her death to be divided equally between his four children (all of age). One of the children (a son) dies before his mother, leaving a widow; is she entitled to any portion of the estate on the death of her mother-in-law?

REPLY.—All of the bequests contained in a will vest immediately upon the death of the testator unless the will itself appoints some other time for the vesting. Accordingly, when the testator died, in the case put by our correspondent, a life interest in his property vested in the widow, and title to the property, subject to this life interest, vested in the four children. Upon the death of one of these children subsequently, his interest in this property descends to his widow and heirs under the same rules which govern the devolution of other property left by him.

## INTEREST ON A LEGACY.

A person is left a certain sum of money in a will. In the process of settling the estate this person does not receive the money until six months later. Is he entitled to interest on the sum of money for six months?

REPLY.—In the absence of a provision in the will to the contrary, a legacy is not payable in this State until one year after the grant of letters. A legacy, accordingly, does not begin to draw interest until the end of a year, unless there is evidence sufficient to convince the court that the testator intended that interest should be paid from the time of his death.

## ABATEMENT OF LEGACIES.

A resident of Michigan dies, leaving by will his residence and contents, worth, say, \$20,000, to one nephew, and \$5,000 in cash to each of four other relatives. On examination it is found that the entire estate other than the house will not yield over \$2,000. Must the four relatives accept \$500 each, or must the deficiency be shared among the five heirs?

REPLY.—When a testator leaves certain specified articles to one person, the latter takes those articles, whether the remainder of the testator's property is sufficient to pay the other legacies or not. If there is not enough remaining to pay all the general legacies, they abate ratably, unless the will shows an intention on the part of the testator to confer a preference on a particular legatee. In the case our correspondent puts, the nephew will take the residence and contents, and the four other relatives, if the will makes no discrimination among them, will share the remainder of the estate equally.

## STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS AS TO LEGACIES.

An estate of a testator, who has been dead a number of years, has long been involved in litigation between executors and alleged contracting parties, on account of which an heir's interest in the estate is at risk, subject to large expenses, and therefore in an unsettled condition to this day, with the prospect for a long time of remaining in such unsettled state and condition. No proceedings by the heirs against the executors have been taken during the many years, and, therefore, I beg you to advise me what the statute of limitation in such a case is by which an heir is debarred from the legal right to sue and to have the provisions of a testator's will enforced.

REPLY.—The statute of limitations applicable to a demand for a legacy or distributive share in

this State is to be found in Section 1819 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which is as follows: "If, after the expiration of one year from the granting of letters testamentary or letters of administration, an executor or administrator refuses, upon demand, to pay a legacy or distributive share, the person entitled thereto may maintain such an action against him as the case requires. But for the purpose of computing the time within which such an action must be commenced the cause of action is deemed to accrue when the executor's or administrator's account is judicially settled, and not before." The statute runs for six years from this date.

## LAPSING OF LEGACIES.

A widow dies in this State without issue, and leaves a will making certain bequests, and divides the residue of her property between her four nephews and nieces, whom she names, share and share alike. Just before the death of his aunt one of the nephews dies, leaving a widow and children. What disposition is to be made of the portion this nephew would receive if living?

REPLY.—The common-law rule is that a legacy is extinguished if the death of the legatee occurs before that of the testator. To that rule the statutes of this State have made only this one exception: If a devisee or legatee is a child or other descendant of the testator, and such devisee or legatee dies during the testator's lifetime, leaving a child or other descendant who survives the testator, the devise or legacy does not lapse, but vests in the surviving child or other descendant of the devisee or legatee. In the case our correspondent puts, the devise or legacy to the deceased nephew lapses, and that portion of the property is to be disposed of as if the deceased had died intestate. If her nephews and nieces are her nearest surviving relatives the real estate, if any, left to the deceased nephew will descend in equal parts to the surviving nephews and nieces and the children of the deceased nephew, these latter taking all together the same share to which either of the nephews or nieces is entitled. The personal property will be divided equally among the surviving nephews and nieces, the children of the deceased nephew taking no part of that.

## WILL OF MARRIED WOMAN.

What legal claim has a husband, under New York State law, upon property, personal and real, willed by his wife to their children, ignoring the husband on the ground that the property was purchased with her own means?

REPLY.—Under the statutes of this State a married woman may, by will, dispose of all of her personal and real property and deprive her husband of any interest in it. If she dies intestate he is entitled to share in her property; but he has no interest which she cannot cut off by will.

## HOLOGRAPHIC WILLS.

Please state if a will in my own handwriting is as good as one written by a lawyer, having three or more witnesses.

REPLY.—A will in the handwriting of the testator, if it is properly executed and witnessed, is as valid as if it were in the handwriting of some other person. A will written by the testator himself has, in fact, a slight advantage over one written by any other person, inasmuch as it may more easily be shown to be in fact the will of the testator.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## WHY U. S. OBLIGATIONS ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

In your reply of to-day to J. W. you state that the United States note is redeemable in gold or silver at the holder's option. Please state upon what you base your opinion, as the note itself does not state as above.

REPLY.—In accordance with their own terms and the provisions of the law under which they were issued, United States notes are redeemable in "coin." Two different Acts of Congress declare it to be the established policy of the Government to maintain the parity between gold and silver coins. Inasmuch as this cannot be done unless the coin obligations of the Government are redeemed in gold or silver at the option of the holder, the three laws, construed together, require that they shall be so redeemed, and they are so redeemed.

## INTENTION OF THE HARRISON ADMINISTRATION TO ISSUE BONDS.

It is charged that President Harrison's Secretary of the Treasury contemplated at one time the issue of bonds, and gave the engravers orders to prepare them. Is the charge well grounded and susceptible of documentary proof? If so, will you do the public the favor to publish the proof in your Journal, where it will be free from the suspicion of partisan misrepresentation for political purposes?

REPLY.—It is a fact that near the close of President Harrison's Administration his Secretary of the Treasury contemplated an issue of bonds for the purpose of strengthening the gold reserve, and that he issued orders to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to prepare designs for the purpose. The order was as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1888.

To the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing:

SIR.—You are hereby authorized and directed to prepare designs for the three per cent. bonds provided in a Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil bill now pending. The denominations which should first receive attention are 100s of the coupon bonds, and 100s, 1,000s, and 10,000s of the registered bonds.

The authority is given in advance of the enactment in view of pressing contingencies, and you are directed to hasten the preparation of the designs and plates in every possible manner.

I enclose a memorandum for your guidance in preparing the scrip for the body of the bond. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) CHARLES FOSTER,  
Secretary.

## WHEN A PERSON MAY CHANGE HIS NAME.

Is there any legal objection in the State of New York or New Jersey to a person of legal age changing his or her given name, say, for instance, from Frank to Francis, or from Jenny to Jane, providing notice is generally given to friends or correspondents by card or otherwise of such change?

REPLY.—If any person in New York or New Jersey wishes to change his Christian name, or his surname either, there is no legal objection to his doing so. If the change is made as part of any fraudulent scheme the fraud itself is punishable, like any other; but there is no legal objection to a change of name made with no criminal intent. General notice of the change may be given as a matter of convenience, but it is not required.

## COINAGE OF FOUR-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES.

Please let me know how many pieces of four-dollar gold coin were issued by the United States Mint in 1879, and whether there were ever any issues at any other time; if so, the amounts.

REPLY.—No four-dollar gold pieces were ever coined by this Government for circulation. A few trial pieces were coined in 1879, but none in any other year. The Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, where these pieces were coined, writes us as follows concerning them: "The four-dollar gold pieces were coined only in the year 1879. As they were struck as trial or pattern pieces, were not adopted as part of the legal currency, and did not pass into general circulation, no record of the number of them was made or kept."

## EFFECT OF REPAIRS UPON A SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Assuming that it was possible to throw around the machinery causing an accident certain safeguards that would possibly have prevented it, if the safeguards were erected after the accident, would that fact be allowed in evidence, in case of a damage suit in an effort on the part of the plaintiff to show that the erection of said safeguards constitutes an admission on the part of the manufacturer that such safeguards should have been there all the time?

REPLY.—The mere fact that after an accident the defendant has taken precautions to prevent a repetition of it is not admissible as evidence of negligence at the time of the accident, or that the premises or appliances were not in proper condition. It has been so held by the Supreme Court of the United States, and by the highest courts of most of the States, including New York and North Carolina. The reason of the rule has thus been stated by our Court of Appeals: "Such evidence does not tend to prove that the party sued knew, or was bound to know, that the machine or structure was imperfect, unsafe, or out of repair. After an accident has happened it is ordinarily easy to see how it could have been avoided; and then for the first time it frequently happens that the owner receives his first intimation of the defective or dangerous condition of the machine or structure which caused or led to the accident. Such evidence has no tendency whatever, we think, to show that the machine or structure was not previously in a reasonably safe and perfect condition, or that the defendant ought, in the exercise of reasonable care and diligence, to have made it more perfect, safe, and secure. While such evidence has no legitimate bearing upon the defendant's negligence or knowledge, its natural tendency is undoubtedly to prejudice and influence the minds of the jury. Hence in this court, and generally in the Supreme Court, it has been held erroneous to receive such evidence." See 108 N. Y., 151. A recent North Carolina case to the same effect is that reported in 109 N. C., 581.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BETWEEN U. S. AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Please inform me what percentage the United States buys of all the goods exported by Great Britain; also what percentage Great Britain buys of all the goods exported by the United States.

REPLY.—Of the total exports of Great Britain the United States takes annually from 16 to 18 per cent. Great Britain takes from 46 to 49 per

cent. of our total exports. The exact percentages for the past four years have been 49.7 in 1893, 48.3 in 1894, 47.9 in 1895, and 46 in 1896.

#### MARKETING THE COTTON CROP.

Please state the exact manner in which the cotton crop of this country, or the bulk of it, is marketed by the planter.

REPLY.—The bulk of the cotton crop of this country is raised upon small farms and is sold by the planter to the small store-keeper in the neighboring town. It is generally mortgaged before it is sold. The usual process is this: At the beginning of the crop season the planter executes in favor of the merchant a chattel mortgage (commonly called a "crop lien") to secure the payment of such indebtedness as the farmer may incur towards the merchant during the coming crop year. The mortgage covers not only the crop immediately in prospect, but future crops as well, so far as they may be needed to make up any deficiency. By the terms of the mortgage the planter is bound, as soon as his crop is gathered, to deliver to the merchant an amount sufficient to pay his indebtedness at the prevailing market rates. This arrangement being made, the planter calls upon the merchant during the crop year for practically all the commodities of every kind he may be in need of. Then at the end of the year the cotton is delivered, as per agreement, to the country merchant. If the planter has more cotton than is necessary to pay his indebtedness he usually sells that to the same merchant, either because he is bound by contract to do so, or because he finds it most convenient to carry all of his crop to the same market. The merchant demands no interest upon his advances, but the prices he charges under this arrangement are considerably higher than those he asks of cash customers. Writing upon this subject in the current number of the "Political Science Quarterly," Mr. M. B. Hammond presents some quotations taken from two schedules of prices prepared by the same merchant, one to be used in his cash trade and the other in selling under a "crop lien." The prices upon the latter schedule are from 20 to 50 per cent. higher than those upon the former; as the average time during which a "crop lien" debt runs is not over six months, the merchant's interest upon his advances is between 40 and 100 per cent. per annum.

#### TONNAGE OF DETROIT RIVER.

Is the assertion correct that the tonnage passing through the Detroit River is greater than the tonnage going into any port of the world?

REPLY.—It is true that the tonnage annually passing through the Detroit River is greater than that which enters any port in the world. The report issued from the office of the United States Engineers returns the commerce of the Detroit River for 1894 as having consisted of 34,800 vessels,

with an aggregate tonnage (exclusive of the tonnage of Canadian vessels) of 26,120,000 tons. For 1895 the number of vessels was 36,104, but the tonnage is not reported. The number of vessels which entered the port of London in 1895 was 53,916, with an aggregate tonnage of 14,991,294 tons.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

In 1892 you published some estimates made by Thomas G. Shearman as to the distribution among individuals of the wealth of this country. Can you give any later statistics?

REPLY.—Mr. Shearman's estimates were based upon tax lists, records in the offices of surrogates, and such other data as he found available. His general conclusion was that "40,000 persons own over one-half of the wealth of the United States," and that "200,000 persons control 70 per cent. of the national wealth, while 250,000 persons control from 75 to 80 per cent. of the whole." Mr. Shearman himself has made no later estimates, but such writers as have taken up the subject more recently present conclusions which practically substantiate those of Mr. Shearman, and show at the same time that there has been no noticeable change in the situation during the few years elapsing between the time of his estimates and theirs. One estimate of this kind is that published by Mr. George K. Holmes in the "Political Science Quarterly," vol. 8, p. 589; another is that of Mr. E. Pomeroy in the "Arena," vol. 17, p. 82.

#### DECISION OF THE PARIS TRIBUNAL.

Will you kindly oblige me with some information regarding the award against this country on account of the Behring Sea seal fisheries? Is the award a lump sum payable by our Government to the British Government or to individual Englishmen or Canadians? What have been our reasons for delaying payment?

REPLY.—The Paris Tribunal of 1893 was asked to determine whether our Government was justified in seizing certain Canadian vessels engaged in the sealing industry in Behring Sea. The decision was against the United States, but no award was made. To our own Executive Department, as well as to Great Britain, it seemed reasonable that if our seizures had been unwarranted we should pay the damages caused thereby. Great Britain brought forward the claims of various British citizens aggregating \$542,169.42. After a series of negotiations extending over several months we offered, on August 21, 1894, to pay a lump sum of \$425,000, and the offer was accepted. The money cannot be paid until Congress has appropriated it for the purpose, and that body thus far has refused to do so. The refusal has been grounded mainly upon a distrust by Congress of its own agents concerned in the negotiation (the President and Secretary of State), and upon a reluctance to ratify their acts.

# THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES.

---

Outstanding Assurance	
Dec. 31, 1897 . . . . .	\$951,165,837.00
New Assurance written	
in 1897 . . . . .	156,955,693.00
Proposals for Assur-	
ance Examined and	
Declined . . . . .	24,491,973.00
Income . . . . .	48,572,269.53
Assets Dec. 31, 1897 . .	236,876,308.04
Reserve on all existing	
policies (4% standard)	
and all other liabili-	
ties . . . . .	186,333,133.20
Surplus, 4% standard . .	50,543,174.84
Paid Policy-Holders in	
1897 . . . . .	21,106,314.14

---

HENRY B. HYDE, PRESIDENT.

J. W. ALEXANDER, V.-P.



# INDEX.

**NOTE.**—Articles of commerce which are the subjects of special tables will be found herein under their respective names. Other articles will be found by reference to the subheads *Agriculture, Commerce with United States, Foreign commerce, Imports and exports*, etc., under the titles of the various countries of their product or trade.

**All subjects not fully listed in their alphabetical order will be found so arranged under UNITED STATES.**

## Abyssinia:

- coinage, 348
- emperor, 543

## Advertisements, index of, 620

## Afghanistan: ameer, 543

## Africa, 94-99, 139, 140

- banking, 390-392, 394
- coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350
- commerce with United States, 140, 302, 315-331
- emigration to United States, 152
- imports and exports, 139, 140, 302, 315-331, 539
- money, 410
- railways, 341
- rulers, 543
- steamship lines from New York, 555
- submarine cables, 232
- telegraph rates from New York, 231
- United States consuls in, 215, 216
- weights and measures, 234-236, 238, 239

See also the names of the various divisions of the continent

## Agriculture. See names of the various countries

## Alcohol, chart of prices, 622

## Alcoholic beverages, 563

## Algeria, 99

- agriculture, 99
- area, 99
- banking, 390, 392
- fiscal affairs (revenue and expenditure), 99
- imports and exports, 99, 139, 140
- population and its occupations, 99
- post-office, 20, 99, 541
- railways, 99
- shipping, 99
- telegraphs, 99
- United States consul in, 215

See also AFRICA; FRANCE

## Alsace-Lorraine. See GERMANY

## Anguilla. See LEEWARD ISLANDS

## Animals. See LIVE-STOCK

## Antigua. See LEEWARD ISLANDS

## Arabia:

- commerce with United States, 302
- steamship lines from New York, 555
- United States consul in, 215
- weights and measures, 236

## Argentine Republic, 124-127

- agriculture, 125
- area, 124
- banking, 127, 391, 392
- coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350
- commerce with United States, 129, 302, 304, 305, 315-331
- consul in New York, 216

## Argentine Republic—continued

- crop reports, 415, 420, 421, 423, 424
- fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 124, 125, 540, 542
- foreign commerce, 125, 126
- immigration and emigration, 124
- imports and exports, 125, 126, 539
- industries, 125
- legation in United States, 213
- money, 126, 127
- naval forces, 553
- population, 124
- post-office, 126, 541
- president, 543
- railroads, 126, 341
- shipbuilding and shipping, 126, 252, 536
- specie, imports and exports of, 126
- steamship lines from New York, 558
- submarine cables, 232
- telegraph rates from New York, 231
- telegraphs, 126, 539
- United States consuls in, 215, 216
- United States legation in, 214
- weights and measures, 234-236, 238, 239

Ascension: imports and exports, 140. See also

## AFRICA

## Asia, 81-93

- commerce with United States, 315-331, 443
- emigration to United States, 152
- imports and exports, 539
- railways, 341

## Asia Minor:

- crop reports, 413, 424
  - United States consuls in, 215
  - weights and measures, 238, 239
- See also TURKEY

## Australasia, 100-110

- banking, 39, 392, 394
- coinage, 348
- commerce with United States, 100, 302, 304, 305, 315-325, 327-331
- crop reports, 421, 424
- monetary system, 396
- railways, 341

See also the component countries of this grand division

## Australia:

- crop reports, 420, 421
- emigration to United States, 152
- immigration, 544
- imports, 514
- railways, 342
- telegraph rates from New York, 231

**All subjects not fully listed in their alphabetical order will be found so arranged under UNITED STATES.**

**Austria-Hungary, 30-35, 454**

agriculture, 32  
area, 30  
banking, 35, 388-390, 392, 394, 395, 404-407  
bullion movements, 538  
coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350  
commerce with United States, 33, 302, 304, 305, 443, 491  
constituent provinces, 30  
consul in New York, 216  
crop reports, 411, 413-415, 418, 420, 423, 424  
emigration, 31; to United States, 152  
emperor, 543  
fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 31, 540, 542  
foreign commerce, 33  
foreign movement of precious metals, 34  
imports and exports, 539  
labor statistics, 532  
land forces, 549  
legation in United States, 213  
money, 35, 396, 405-407, 409  
naval forces, 553  
population and its occupations, 30  
post-office, 541  
railroads, 34, 341, 342  
rate of discount, 404  
shipbuilding and shipping, 34, 252, 535  
strikes, 532  
submarine cables, 232  
telegraph rates from New York, 231  
telegraphs, 34, 231, 539  
United States consuls in, 215, 216  
United States legation in, 214  
weights and measures, 234-236, 239

**Azores:**

steamship lines from New York, 555  
United States consul in, 216  
See also PORTUGAL

**Baden:** grand duke, 543. See also GERMANY

**Bahamas:**

fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 122, 540, 542  
imports and exports, 122  
steamship lines from New York, 556  
tonnage, 123

**Banking of all countries, 390-395.** See also names of the various countries

**Barbados:**

fiscal affairs, 122  
imports and exports, 122  
steamship line from New York, 556  
tonnage, 123

**Barley:** crop reports, 413-415, 417, 419, 420, 423. See also UNITED STATES, and the various countries of its production, subheads *Agriculture*, etc.

**Bavaria:** king, 543. See also GERMANY

**Beer in United States, United Kingdom, Germany, and France, 563**

**Beet-root sugar:** the world's crop, 487

**Belgium, 42-44**

agriculture, 42  
area, 42  
banking, 44, 388, 390, 392, 394, 395, 405-407  
bullion movements, 538  
commerce with United States, 43, 302, 304, 305, 443, 491  
consul in New York, 216  
crop reports, 413, 418, 420  
emigration to United States, 152

**Belgium - continued**

fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 42, 540, 542  
foreign commerce, 43, 44  
gold and silver coin and bullion, imports and exports of, 44  
immigration and emigration, 42  
imports and exports, 43, 44, 539  
international copyright, 229  
king, 543  
land forces, 551  
legation in United States, 213  
mining and metals, 43  
money, 21, 44, 396, 405-407, 409, 410  
population, and its occupations, 42  
post-office, 44, 541  
railroads, 44, 341, 342  
shipbuilding and shipping, 252, 535  
steamship lines from New York, 555  
submarine cables, 232  
telegraph rates from New York, 231  
telegraphs, 44, 231, 539  
United States consuls in, 215  
United States envoy to, 214  
values of coins, 350  
weights and measures, 234, 236, 239

**Belize.** See BRITISH HONDURAS

**Beloochistan:** khan, 543

**Bermuda:**

banking, 391, 393  
commerce with United States, 302, 305, 315-331  
fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 540, 542  
steamship lines from New York, 556

**Bohemia.** See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

**Bokhara:** ameer, 543

**Bolivia, 131, 135**

agriculture, 135  
area, 134  
banking, 135, 391, 392  
coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350  
commerce with United States, 135  
consul in New York, 216  
envoy to the United States, 213  
fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 134  
foreign commerce, 135  
mines and minerals, 135  
money, 135  
population, 134  
precious metals, 135  
president, 543  
railways, 135, 341  
telegraph rates from New York, 231  
telegraphs, 135  
United States envoy to, 214  
weights and measures, 239

**Bosnia:** area and population, 72. See also AUSTRIA-HUNGARY; TURKEY

**Brazil, 127-129**

agriculture, 128  
area, 127  
banking, 129  
commerce with United States, 128, 302, 304, 305, 315-328, 390, 391  
consul in New York, 216  
fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 127, 128, 540, 542  
foreign commerce, 128  
immigration and emigration, 127  
imports and exports, 128, 539

All subjects not fully listed in their alphabetical order will be found so arranged under UNITED STATES.

**Brazil—continued**

industries, 128  
 legation in United States, 218  
 money, 129  
 naval forces, 553  
 population, 127  
 post-office, 129, 541  
 precious metals, imports and exports of, 128  
 president, 543  
 railroads, 129, 341  
 shipping, 262  
 steamship lines from New York, 555, 556  
 submarine cables, 232  
 telegraph rates from New York, 231  
 telegraphs, 129, 539  
 United States consuls in, 215, 216  
 United States legation in, 214  
 values of coins, 350  
 weights and measures, 231-236, 238, 239  
**Breadstuffs.** See UNITED STATES  
**British Australasia.** See AUSTRALASIA  
**British Columbia.** See CANADA  
**British dollar, the,** 350  
**British East Indies.** See also EAST INDIES; INDIA  
**British Guiana:**  
   commerce with United States, 305  
   fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 540, 542  
   railways, 341  
   steamship lines from New York, 556  
**British Honduras:**  
   coinage, 348  
   commerce with United States, 302, 305, 315-331  
   emigration to United States, 152  
   fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 540, 542  
   steamship lines from New York, 556  
   United States consul in, 215  
**British North America.** See CANADA; NEWFOUNDLAND  
**British West Indies, 122, 123**  
   banking, 391, 393  
   coinage, 348  
   commerce with United States, 123, 304, 305  
   fiscal affairs (revenues, expenditures, and public debts), 122, 540, 542  
   imports and exports, 122, 123  
   money, 123  
   railways, 341  
   steamship lines from New York, 555, 556  
   tonnage, 123  
   weights and measures, 123  
   See also WEST INDIES  
**British wrecks at sea,** 253  
**Building materials:** prices at N. Y. City, 298  
**Bulgaria, 80**  
   agriculture, 80  
   area, 72, 80  
   banking, 80, 395  
   coinage, 348  
   commerce with United States, 80  
   crop reports, 415, 420, 424  
   duke, 543  
   fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 80  
   imports and exports, 80, 539  
   land forces, 552  
   money, 80, 396  
   population, 72, 80  
   post-office, 80  
   railways, 80, 341  
   telegraph rates from New York, 231

**Bulgaria—continued**

telegraphs, 80  
   See also TURKEY  
**Burmah.** See EAST INDIES; INDIA  
**Cables, submarine, of the world,** 232  
**Canada, 111-115**  
   agriculture, 112  
   area, 111  
   banking, 115, 388, 391, 392, 394, 395, 407  
   canals, 114, 290-292  
   coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350  
   commerce with United States, 113, 114, 302, 304, 306, 315-332, 443, 514  
   consolidated fund, 111, 112  
   crop reports, 415, 417, 419, 423  
   emigration to United States, 152  
   fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 111, 112, 540, 542  
   fisheries, 112  
   foreign commerce, 113, 114  
   immigration, 544  
   imports and exports, 113, 114, 514  
   international copyright, 229  
   mercantile failures, 516  
   minerals, 113  
   money, 115, 396, 407  
   population, 111  
   post-office, postal regulations, and postal savings-banks, 115, 228, 395, 541  
   precious metals and coin, imports and exports of, 114  
   railroads, 114, 330-342  
   shipping, 114  
   steamship lines from New York, 556  
   submarine cables, 232  
   tariff legislation, 479  
   telegraph rates from New York, 233  
   telegraphs and telephones, 115, 539  
   United States consuls in, 215, 216  
   weights and measures, 236  
**Canary Islands:**  
   imports and exports, 139, 140  
   steamship lines from New York, 555  
   See also AFRICA; PORTUGAL  
**Cape of Good Hope, 96-98**  
   agriculture, 97  
   area, 96  
   banking, 98, 388, 399, 391, 392, 394  
   fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 96, 97, 540, 542  
   foreign commerce, 97  
   imports and exports, 97, 140  
   industries, 97  
   money, 98, 396  
   population, 96  
   post-office, 98, 541  
   precious metals, 97  
   railroads, 97, 98, 341, 342  
   telegraph rates from New York, 231  
   telegraphs, 98, 539  
   weights and measures, 236  
**Capital of banks of the world,** 392, 393. See also UNITED STATES  
**Caucasus:** population, 45. See also RUSSIA  
**Central America, 119-121**  
   commerce with United States, 302, 304, 305, 315-331  
   consul in New York, 214, 217  
   emigration to United States, 152  
   money, 396  
   railways, 341  
   steamship lines from New York, 556



**All subjects not fully listed in their alphabetical order will be found so arranged under UNITED STATES.**

- Central America—continued**  
 United States consuls in, 215, 216  
 values of coins, 350  
 weights and measures, 238, 239  
 See also COSTA RICA; GUATEMALA; HONDURAS; NICARAGUA; SAN SALVADOR  
**Central America, Greater Republic of:** legation in United States, 213  
**Central Asia:** population, 45. See also RUSSIA  
**Ceylon:**  
 exports, 514  
 fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 540, 542  
**Channel Islands:**  
 area and population, 1.  
 measures, 230  
 See also GREAT BRITAIN  
**Chemicals and dyestuffs:** prices at N.Y. City, 20-204  
**Chili, 132-134**  
 agriculture, 132  
 area, 132  
 banking, 134, 391, 393  
 coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350  
 commerce with United States, 133, 302, 304, 305  
 consul in New York, 216  
 fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 132, 540, 542  
 foreign commerce, 133  
 imports and exports, 133, 514, 539  
 industries, 132, 133  
 international copyright, 229  
 legation in United States, 213  
 mines and minerals, 132, 133  
 money, 134, 410  
 naval forces, 553  
 population, 132  
 post-office, 133, 541  
 precious metals, 132, 133  
 president, 543  
 railroads, 133, 341  
 shipbuilding and shipping, 133, 252, 536  
 steamship lines from New York, 556  
 telegraph rates from New York, 231  
 telegraphs and telephones, 134, 539  
 United States consuls in, 215, 216  
 United States legation in, 214  
 weights and measures, 234-236, 239  
**China, 86, 87**  
 agriculture, 86  
 area, 86  
 coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350  
 commerce with United States, 86, 302, 304, 305, 316-323, 330, 331, 443, 514  
 consul in New York, 216  
 emigration to United States, 152  
 emperor, 543  
 fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 86  
 imports and exports, 86, 87, 539  
 industries, 86  
 legation in United States, 213  
 minerals, 86  
 money, 87, 396  
 naval forces, 553  
 population, 86  
 railways, 341  
 shipbuilding and shipping, 87, 252, 535  
 silver movement, 538  
 steamship lines from New York, 555  
 submarine cables, 232  
 telegraph rates from New York, 231  
 United States consuls in, 215, 216  
**China—continued**  
 United States legation in, 214  
 weights and measures, 236, 238, 239  
 Circulation of banks of the world, 392, 393 See also UNITED STATES  
 Coal: product of the world, 454. See also UNITED STATES  
 Coffee: chart of prices, 624. See UNITED STATES and the various countries of its production, subheads *Agriculture*, etc.  
 Coinage of the world, 347, 348. See also the various countries  
**Colombia, 131, 132**  
 agriculture, 131  
 area, 131  
 banking, 132, 391, 393  
 coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350  
 commerce with United States, 131, 302, 304, 305, 315-331  
 consul in New York, 216  
 fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 131, 132  
 foreign commerce, 131  
 imports and exports, 131  
 legation in United States, 213  
 mines and minerals, 131  
 money, 132  
 population, 131  
 precious metals, 131  
 president, 543  
 railways, 131, 341  
 shipping, 131, 252  
 steamship lines from New York, 556  
 telegraph rates from New York, 231  
 telegraphs, 132  
 United States consuls in, 215, 216  
 United States legation in, 214  
 weights and measures, 234-236  
**Congo Free State** sovereign, 543  
 Constructive material of world's merchant marine, 250  
**Copper:**  
 chart of prices, 634  
 the world's production, 494  
 See also UNITED STATES  
**Cork, Ireland:** freight rates from New York to, 299  
**Corn:** crop reports, 415, 417, 419  
 See also UNITED STATES  
**Costa Rica, 121**  
 agriculture, 121  
 area, 121  
 banking, 121  
 coinage and values of coins, 348, 350  
 commerce with United States, 121, 305  
 consul in New York, 216  
 emigration to United States, 152  
 fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 121  
 imports and exports, 121  
 legation in United States, 213  
 mines and minerals, 121  
 money, 121, 410  
 population, 121  
 president, 543  
 railways, 121  
 telegraphs, 121  
 United States legation in, 214  
 weights and measures, 234-236, 238, 239  
 See also CENTRAL AMERICA  
**Cotton:** chart of prices, 636

**All subjects not fully listed in their alphabetical order will be found so arranged under UNITED STATES.**

- Cotton industry, the, 434-439 See also UNITED STATES
- Crop reports, 411-424
- Cuba, 141, 142  
banking, 391, 393  
commerce with United States, 141, 142, 304, 305, 315-323, 330, 331  
emigration to United States, 152  
exports, 142  
foreign commerce, 141, 142  
railways, 341  
Spanish land forces (peace establishment), 551  
steamship lines from New York, 556  
telegraph rates from New York, 231  
United States consuls in, 215, 216  
values of coins, 350  
weights and measures, 236, 238, 239  
See also PORTO RICO
- Dahomey : king, 543
- Danish West Indies. See WEST INDIES
- Debt of the United States, chart of, 628
- Demerara. See BRITISH GUIANA
- Denmark, 65, 66  
agriculture, 65  
area, 65  
banking, 66, 388, 390, 392, 394, 395  
coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350  
commerce with United States, 65, 66, 302, 304  
consul in New York, 216  
crop reports, 415, 418, 420  
emigration to United States, 152  
fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 65, 540, 542  
imports and exports, 65, 66, 539  
international copyright, 229  
king, 543  
land forces, 551, 552  
legation in United States, 213  
money, 66, 68, 396, 410  
naval stores, 553  
population, 65  
post-office, 66, 541  
railroads, 66, 341  
shipbuilding and shipping, 66, 252, 535  
steamship lines from New York, 556  
submarine cables, 232  
telegraph rates from New York, 231  
telegraphs, 66, 231, 539  
United States consul in, 215  
United States envoy to, 214  
weights and measures, 234, 236, 238, 239
- Discount : rate in Europe, 395
- Dominica. See LEEWARD ISLANDS
- Dominican Republic :  
banking, 391, 393  
chargé d'affaires in United States, 213  
commerce with United States, 305, 315-323, 331  
consul in New York, 216  
president, 543  
railways, 341  
steamships from New York, 556  
telegraph rates from New York, 231  
United States chargé d'affaires in, 214  
United States consul in, 216
- Dutch East Indies : commerce with United States, 302, 305. See also EAST INDIES ; NETHERLANDS
- Dutch Guiana :  
banking, 391, 393  
commerce with United States, 305
- Dutch West Indies. See NETHERLANDS ; WEST INDIES
- Eastern Roumelia :  
area, 72  
land forces, 552  
population, 72  
See also BULGARIA
- East Indies :  
commerce with United States, 302, 304, 305, 514  
railways, 341  
submarine cables, 232  
weights and measures, 234-236, 238, 239  
See also INDIA
- Ecuador, 138, 139  
agriculture, 138  
area, 138  
banking, 139, 391, 393  
coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350  
commerce with United States, 138, 302, 305  
consul in New York, 216  
envoy to United States, 213  
fiscal affairs (revenue and expenditure), 138  
foreign commerce, 138  
industries, 138  
mines and minerals, 138  
money, 139  
population, 138  
president, 543  
railways, 139, 341  
steamship lines from New York, 556  
telegraph rates from New York, 231  
telegraphs, 139  
United States envoy to, 214  
weights and measures, 234-236
- Egypt, 94-96  
agriculture, 94  
area, 72, 94  
coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350  
commerce with United States, 95, 302, 305  
fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 94, 540, 542  
imports and exports, 94, 95, 139, 140, 539  
khedive, 543  
money, 96, 396, 410  
population, 72, 94  
post-office, 541  
railroads, 96, 341  
shipbuilding and shipping, 95, 252, 535, 536  
specie, movements of, 95  
Suez Canal, 95, 96  
telegraph rates from New York, 231  
telegraphs, 95, 539  
United States diplomatic agent in, 214  
weights and measures, 234-236, 238, 239  
See also AFRICA ; TURKEY
- England :  
notable railway runs, 341  
post-office, 10  
telegraphs, 11  
See also GREAT BRITAIN
- Eritrea : coinage, 348
- Europe, 1-80  
armed strength, 548-552  
commerce with United States, 443. For specific countries, see their names  
crop reports, 411, 413-415, 418, 420-424  
postal savings-banks, 395  
railways, 341  
rate of discount, 395  
specie in national banks, 405-407
- Falkland Islands :  
fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, etc.), 540  
United States consul in, 216

**All subjects not fully listed in their alphabetical order will be found so arranged under UNITED STATES.**

**Fernando Po:** imports and exports, 130. See also **AFRICA**

**Fiji Islands:** fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 540, 542

**Finland:**

banking, 395  
emigration to United States, 152  
money, 21, 410  
population, 45  
values of coins, 350

See also **RUSSIA**

**Flour.** See **UNITED STATES**

**Foreign banks of issue,** 395

**France, 15-21**

agriculture, 16  
alcoholic beverages in, 563  
area, 15  
banking, 20, 21, 388-390, 392, 394, 395, 404-407  
coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350  
commerce with United States, 18, 19, 302, 304, 305, 315-322, 324-331, 443, 491  
consul in New York, 216  
crop reports, 411, 413-415, 418, 420, 423  
embassy in United States, 213  
emigration, 15; to United States, 152  
fiscal affairs (revenues and expenditures), 15, 16, 540  
foreign commerce, 17-19  
imports and exports, 539  
international copyright, 229  
labor statistics, 531  
land forces, 549  
life insurance, 544  
money, 21, 396, 405-407, 409, 410  
national debt, 18, 542  
naval forces, 553  
population and its occupations, 15  
post-office, 20, 541  
president, 543  
railroads, 19, 341, 342  
rate of discount, 404  
shipbuilding and shipping, 19, 252, 535  
specie, imports and exports, 19  
spirits in, 563  
steamship lines from New York, 554, 556  
strikes, 531  
submarine cables, 232  
telegraph rates from New York, 231  
telegraphs, 20, 231, 539  
textile industries, 17  
United States consuls in, 215, 216  
United States embassy to, 214  
weights and measures, 234-237  
wines in, 563. See also under **WINES**

**French Guiana:** United States consul in, 215

**French West Indies.** See **WEST INDIES**

**Fruits:** crop reports, 415, 420, 423. See also **UNITED STATES**

**Gambia:**

fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, etc.), 540  
imports and exports, 140

See also **AFRICA**

**Germany, 22-29**

agriculture, 23  
alcoholic beverages in, 563  
area, 22  
banking, 28, 29, 388, 390, 392, 394, 395, 404-407  
canals and inland navigation, 27  
coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350  
commerce with United States, 28, 302, 304, 305, 315-322, 443, 491

**Germany—continued**

constituent states of the empire, 22  
consul in New York, 216  
crop reports, 411, 413-415, 418, 420, 423, 424  
embassy to United States, 213  
emigration, 23; to United States, 152  
emperor, 543  
fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditures, and public debt), 23, 540, 542  
foreign commerce, 24-26  
gold and silver coin and bullion, imports and exports, 28  
imports and exports, 539  
international copyright, 229  
labor statistics, 529, 530  
land forces, 549  
limited liability companies, 29  
minerals and metals, 24  
money, 27, 396, 405-407, 409, 410  
naval forces, 553  
population and its occupations, 22, 529, 530  
post-office, 27, 541  
railroads, 27, 341, 342  
rate of discount, 404  
rulers of minor states, 543  
shipbuilding and shipping, 28, 27, 252, 535  
spirits in, 563  
steamship lines from New York, 554  
submarine cables, 232  
telegraph rates from New York, 231  
telegraphs, 27, 231, 539  
unemployed persons, 529, 530  
United States consuls in, 215, 216  
United States embassy to, 214  
weights and measures, 234-239  
wines in, 563. See also under **WINES**

**Gibraltar:**

fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, etc.), 540  
steamship lines from New York, 555

**Gold:**

in banks of all countries, 390, 391, 394  
movement in Great Britain, 538

See also **UNITED STATES**

**Gold Coast:** fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, etc.), 540

**Grain.** See **UNITED STATES**

**Great Britain, 1-14**

agriculture, 3, 4  
alcoholic beverages in, 563  
area, 1  
bank holidays, 544  
banking, 11-13, 388-390, 392, 394, 395, 402-407  
bullion movement, 538  
canals and navigable waters, 10  
capital, applications of, 13, 14  
coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350  
commerce with United States, 8, 302, 304, 305, 315-322, 443, 491, 514  
consul in New York, 216  
crop reports, 411, 413-415, 418, 420  
customs and excise, 2. See also **TARIFF**  
distribution of British foreign trade, 7, 8  
embassy to United States, 213  
emigration, 544; to the United States, 152  
fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditures, and national debt), 2, 3, 540, 542  
fisheries, 5, 6  
foreign movement of precious metals, 8  
holidays, 544  
immigration, 544  
imports and exports, 6-8, 514, 539, 563

**All subjects not fully listed in their alphabetical order will be found so arranged under UNITED STATES.**

**Great Britain—continued**

industrial and provident co-operative societies, 408  
 industrial raw materials, 4, 5  
 international copyright, 229  
 joint-stock companies, 408  
 labor statistics, 529  
 land forces, 550  
 lockouts and strikes, 529  
 London Clearing-House, 403  
 money, 11, 396, 403, 405-407  
 money orders, 11  
 naval forces, 553  
 patent statistics, 527  
 per capita consumption of food, 7  
 population and its employments, 1  
 post-offices, 10, 541  
 prices in, 545, 546  
 queen, 543  
 railways, 9, 10, 341, 342  
 rate of discount, 402, 404  
 shipbuilding and shipping, 9, 252, 535, 536  
 spirits in, 563  
 steamship lines from New York, 554  
 stock-exchange holidays, 544  
 strikes and lockouts, 529  
 submarine cables, 232  
 tariff, 14  
 taxes, 2  
 telegraph rates from New York, 231  
 telegraphs, 10, 231, 539  
 United States consuls in, 215, 216  
 United States embassy in, 214  
 weights and measures, 234-237, 239  
 wines in, 563. See also under WINES  
 wrecks at sea, 253

**Greece, 75-77**

agriculture, 76  
 area, 75  
 banking, 77, 396  
 commerce with United States, 76, 302, 305  
 consul in New York, 216  
 emigration to United States, 152  
 fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 75, 76, 540, 542  
 foreign commerce, 76, 77  
 imports and exports, 76, 539  
 king, 543  
 land forces, 552  
 money, 21, 77, 396, 410  
 naval forces, 553  
 population, 75  
 post-office, 77, 541  
 railroads, 77, 341  
 shipbuilding and shipping, 76, 77, 252, 535  
 submarine cables, 232  
 telegraph rates from New York, 231  
 telegraphs, 77, 539  
 United States consuls in, 215, 216  
 United States envoy to, 214  
 values of coins, 350  
 weights and measures, 234-237, 239

**Grenada. See WINDWARD ISLANDS**

**Guadeloupe: banking, 391, 393**

See FRENCH WEST INDIES

**Guatemala, 119**

agriculture, 119  
 area, 119  
 banking, 119, 391, 392  
 coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350  
 commerce with United States, 119, 304, 305  
 consul in New York, 216

**Guatemala—continued**

emigration to United States, 152  
 fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 119  
 imports and exports, 119  
 legation in United States, 213  
 money, 119  
 population, 119  
 president, 543  
 railroads, 119  
 telegraph rates from New York, 231  
 United States legation in, 214  
 weights and measures, 234-236  
 See also CENTRAL AMERICA  
 Guiana: commerce with United States, 302, 305.  
 See also BRITISH GUIANA; DUTCH GUIANA;  
 FRENCH GUIANA

**Haiti:**

banking, 391, 393  
 coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350  
 commerce with United States, 304, 305  
 consul in New York, 216  
 envoy to United States, 213  
 monetary system, 396  
 president, 543  
 shipbuilding and shipping, 252, 535  
 steamship lines from New York, 556  
 telegraph rates from New York, 231  
 United States consuls in, 215, 216  
 United States envoy to, 214  
 weights and measures, 234-236

**Hawaiian Republic:**

commerce with United States, 302, 304, 305  
 consul in New York, 216  
 emigration to United States, 152  
 legation in United States, 213  
 monetary system, 396  
 president, 543  
 shipbuilding and shipping, 252, 535  
 United States envoy to, 214

**Hay: crop reports, 414, 417-420. See also UNITED STATES**

**Herzegovina: area and population, 72. See also AUSTRIA-HUNGARY; TURKEY**

**Hides, horns, tallow, etc. See UNITED STATES**

**Honduras, 120**

agriculture, 120  
 area, 120  
 banking, 391, 392  
 commerce with United States, 120, 305  
 consul in New York, 216  
 emigration to United States, 152  
 fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 120  
 imports and exports, 120  
 legation in United States, 213  
 minerals, 120  
 money, 120  
 population, 120  
 president, 543  
 United States consul in, 216  
 United States envoy to, 214  
 values of coins, 350  
 See also CENTRAL AMERICA

**Hong Kong:**

coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350  
 commerce with United States, 302, 304, 305, 514  
 fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 540, 542  
 steamship lines from New York, 555  
 See also CHINA

**All subjects not fully listed in their alphabetical order will be found so arranged under UNITED STATES.**

**Hops:** crop reports, 411. See also **UNITED STATES**  
**Hungary.** See **AUSTRIA-HUNGARY**

**India, 81-85**  
 agriculture, 82  
 area, 81  
 banking, 85, 388, 394  
 capital, applications of, 83  
 coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350  
 commerce with United States, 84, 302, 304, 305, 315-322, 324, 325, 330, 331  
 crop reports, 411, 414, 420, 421, 423, 424  
 empress, 543  
 fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 82, 540, 542  
 foreign commerce, 83, 84  
 imports and exports, 83, 84, 514  
 industries, 83  
 money, 85, 396, 409, 410, 538  
 population and its occupations, 81, 82  
 post-office, 85, 541  
 precious metals, imports and exports of, 84  
 railroads, 84, 85, 341, 342  
 steamship lines from New York, 555  
 submarine cables, 232  
 telegraph rates from New York, 231  
 telegraphs, 85, 539  
 United States consuls in, 215  
 weights and measures, 234-236, 238, 239

**Ireland:**  
 agriculture, 3, 4  
 area, 1  
 banking, 11, 13  
 canals, 19  
 fisheries, 6  
 population, 1  
 post-office, 10  
 telegraphs, 11  
 United States consuls in, 215  
 See also **GREAT BRITAIN**

**Iron and steel:**  
 pig iron, chart of prices, 630  
 trade of foreign nations, 467, 468. See also **UNITED STATES**

**Isle of Man:** area and population, 1. See also **GREAT BRITAIN**

**Italy, 38-41**  
 agriculture, 37, 38  
 area, 36  
 banking, 41, 388, 390, 392, 394, 395  
 commerce with United States, 39, 302, 304, 305, 491  
 consul in New York, 216  
 crop reports, 411, 413-415, 418, 424  
 customs, 37  
 embassy in United States, 213  
 emigration, 36; to United States, 152  
 fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 37, 540, 542  
 foreign commerce, 38, 40  
 gold and silver coin and bullion, imports and exports of, 40  
 imports and exports, 38-40, 539  
 international copyright, 229  
 king, 543  
 labor statistics, 533  
 land forces, 550  
 money, 21, 40, 396, 409  
 naval forces, 553  
 population and its employments, 36

#### *Italy - continued*

post-office, 40, 541  
 railroads, 40, 341, 342  
 shipbuilding and shipping, 40, 252, 535  
 steamship lines from New York, 555  
 strikes, 533  
 submarine cables, 232  
 telegraph rates from New York, 231  
 telegraphs, 40, 231, 539  
 United States consuls in, 215, 216  
 United States embassy to, 214  
 values of coins, 350  
 weights and measures, 234-238

**Jamaica:**  
 fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 122, 540, 542  
 imports and exports, 122  
 steamship lines from New York, 556  
 tonnage, 123  
 United States consul in, 215

See also **BRITISH WEST INDIES; WEST INDIES**

**Japan, 88-92**  
 agriculture, 88  
 area, 88  
 banking, 91, 92, 390, 392  
 capital, applications of, 89  
 coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350  
 commerce with United States, 90, 302, 304, 305, 443, 514  
 commercial and industrial development since the last war, 89  
 consul in New York, 217  
 currency law, the new, 92  
 emigration to United States, 152  
 fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and national debt), 88, 540, 542  
 foreign commerce, 90  
 imports and exports, 514, 539  
 industries, 89  
 legation in United States, 213  
 mikado, 543  
 minerals and metals, 89  
 money, 91, 92, 396, 410, 538  
 naval forces, 553  
 population, 88  
 post-office, 91, 541  
 precious metals and coin, imports and exports of, 90

railroads, 91, 341  
 shipbuilding and shipping, 91, 252, 535, 536  
 steamship lines from New York, 555  
 submarine cables, 232  
 telegraph rates from New York, 231  
 telegraphs, 91, 539  
 United States consuls in, 215, 216  
 United States legation in, 214  
 weights and measures, 237-239

**Java:**  
 banking, 390, 392  
 money, 409  
 telegraph rates from New York, 231  
 United States consul in, 215  
 weights and measures, 238, 239

**Khiva:** khan, 543  
**Kongo Free State:** imports and exports, 139. See also **AFRICA**

**Korea:**  
 consul in New York, 217

**All subjects not fully listed in their alphabetical order will be found so arranged under UNITED STATES.**

**Korea—continued**

- legation in United States, 213
- monarch, 543
- telegraph rates from New York, 231
- United States legation in, 214
- United States consul in, 216

**Labor statistics, 529-534****Labrador: commerce with United States, 305****Labuan:**

- fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, etc.), 540
- value of coin, 350

**Lagos:**

- fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, etc.), 540
- imports and exports, 140

See also AFRICA

**Lard. See UNITED STATES****Latin Union, the, 409, 410****Lead: prices in Germany and Great Britain, 546, 547. See also UNITED STATES****Leeward Islands, 122**

- fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 122, 540, 542
- imports and exports, 122
- tonnage, 123

**Liabilities and resources of banks of the world, 390-394****Liberia:**

- coinage, and values of coins, 343, 350
- consul in New York, 217
- imports and exports, 140
- president, 543
- United States legation in, 214

**Life insurance in France, 544****Liverpool:**

- freight rates from New York, 299
- prices of cotton in, 438

**Live-stock. See UNITED STATES****London:**

- Clearing-House, 403
- fire risks, 509
- freight rates from New York, 299

**Machinery:**

- chart of exports, 632
- the world's trade in, 536. See also UNITED STATES

**Madagascar:**

- commerce with United States, 302
- imports and exports, 139, 140
- queen, 543
- United States consul in, 216
- See also AFRICA; FRANCE

**Madeira:**

- imports and exports, 139, 140
- United States consul in, 216
- See also AFRICA; PORTUGAL

**Malta:**

- fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 540, 542
- weights and measures, 238, 239

**Manchester Ship Canal, 10****Manitoba. See CANADA****Manufactures. See their names and those of their raw materials; also under UNITED STATES****Martinique: banking, 391, 393. See FRENCH WEST INDIES****Mauritius:**

- banking, 390, 392
- fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 540, 542
- imports and exports, 140

**Mauritius—continued****United States consul in, 216**

See also AFRICA

**Merchant marine of the world: motive power and constructive material, 250, 252****Metals. See names of various countries, subtitles Metals, Minerals, etc.****Metric system, the, 234-236****Mexico, 116-118****agriculture, 117****area, 116****banking, 118, 391, 392****coinage, and values of coins, 118, 348, 350****commerce with United States, 117, 302, 304, 305, 315-332****consul in New York, 217****emigration to United States, 152****fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 116, 540, 542****foreign commerce, 117****imports and exports, 117, 539****industries, 117****international copyright, 229****legation in United States, 213****minerals, 117****money, 118, 396****population, 116****post-office, and postal regulations, 118, 238, 541****president, 543****railroads, 117, 341****shipbuilding and shipping, 117, 252, 535****steamship lines from New York, 556****telegraph rates from New York, 231****telegraphs and telephones, 118, 539****United States consuls in, 215, 216****United States legation in, 214****weights and measures, 234-239****Monaco:****coinage, 348****consul in New York, 217****shipbuilding, 535****Monetary events: summary of, 409, 410****Money: the world's stocks of, 396****Montenegro, 78****agriculture, 78****area, 78****customs, 78****fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 78****imports and exports, 78****money, 78****population, 78****prince, 543****shipping, 252****telegraphs, 78****Montserrat. See LEEWARD ISLANDS****Moravia. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY****Morocco:****imports and exports, 139, 140****sultan, 543****United States consul in, 216****weights and measures, 238, 239, 239**

See also AFRICA

**Motive power of world's merchant marine, 250****Natal, 98****agriculture, 98****area, 98****banking, 388, 389, 391, 392, 394****fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 98, 540, 542****imports and exports, 98, 140**

All subjects not fully listed in their alphabetical order will be found so arranged under UNITED STATES.

Natal - continued

- population, 98
- railways, 98, 341
- telegraph rates from New York, 231
- Navies of the world, 553
- Nepal: sovereign, 543
- Netherlands, 53-56
  - agriculture, 54
  - area, 53
  - banking, 56, 388, 390, 392, 394, 395, 404-407
  - canals, 56
  - coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350
  - commerce with United States, 53, 302, 304, 305, 491
  - consul in New York, 217
  - crop reports, 413, 418, 420
  - emigration to United States, 152
  - envoy to United States, 213
  - fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 53, 540, 542
  - foreign commerce, 54, 55
  - imports and exports, 54, 55, 539
  - land forces, 550
  - manufactures, 54
  - mining, 54
  - money and circulation, 56, 396, 405-407, 409, 410
  - naval forces, 553
  - population, 53
  - post-office, 56, 541
  - precious metals, imports and exports of, 55
  - queen, 543
  - railroads, 56, 341, 342
  - rate of discount, 404
  - shipbuilding and shipping, 55, 56, 252, 535
  - steamship lines from New York, 555
  - submarine cables, 232
  - telegraph rates from New York, 231
  - telegraphs, 56, 231, 539
  - United States consuls in, 215, 216
  - United States envoy to, 214
  - weights and measures, 234-237, 239
- Nevis. See LEEWARD ISLANDS
- New Brunswick. See CANADA
- Newfoundland:
  - banking, 388, 394
  - coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350
  - commerce with the United States, 305
  - emigration to United States, 152
  - fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 540, 542
  - mercantile failures, 516
  - steamship lines from New York, 556
  - United States consul in, 216
  - weights and measures, 239
- New South Wales, 100-103
  - agriculture, 101
  - banking, 102, 103, 389
  - emigration and immigration, 100
  - fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 100, 101, 540, 542
  - foreign commerce, 101, 102
  - imports and exports, 101, 102
  - manufactures, 101
  - mining, 101
  - money, 102
  - population, 100
  - post-office, 102, 541
  - railroads, 102, 342
  - shipping, 102
  - telegraph rates from New York, 231
  - telegraphs, 102, 539
  - submarine cables, 232
  - United States consul in, 216

- New Zealand, 108-110
  - agriculture, 109
  - area, 108
  - banking, 110, 389
  - fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 108, 540, 542
  - foreign commerce, 109, 110
  - immigration and emigration, 108, 544
  - imports and exports, 109, 110
  - manufactures, 109
  - mining, 109
  - population, 108
  - post-office, 110, 541
  - railroads, 110, 342
  - shipping, 110
  - submarine cables, 232
  - telegraph rates from New York, 231
  - telegraphs and telephones, 110, 539
  - United States consul in, 215
- Nicaragua, 120, 121
  - agriculture, 120
  - area, 120
  - banking, 391, 392
  - commerce with United States, 120, 121, 305
  - consul in New York, 216, 217
  - emigration to United States, 152
  - fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 120
  - imports and exports, 120, 121
  - legation in United States, 213
  - mines and minerals, 120
  - money, 121
  - population and its occupations, 120
  - president, 543
  - telegraphs, 121
  - United States consuls in, 215, 216
  - United States legation in, 214
  - values of coins, 350
  - See also CENTRAL AMERICA
- Niger Protectorate: imports and exports, 140. See also AFRICA
- North America, 111 *et seq.* See also CANADA; MEXICO; UNITED STATES
- Norway, 66-68
  - agriculture, 67
  - area, 66
  - banking, 68, 388, 394, 395
  - coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350
  - commerce with United States, 67, 71, 302, 304, 305
  - consul in New York, 217
  - emigration to the United States, 152
  - fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 66, 67, 540, 542
  - imports and exports, 67, 539
  - king, 543
  - land forces, 552
  - legation in United States, 213
  - money, 68, 396, 410
  - naval forces, 553
  - population, 66
  - post-office, 67, 541
  - precious metals, imports and exports of, 67
  - railways, 67, 341, 342
  - shipbuilding and shipping, 67, 252, 535, 536
  - steamship lines from New York, 555
  - submarine cables, 232
  - telegraph rates from New York, 231
  - telegraphs, 67, 231, 539
  - United States consuls in, 215
  - United States envoy to, 214
  - weights and measures, 234-238

**All subjects not fully listed in their alphabetical order will be found so arranged under UNITED STATES.**

Nova Scotia. See CANADA

Novibazar: area and population, 72. See also AUSTRIA-HUNGARY; TURKEY

Oats: crop reports, 414, 417, 419, 420, 423

Oceanica:

banking, 391, 393

commerce with United States, 302, 315-331, 443

emigration to United States, 152

United States consuls in, 215, 216

Oil. See under UNITED STATES

Ontario. See CANADA

Orange Free State:

banking, 391, 392

consul in New York, 217

president, 543

railways, 341

telegraph rates from New York, 231

Ottoman Empire. See TURKEY

Paraguay, 136

agriculture, 136

area, 136

banking, 136

consul in New York, 217

fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 136

foreign commerce, 136

imports and exports, 539

mines and minerals, 136

money, 136

population, 136

president, 543

railways, 136, 341

telegraph rates from New York, 231

telegraphs and telephones, 136

United States consul in, 215

United States envoy to, 214

weights and measures, 238, 239

Paris, gross receipts of theaters, etc., in, 547

Pensions statistics, 564

Per capita revenue and expenditure of various nations, 540

Persia, 93

agriculture, 93

area, 93

banking, 390, 392

consul in New York, 217

customs, 93

fiscal affairs (revenue and expenditure), 93

imports and exports, 93, 514

money, 93

population, 93

railways, 341

shah, 543

shipping, 252

telegraphs, 539

United States consul in, 216

United States minister to, 214

values of coins, 350

weights and measures, 237

Peru, 130

agriculture, 130

area, 130

banking, 391, 393

coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350

commerce with United States, 130, 302, 305

consul in New York, 217

fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 130, 540

foreign commerce, 130

imports and exports, 539

industries, 130

Peru—continued

legation in United States, 213

mines and minerals, 130

money, 130, 410

population, 130

post-office, 541

precious metals, 130

president, 543

railroads, 130, 341

shipping, 252

steamship lines from New York, 556

telegraph rates from New York, 231

telegraphs and telephones, 130, 539

United States consul in, 215

United States legation in, 214

weights and measures, 239

Petroleum. See under UNITED STATES

Philippine Islands:

commerce with United States, 302, 305

Spanish land forces (peace establishment), 551

United States consul in, 215

weights and measures, 239

Poland:

crop reports, 411, 415, 418

population, 45

See also RUSSIA

Pork. See under UNITED STATES

Porto Rico, 141, 142

banking, 391, 393

coinage, 348

commerce with United States, 141, 142, 304, 305,

315-323, 330, 331

exports, 142

foreign commerce, 141, 142

railways, 341

Spanish land forces (peace establishment), 551

steamship lines from New York, 556

telegraph rates from New York, 231

United States consul in, 216

See also CUBA

Portugal, 63, 64

agriculture, 63

area, 63

banking, 64, 395

coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350

commerce with United States, 64, 302, 304, 305

consul in New York, 217

emigration to United States, 152

fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 63, 540, 542

imports and exports, 63, 64, 539

industries, 63

international copyright, 229

king, 543

land forces, 552

legation in United States, 213

money, 64, 396, 409

naval forces, 553

population, 63

post-office, 64, 541

precious metals and coin, imports and exports, 64

railroads, 64, 341, 342

shipbuilding and shipping, 64, 252, 535

steamship lines from New York, 555

submarine cables, 232

telegraph rates from New York, 231

telegraph, 64, 539

United States envoy to, 214

weights and measures, 234, 239

Postal savings-banks in Europe and Canada, 395

Potatoes: crop reports, 414, 419, 420, 423



**All subjects not fully listed in their alphabetical order will be found so arranged under UNITED STATES.**

- Precious metals : production of the world, 346
- Prices :  
in Germany, 547  
in Great Britain, 545, 546
- Prince Edward Island. See CANADA
- Prussia : king, 543. See also GERMANY
- Quebec. See CANADA
- Queensland, 105  
agriculture, 105  
area, 105  
banking, 105, 399  
fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 105, 540, 542  
gold, production of, 105  
immigration and emigration, 105  
imports and exports, 105  
minerals, 105  
population, 105  
post-office, 105, 541  
railroads, 105, 342  
shipping, 105  
submarine cables, 333  
telegraph rates from New York, 231  
telegraphs, 105, 539
- Ratio of silver to gold, 343, 349, 396, 409, 410
- Resources and liabilities of banks of the world, 390-394
- Réunion : imports and exports, 139, 140. See also AFRICA
- Roumania, 78, 79  
agriculture, 78  
area, 78  
banking, 79, 395  
coinage, 343  
crop reports, 411, 413, 415, 420  
emigration to United States, 152  
fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 78, 540, 542  
imports and exports, 78, 79, 539  
king, 543  
land forces, 552  
money, 24, 79, 396, 410  
population, 78  
post-office, 79, 541  
railroads, 79, 341, 342  
shipbuilding and shipping, 79, 252, 535  
telegraph rates from New York, 231  
telegraphs, 79, 539  
United States consul in, 215  
United States envoy to, 214  
weights and measures, 234-236
- Roumelia : railroads, 341. See also TURKEY
- Roumelia, Eastern. See BULGARIA; EASTERN ROUMELIA
- Russia, 45-52  
agriculture, 47  
area, 45  
banking, 52, 390, 392, 395, 404-407  
bullion movements, 538  
coinage, and values of coins, 343, 350  
commerce with United States, 51, 302, 304, 305, 491  
consul in New York, 217  
crop reports, 411, 413-415, 418, 420, 423, 424  
czar, 543  
emigration and immigration, 45  
emigration to United States, 152  
fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and State debt), 45-47, 540, 542  
foreign commerce, 49-51  
imports and exports, 49-51, 514, 539
- Russia—continued  
land forces, 543, 549  
legation in United States, 213  
manufactures, 43  
mining industries, 43  
money, 52, 396, 400, 410  
naval forces, 553  
population, 45  
post-office, 52, 541  
precious metals, imports and exports of, 51  
railways, 46 (note), 51, 341, 342  
rate of discount, 404  
shipbuilding and shipping, 52, 252, 535  
submarine cables, 232  
telegraph rates from New York, 231  
telegraphs, 52, 231, 539  
Trans-Siberian railway, the, 46 (note), 51  
United States consuls in, 215, 216  
United States legation in, 214  
weights and measures, 237-239
- Russia, Asiatic : commerce with United States, 302, 305
- Rye : crop reports, 414, 415, 417, 419, 420, 423
- St. Christopher. See LEEWARD ISLANDS
- St. Helena :  
fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, etc.), 540  
imports and exports, 140  
United States consul in, 216  
See also AFRICA
- St. Lawrence River : freight movement on the lakes and the, 254, 255
- St. Lucia. See WINDWARD ISLANDS
- St. Mary's Falls Canal, 259, 260
- St. Thomas : steamship line from New York, 556
- St. Vincent. See WINDWARD ISLANDS
- Salmon pack, 562
- Samoa :  
king, 543  
United States consul in, 215
- Samos : area and population, 72. See TURKEY
- Sandwich Islands. See HAWAIIAN REPUBLIC
- San Salvador, 119, 120  
agriculture, 119  
area, 119  
commerce with United States, 120, 305  
consul in New York, 217  
emigration to United States, 152  
fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 119  
imports and exports, 119, 120  
legation in United States, 213  
minerals, 119  
money, 120  
population, 119  
president, 543  
railroads, 120  
United States consul in, 216  
United States legation to, 214  
values of coins, 350  
weights and measures, 233
- See also CENTRAL AMERICA
- Santo Domingo. See DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
- Sault Ste. Marie Canal, 259, 260
- Savings-banks of the world, 388, 389
- Saxony, king, 543. See also GERMANY
- Scandinavian Monetary Union, 410
- Scotland :  
area, 1  
banking, 11, 13  
canals, 10  
fisheries, 5, 6

**All subjects not fully listed in their alphabetical order will be found so arranged under UNITED STATES.**

**Scotland—continued**

population, 1  
post-office, 10  
telegraphs, 11  
United States consul in, 215  
See also GREAT BRITAIN

**Senegal: imports and exports, 140. See also AFRICA; FRANCE**

**Servia, 77**

agriculture, 77  
area, 77  
banking, 77, 395  
fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 77  
foreign commerce, 77  
imports and exports, 539  
king, 543  
minerals, 77  
money, 21, 77, 395  
population and its occupations, 77  
post-office, 541  
railroads, 77, 341, 342  
telegraph rates from New York, 231  
telegraphs, 77, 539  
United States consul in, 215  
United States envoy to, 214

**Shipbuilding of the world, 535, 536**

**Shipping of the world, 252**

**Siam:**

coinage, 343  
consul in New York, 217  
king, 543  
monetary system, 396  
railways, 341  
shipping, 252  
telegraph rates from New York, 231  
United States consul in, 215  
United States minister to, 214  
weights and measures, 238, 239

**Siberia:**

population, 45  
railways, 46 (note), 51, 341  
See also RUSSIA: RUSSIA, ASIATIC

**Sierra Leone:**

fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 540, 542  
imports and exports, 140  
See also AFRICA

**Silk: crop statistics, 538**

**Silver:**

in banks of all countries, 390, 391, 394  
movement in Great Britain, 538  
prices, 349, 538  
ratio between gold and, 343, 349, 390, 400, 410

**Society Islands:**

banking, 391, 393  
United States consul in, 216

**South African Republic:**

banking, 391, 392  
president, 543  
railroads, 341  
stock of money, 396

**South America, 124-139**

commerce with United States, 315-331, 443  
emigration to United States, 152  
monetary systems, 396  
railways, 341

**South America—continued**

shipbuilding, 535  
steamship lines from New York, 555  
telegraph rates from New York, 231  
See also the various countries

**South Australia, 103**

agriculture, 103  
area, 103  
banking, 103, 389  
fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 103, 540, 542  
foreign commerce, 103  
immigration and emigration, 103  
imports and exports, 103  
industries and manufactures, 103  
population, 103  
post-office, 103, 541  
railroads, 103  
submarine cables, 232  
telegraphs and telephones, 103, 539

**Spain, 60-62**

agriculture, 61  
area, 60  
banking, 62, 390, 392, 395, 405-407  
coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350  
commerce with United States, 61, 302, 304, 305  
consul in New York, 217  
crop reports, 411, 413-415, 418  
emigration to United States, 152  
fiscal affairs (receipts, expenditures, and public debt), 60, 61, 540, 542  
foreign commerce, 61  
imports and exports, 539  
international copyright, 229  
king, 543  
land forces, 551  
legation in United States, 213  
minerals and metals, 61  
money, 21, 62, 396, 405-407, 409, 410  
naval forces, 553  
population, 60  
post-office, 62, 541  
precious metals and coin, imports and exports, 61  
production and industry, 61  
railroads, 62, 341, 342  
shipbuilding and shipping, 62, 252, 535, 536  
steamship lines from New York, 555  
submarine cables, 232  
telegraph rates from New York, 231  
telegraphs, 62, 231, 539  
United States consuls in, 215  
United States legation in, 214  
weights and measures, 234-236, 238, 239

**Specie: in banks of all countries, 390, 391, 394**

Spirits in United States, United Kingdom, Germany, and France, 563

**Straits Settlements:**

banking, 390, 392  
coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350  
fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, etc.), 540  
monetary systems, 396  
silver movement, 538  
steamship lines from New York, 555  
telegraph rates from New York, 231  
United States consul in, 216

**Submarine cables of the world, 232**

Suez: steamship lines from New York, 555

Suez Canal, 95, 96, 536

**All subjects not fully listed in their alphabetical order will be found so arranged under UNITED STATES.**

**Sugar.** See under UNITED STATES  
chart of prices, 626

**Sumatra :** weights and measures, 238, 239

**Summary of monetary events,** 409, 410

**Surinam.** See DUTCH GUIANA

**Sweden,** 69-72

agriculture, 70

area, 69

banking, 71, 72, 388-390, 392, 394, 395

coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350

commerce with United States, 71, 302, 304, 305

consul in New York, 217

crop reports, 414, 415

emigration and immigration, 69

emigration to United States, 152

fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 69, 70, 540, 542

foreign commerce, 70, 71

imports and exports, 70, 71, 539

industries, 70

king, 543

land forces, 552

legation in United States, 213

minerals, 70

money, 68, 72, 396, 410

naval forces, 553

population and its occupations, 69

post-office, 541

railroads, 71, 341, 342

shipbuilding and shipping, 71, 232, 535, 536

steamship lines from New York, 555

submarine cables, 232

telegraph rates from New York, 231

**Sweden—continued**

telegraphs, 71, 231, 539

United States consuls in, 215, 216

United States envoy to, 214

weights and measures, 234-236, 238, 239

**Switzerland,** 57-60

agriculture, 57

area, 57

banking, 60, 388, 390, 392, 394, 395

coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350

commerce with United States, 59, 302, 305

consul in New York, 217

emigration to United States, 152

factory statistics, 58

fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 57, 540, 542

foreign commerce, 58, 59

imports and exports, 539

industries, 57, 58

international copyright, 229

land forces, 550

legation in United States, 213

money, 21, 59, 60, 396, 409

population and its occupations, 57

post-office, 59, 541

precious metals and coin, imports and exports, 59

president, 543

railroads, 59, 341, 342

submarine cables, 232

telegraph rates from New York, 231

telegraphs, 59, 231, 539

United States consuls in, 215, 216

United States envoy to, 214

# HENRY G. MORRIS,

## Engineer & Machinist,

Cable address, "GURNEY."

926 DREXEL BUILDING,

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.,

MANUFACTURER OF

## SUGAR MACHINERY.

Cane Mills.

Shredders.

Vacuum Pans.

Triple Effects.

Centrifugals.

Hughes Patent

Diffusion Batteries.

Beet Sugar Apparatus, Etc.

**All subjects not fully listed in their alphabetical order will be found so arranged under UNITED STATES.**

Switzerland—*continued*  
weights and measures, 234-236, 238

Tabiti: banking, 391, 393

Tasmania, 107, 108

area, 107

fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 107, 540, 542

imports and exports, 107, 108

population, 107

post-office, 108, 541

railways, 108, 342

savings-banks, 389

submarine cables, 232

telegraph rates from New York, 231

telegraphs and telephones, 108, 539

United States consul in, 215

Tea: trade of 1897, 514

Telegraphic cables (submarine) of the world, 232

Theaters: gross receipts of, Paris, 547

Thibet. See CHINA

Tin: trade of 1897, 495-497

Tin and terne plate. See under UNITED STATES

Tobacco. See under UNITED STATES

Tobago:

fiscal affairs, 122

imports and exports, 122

tonnage, 123

Tomato pack by States, 502

Trinidad:

fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 122, 540, 542

imports and exports, 122

steamship lines from New York, 556

tonnage, 123

Tripoli:

imports and exports, 139, 140

values of coins, 350

See also AFRICA

Tunis:

bey, 543

fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 540, 542

imports and exports, 139, 140

money, 410

See also AFRICA: FRANCE

Turkestan. See RUSSIA

Turkey, 72-74

agriculture, 73

area, 72

banking, 74, 390, 392, 395

coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350

commerce with United States, 302, 305

consul in New York, 217

crop reports, 424

customs, 73

emigration to United States, 152

fiscal affairs (revenue and public debt), 73, 540, 542

imports and exports, 73, 74

industry and commerce, 73, 74

land forces, 540

legation in United States, 213

minerals, 73

money, 74, 396, 400

naval forces, 553

population, 72

post-office, 74, 541

railroads, 74, 341

shipbuilding and shipping, 74, 232, 335

Turkey—*continued*

submarine cables, 232

sultan, 543

telegraph rates from New York, 231

telegraphs, 74, 539

United States consuls in, 215, 216

United States legation in, 214

weights and measures, 234-236, 238, 239

Turkey in Asia. See ASIA MINOR

Turk's Island:

fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, etc.), 122, 540

imports and exports, 122

tonnage, 123

United Kingdom. See GREAT BRITAIN

United States, 143 et seq.

admission of States, 145, 146

agriculture, 184; acreage, production, and value of farm crops, 425, 426; agricultural exports, 303, 304; tariff of 1897, 188, 189. See also the various products

alcoholic beverages, 563. See also *Malt Liquors*, U. S.

ale, beer, and porter. See *Malt Liquors*, U. S.

amount of money per capita, 343

anthracite. See *Coal*, U. S.

area, 145, 146

army, 158. See also *State Troops*, U. S.

art works: exports, 315; imports, 308

Baltimore: coffee trade, 510; commerce of the port, 307; receipts of corn, flour, and wheat, 432; sugar trade, 483, 484

banking, 369-368, 394

barley: acreage, production, and value, 426; crop reports, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 422; exports, 316; exports from New York, 432; imports, 308, 311; prices at New York, 279; receipts at New York, 431; tariff of 1897, 188. See also *Agriculture*, U. S.

barometer readings in New York, 522

beef: exports, 325, 326; prices at New York, 280; receipts at New York, 431; value of exports, 303. See also *Live-stock*; *Provisions*, U. S.

beet-root sugar, 486, 487

bicycles. See *Machinery*, U. S.

blast furnaces. See *Iron and Steel*, U. S.

bonded warehouses, ports at which established, 223

bonds: deposited by national banks, 369, 371, 375-377; highest and lowest prices, 470-472; listed, 475

bones. See *Hides*, U. S.

books: exports, 315, 316; imports, 308

Boston: clearings, 382; commerce of the port, 307; prices of wool, 447; receipts of corn, flour, and wheat, 432; stock of wool, 445; sugar trade, 482-484

brandy and wine production (California), 527

breadstuffs: exports, 316, 428; imports, 308; value of exports, 303. See also the varieties

buckwheat: crop reports, 419, 421, 422, 424; receipts at New York, 431

Buffalo: grain shipments and freights, 258; lake and canal freights, 523

building and loan associations, 520, 521

building materials: exports, 317, 323; imports, 308, 309, 312; prices at New York, 298; product, 457

buildings in New York city, 519, 520

bullion and coin: in the Treasury, 365, 366; stocks of gold, 366-368; stocks of gold and silver, 360, 361

All subjects not fully listed in their alphabetical order will be found so arranged under UNITED STATES.

United States—continued

cable railways, 339  
 cable rates from New York, 381  
 California: brandy and wine production, 527;  
   fruit crops, 536, 527; hop pack, 563  
   call rate of interest, 476  
 canal and lake freights, 536  
 canal navigation, 256-260  
 canals: Canadian, 260-262; freights on wheat  
   and corn, 266; opening and closing of naviga-  
   tion, 268  
 capital: combined textile industries, 449; cotton  
   industry, 424; dyeing and finishing, 439; fire  
   insurance companies, 504-506; invested in Mas-  
   sachusetts industries, 534; iron and steel in-  
   dustry, 458, 459; new issues of, 473, 474; of  
   national banks, 369-371, 375-377, 381; silk indus-  
   try, 449; woolen industry, 440  
 capitals of the States and Territories, 217  
 cereal crops, 425-436  
 chemicals, drugs, etc.: exports, 317, 320, 325, 329;  
   imports, 306, 309, 312, 313; prices at New York,  
   236, 237, 232-234; tariff of 1897, 180-182  
 Chicago: clearings, 382; condition of national  
   banks, 377; deposits and reserves of national  
   banks, 379; lake and canal freights, 536; live-  
   stock trade, 490; loans by national banks, 378;  
   pork trade, 488-490  
 chief justices and justices of Supreme Court,  
   157, 208  
 circulation: of national banks, 369, 371-377; per  
   capita, 368  
 Civil Service rules, 175  
 clearings, 381-383  
 climatology, 146, 147. See also *Crop Reports*, U. S.  
 clocks. See *Machinery*, U. S.  
 coal: distribution, 452, 454; exports, 317, 318, 453;  
   imports, 309, 453; industry, 451-455; movement  
   on the lakes and St. Lawrence, 455; prices, 452,  
   454, 455, 503; product, 451-454, 457, 508; relative  
   interests of operators and railroads, 455; trade  
   in 1897, 503. See also *Coke*, U. S.  
 coasting trade, 247  
 cocoa: exports, 318; imports, 309  
 coffee: consumption per capita, 344; exports,  
   318; imports, 309; prices at New York, 234, 513;  
   trade, 510-513  
 coinage, 347, 348; per capita, 343  
 coin and bullion: stocks of gold and silver, 360,  
   361, 366-368  
 coin and paper circulation, 374  
 coin value of paper money, 343  
 coke: manufacture, 456; prices, 456  
 combined textile industries, 449, 450  
 combines and trusts, 557-561  
 commerce: of leading Atlantic ports, 307; of  
   United States by articles, 308-333  
 Congress, members of, 208-212  
 consuls: (United States) in foreign countries,  
   215, 216; of foreign countries in (New York  
   city), 216, 217  
 consumption of imports and duties, 306  
 copper: exports, 316, 318, 491, 492; imports, 308,  
   309; prices, 296, 492, 493; product, 457, 491, 492,  
   494; trade of 1897, 491-494  
 copyright, 229  
 corn: acreage, production, and value, 426, 429;  
   canal and lake freights on, 258; consumption  
   per capita, 344; crop reports, 411, 414, 416, 418,  
   420, 422, 424; exports, 316, 427, 428, 432; exports  
   per capita, 344; imports, 306; lake and canal  
   freights, 523; movement on the lakes and St.

United States—continued

Lawrence, 254, 255; prices at New York, 277,  
 278; receipts at Eastern ports, 431, 432; tariff  
 of 1897, 188. See also *Agriculture*, U. S.  
 corn and tomato pack, 562  
 cotton (including manufactures): consumption  
   per capita, 344; crop reports, 413-415, 417, 419,  
   421, 422, 424; dyeing and finishing, 439; exports,  
   318, 436, 479; exports per capita, 344; imports,  
   309; mills, 449, 450; prices in New York and  
   Liverpool, 277, 278, 438; prices of manufac-  
   tures, 439; review of textile markets, 478-481;  
   value of exports, 306; tariff of 1897, 190-192.  
   See also *Agriculture*, U. S.  
 cotton industry, the, 434-439  
 country banks: condition of, 377; loans by, 373  
 crop reports, 411-424  
   cycles. See *Machinery*, U. S.  
 currency (paper) outstanding, 367  
 customs: collected on imports, 306; districts,  
   218-223; duties on mail matter, 226, 227; revenue  
   and expenses, per capita, 344; tariff of 1897,  
   180-207  
 cutlery. See *Hardware*, U. S.  
 dairy products: exports, 319, 328; imports, 309,  
   312; prices at New York, 231; receipts at New  
   York, 431; tariff of 1897, 188; value of exports,  
   306. See also *Agriculture*, U. S.  
 days of grace on drafts, 242  
 defense, 153-163  
 delegates to Congress from Territories, 213  
 Department of State, Secretaries of State, 157  
 departments, military, 159  
 deposits and reserves of national banks, 379, 380  
 distribution of stocks of money, 362, 363  
 dollar, bullion value of the silver, 343  
 drugs. See *Chemicals*, U. S.  
 dry goods: imports at New York, 481  
 duties collected on imports, 306  
 dyeing and finishing industries, 439  
 dyes: prices at New York, 234. See also *Chem-  
   icals*, U. S.  
 earthenware, earthen, and glassware: exports,  
   319; imports, 309; tariff of 1897, 182, 183  
 education statistics, 564  
 electoral vote, the, 153  
 electric railways, 339  
 embassies and legations: (United States) in for-  
   eign countries, 214; of foreign countries in,  
   213  
 employments: of capital, 163-174; of popula-  
   tion, 150  
 expenditures by fiscal years, 154  
 expenses of collecting revenue, 154  
 exports: by articles and countries, 315-333; by  
   countries, 304, 305; per capita, 344  
 exports and imports, 539; at New York, 306, 307;  
   summary, 301; values of, 300  
 express companies, transportation, and mile-  
   age, 338  
 farms, 164  
 feathers: imports, 309  
 fertilizers: exports, 319; imports, 309  
 fibers: exports, 319; imports, 310  
 Fifty-fifth Congress, 208-212  
 firearms: imports, 311  
 fire insurance, 504-509  
 fire-insurance stock: prices, 509  
 fire losses, 504-507  
 fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public  
   debt), 153-155, 499, 540, 542

All subjects not fully listed in their alphabetical order will be found so arranged under UNITED STATES.

United States—*continued*

fish: exports, 319; imports, 310; tariff of 1897, 188; value of exports, 304  
 fisheries, 174; tonnage engaged, 247  
 flax: tariff of 1897, 192, 193. See also *Agriculture*, U. S.  
 flour: exports, 316, 427, 428, 432; prices at New York, 279; receipts at Eastern ports, 431, 433  
 foreign coins, values of, 350  
 foreign commerce, 300-307; percentage by countries, 302; summary, 301. See also names of the various countries  
 foreign embassies and legations in, 213  
 foreign exchange, 477  
 foreign fire-insurance companies, 505, 508, 509  
 foreign postage, 225-223  
 free list, tariff of 1897, 198-202  
 freight: movement on the lakes and St. Lawrence, 254, 255; rates from New York, 299  
 fruits and nuts: crops (California), 528, 527; exports, 320; imports, 310; tariff of 1897, 188, 189. See also *Agriculture*, U. S.  
 furnaces, blast. See *Iron and Steel*, U. S.  
 furs and skins: exports, 320; imports, 310, 311  
 Galveston, commerce of the port, 307  
 geographical departments (military), 158  
 geographical divisions, 149  
 glass: exports, 320; imports, 310; tariff of 1897, 182, 183  
 gold: exports, 363-365; imports, 363-365; money per capita, 396; price of, 409; product, 457; ratio of silver to, 343, 349, 396, 409, 410; redemption of notes in, 363-365; reserve, 469; stocks of, 396. See also *Precious Metals*, U. S.  
 gold and silver coin and bullion, stocks of, 390, 391  
 gold certificates: in circulation, 365, 366; in the Treasury, 365, 366  
 gold coin and bullion: in the Treasury, 365, 366; stocks of, 396-398  
 government, national, 306  
 government debt per capita, 343  
 government finance per capita, 343  
 governors of the States and Territories, 217  
 grace, days of, 242  
 grain: exports from New York, 432; freights from New York, 299; receipts at New York, 431; weekly visible supply, 429, 430  
 hair. See *Hides*, U. S.  
 hardware and cutlery: exports, 321; imports, 308, 309, 311  
 hay: crop reports, 424; exports, 320; imports, 310; prices at New York, 281; tariff of 1897, 188. See also *Agriculture*, U. S.  
 hides, hair, hoofs, horns, etc.: exports, 315, 320; imports, 308, 311; prices at New York, 288; receipts at New York, 431  
 hogs. See *Live-stock*; *Provisions*, U. S.  
 holidays, legal, 243, 244  
 homestead lands, 165, 166  
 hoofs. See *Hides*, U. S.  
 hops: California pack, 562; exports, 320; imports, 311; prices at New York, 297; receipts at New York, 431  
 horns. See *Hides*, U. S.  
 horse railways, 539  
 House of Representatives, 210-212; Speakers of, 157  
 illiteracy, 151  
 immigration, 152, 153, 544; percentage of annual increase of population, 344

United States—*continued*

imports: by articles, 308-314; by countries, 305; per capita, 343, 344  
 imports and exports, 589; at New York, 306, 307; carried in American vessels, 344; summary, 301; values of, 300  
 indian corn. See *Corn*, U. S.  
 india-rubber: exports, 321; imports, 311; prices at New York, 297  
 industrial chemicals: prices in New York, 292, 293. See also *Chemicals*, U. S.  
 industries, 167-174  
 insolvencies of national banks, 370, 384  
 insurance. See *Fire Insurance*, U. S.  
 interest, call rate of, 476  
 internal revenue per capita, 343  
 iron and steel: capital, 458, 459; exports, 321, 322, 463; furnaces in blast, 490; general summary of trade, 463; imports, 311, 463; imports of ore, 460; manufactures, 458-466; manufacturing establishments, 458-461; movement on the lakes and St. Lawrence, 255; prices, 464, 465; prices at New York, 296; product, 457-463; stocks on hand, 462; tariff of 1897, 185, 186; value of ore, 460  
 jewelry: exports, 322; imports, 311  
 Kansas City: trade in live-stock, 490  
 knitting mills, 449, 450  
 labor and storage at New York: rates of, 272-276  
 labor statistics, 533, 534  
 lake and canal freights, 523  
 lake navigation, 254, 255  
 lakes: disasters to shipping on, 251; freight movement on the St. Lawrence and on the, 254, 255; freights on wheat and corn, 258; opening and closing of navigation, 259  
 land forces, 158  
 land offices, 167  
 lard, etc.: exports, 326, 327, 488; prices at Chicago, 488; prices at New York, 290; receipts at New York, 431; value of exports, 303  
 lead: exports, 322, 498; imports, 311, 498; prices, 296, 499; product, 457, 498, 499; trade, 498, 499  
 leather and tanning: exports, 315, 322, 323; imports, 308, 311; prices at New York, 288  
 legal decisions:  
   agency, 565, 566  
   assignments, 566, 567  
   banks and banking, 567-569  
   bills, notes, and checks, 569-571  
   carriers, 572, 573  
   corporations, 573, 574  
   debtor and creditor, 574, 575  
   employer and employé, 575, 576  
   guaranty, 578, 577  
   insurance, 577, 578  
   interest, 578  
   landlord and tenant, 579, 580  
   miscellaneous, 585, 586  
   mortgages, 580, 581  
   naturalization, 581, 582  
   partnership, 582-584  
   patents, copyrights, and trademarks, 585, 586  
   real estate, 586, 587  
   sales, 587-591  
   taxation, 591, 592  
   trustees, 592  
   warehousemen, 593  
   wills, 594  
 legal holidays, 243, 244  
 legations and embassies: (United States) in foreign countries, 214; of foreign countries, 213

**All subjects not fully listed in their alphabetical order will be found so arranged under UNITED STATES.**

**United States—continued**

liabilities and resources: of loan and trust companies, 386, 387; of national banks, 375-377; of private banks, 387; of savings-banks, 386, 387; of State banks, 385, 387  
 limitation, statutes of, 243  
 linen, prices of manufactures, 480  
 live-stock, 164; exports, 315; imports, 308; tariff of 1897, 188; value of exports, 303; yearly receipts and shipments, 480  
 loan and building associations, 520, 521  
 loan companies, 386, 387  
 loans by national banks, 378  
 local and State debts and taxation, 179  
 local time, 270, 271  
 losses by tornadoes, 528  
 lumber: exports, 330; imports, 314; tariff of 1897, 187; value of exports, 304  
 machinery: exports, 315, 317, 319, 321, 322; imports, 308, 309, 311; trade, 537  
 mails. See *Postal Rates and Regulations*, U. S.  
 malt liquors: consumption per capita, 344; exports, 323; imports, 312  
 manufactures, 167-174; value of exports, 304.  
   See also the names of the raw materials  
 marine wrecks and disasters, 251  
 Massachusetts, manufactures in, 534  
 matte. See *Copper*, U. S.  
 measures and weights, 234-236, 240, 241  
 meat. See *Beef*; *Live-stock*; *Mutton*; *Pork*; *Provisions*, U. S.  
 mercantile failures, 515-517  
 merchant marine, 245-249, 252  
 metals: exports, 324; imports, 308, 312; prices at New York, 293, 296; tariff of 1897, 183-187  
 meteorological records, 521, 522, 528  
 metric system, 234  
 Metropolitan Street Railway system, 341  
 military departments, 159  
 militia, 159  
 mills, textile industries, 449, 450  
 mineral products, 174, 457; value of exports, 304  
 miscellaneous bonds listed, 475  
 miscellaneous shares, highest and lowest prices, 471  
 miscellaneous stocks listed, 476  
 monetary circulation, 357-368  
 monetary events since 1788, 409, 410  
 monetary system and stock of money, 396  
 money: distribution of stocks of, 362, 363; in circulation, 343, 358, 359; in the United States, 343, 368, 373, 374; per capita, 343, 368, 396  
 monthly crop reports, 411-424  
 monthly exports of wheat and flour, 427  
 mortgages (real estate) in New York, 518  
 municipal bond issues, 473, 474  
 musical instruments: exports, 323; imports, 312  
 mutton, exports, 327  
 national banks, 369-381  
 national government, 208  
 National Guard, 159  
 national wealth, 176-179  
 naval stores: exports, 323, 324; prices at New York, 288  
 navy, the, 160-163, 553  
 new capital issues, 473, 474  
 New Orleans: coffee trade, 510; commerce of the port, 307  
 New York (city):  
   banking statistics, 397-401  
   cable telegraph rates, 231  
   call rate of interest, 476

**United States—continued**

Clearing-House returns, 381-383, 397-401  
 coffee trade, 510, 513  
 commerce of the port, 307  
 condition of national banks, 377  
 deposits and reserves of national banks, 379  
 differences of time, 271  
 fire-insurance premiums, 507, 508  
 foreign consuls in, 216, 217  
 freight rates from, 299  
 imports and exports, 306. See also the various articles  
 lake and canal freights, 523  
 loans by national banks, 378  
 movements of precious metals, 306, 307  
 new capital issues, 473, 474  
 prices of merchandise at, 277-296. See also the various articles  
 rates of storage and labor, 272-276  
 real estate movements, 518-521  
 receipts of domestic produce at, 431, 432  
 securities listed, 475, 476  
 steamship lines between foreign ports and, 554-556  
 street railway passenger traffic, 340, 341  
 Sub-Treasury receipts and payments, 476  
 sugar trade, 482-484  
 telegraph rates to various points, 233  
 weather records, 521, 522  
 weekly imports and exports of precious metals at, 352-356  
 New York (State): canals, 257, 258; fire-insurance companies, 504  
 notable railway runs, 342  
 notes redeemed in gold, 363-365  
 nuts. See *Fruits*, U. S.  
 oats: crop reports, 411, 414, 415, 417-419, 421, 422; exports, 316, 428, 432; imports, 308; prices at New York, 279; receipts at New York, 431; tariff of 1897, 188. See also *Agriculture*, U. S.  
 official monthly crop reports, 411-424  
 oils: exports, 324, 325; imports, 312; tariff of 1897, 180-182; prices at New York, 282, 283  
 Omaha, trade in live-stock, 490  
 organization of States and Territories, 145, 146  
 Oswego, lake and canal freights, 523  
 outstanding paper currency, 357  
 paints, oils, and chemicals: tariff of 1897, 180-182.  
   See also *Oils*, U. S.  
 paper and paper stock, stationery, etc.: exports, 325, 329; imports, 312  
 paper circulation, 374  
 paper money: coin value, 343; currency outstanding, 357; per capita, 396  
 parcels post, 227, 228  
 Patent Office statistics, 527  
 pension disbursements per capita, 343  
 pension statistics, 564  
 per capita: financial and commercial statistics, 343, 344; gold, silver, and paper money, 396; specie and bank-note circulation, 373, 374  
 percentage of foreign commerce by countries, 302  
 perfumes. See *Chemicals*, U. S.  
 personal and real property, valuation of, 177-179  
 petroleum: exports, 324, 325, 344, 501, 502; freight from New York, 299; prices, 283, 501; product, 457, 502; trade, 501, 502  
 Philadelphia: commerce of the port, 307; prices of wool, 448; receipts of corn, flour, and wheat, 432; stock of wool, 445; sugar trade, 483, 484  
 plates, tin and tinned, 465

**All subjects not fully listed in their alphabetical order will be found so arranged under UNITED STATES.**

**United States—continued**

political affairs, 156-158  
 political divisions, 145, 146  
 popular vote for President, 1896, 524  
 population and its employments, 148-150, 368, 373, 374  
 pork: exports, 326, 327; prices at New York, 280; receipts at New York, 431; trade, 488-490; value of exports, 303. See also *Lard*; *Live-stock*; *Provisions*, U. S.  
 ports of entry and delivery, 218-223  
 postal rates and regulations, 224-228  
 post-office, 527, 541  
 potatoes: acreage, production, and value, 426; crop reports, 417, 419, 421-424  
 precious metals: coinage, 347, 348; imports and exports, 301, 306, 307, 351; per capita, 343; production in United States, 345; weekly imports and exports at New York, 352-356  
 precious stones, product, 457. See also *Jewelry*, U. S.  
 President, 543  
 Presidential succession, the, 156  
 Presidential vote of 1836 (popular), 525  
 Presidents, 156  
 prices of merchandise at New York, 277-298. See also the various articles  
 prints. See *Cotton*, U. S.  
 private banks, 387  
 production of precious metals per capita, 343  
 profits of national banks, 381  
 property: valuation of real and personal, 177-179  
 provisions: exports, 325-328, 488; freights from New York, 299; imports, 312; tariff of 1897, 188, 189, trade, 488-490

**United States—continued**

public debt, 155, 542  
 public lands, 165-167  
 quicksilver: exports, 328; prices at New York, 296; product, 457  
 railroads, 333-341; accidents, 337; bonds listed, 475; dividends, 474; employes, 334; equipment, 333; expenditures, 337; finances, 334, 335; highest and lowest prices of shares, 470, 471; income, 336; mileage, 333; notable runs, 342; relative interests of coal operators and the, 455; reorganizations in 1897, 472, 473; service, 336; stocks listed, 476; street railways, 339-341  
 rainfall, 146, 147; in New York, 521  
 ratio of silver to gold, 343, 349, 386, 406, 410  
 real and personal property, valuation of, 177-179  
 real estate in New York, 518-521  
 receipts of domestic produce at New York, 431  
 redemption: of national banks' circulation, 399; of notes in gold, 368-365  
 reorganizations of railroads, 472, 473  
 reserves and deposits of national banks, 379, 380  
 resources and liabilities: of loan and trust companies, 386, 387; of national banks, 375-377; of private banks, 387; of savings-banks, 386, 387; of State banks, 385, 387  
 resumption of specie payments, 374  
 revenue, 153, 154  
 rice: exports, 328; imports, 312; prices at New York, 284; tariff of 1897, 188. See also *Agriculture*, U. S.  
 rivers, disasters to shipping on, 251  
 rolling mills. See *Iron and Steel*, U. S.  
 rye: acreage, production, and value, 425; crop reports, 412, 413, 415, 417, 418, 421, 422; exports,

**Brands "COMPASS" and "OLD COLONY."**

# Thomas Morrison & Co.,

## PACKERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

CURERS OF

### Fine Sugar Cured, Dry Salted and Smoked Meats.

RENDERERS OF

### CHOICE STEAM and KETTLED LARD.

**EXPORTING FINE BACON AND CHOICE LARD A SPECIALTY.**

LIVERPOOL AGENTS,

McKIBBIN & CORDUKES.

CABLE ADDRESS,

MORRISON, CINCINNATI.



**All subjects not fully listed in their alphabetical order will be found so arranged under UNITED STATES.**

**United States—continued**

316, 432; imports, 306; prices at New York, 279; receipts at New York, 431; tariff of 1897, 188. See also *Agriculture*, U. S.  
 St. Lawrence river, freight movement on the lakes and on the, 254, 255  
 St. Louis: clearings, 382; condition of national banks, 377-379; trade in live-stock, 490  
 St. Mary's Falls Canal, 259, 260  
 salaries of State and Territorial governors, 217  
 salmon pack, 562  
 salt: imports, 312; prices at New York, 297; product, 457  
 San Francisco: coffee trade, 510; stock of wool, 445  
 Sault Ste. Marie Canal, 259, 260  
 savings-banks, 386-388, 394  
 schools and education statistics, 151, 524  
 sea forces, 160-163, 553  
 Secretaries of State, 157  
 Secretaries of the Treasury, 158  
 securities: listed, 475, 476; transactions in, 470  
 seeds: exports, 323; imports, 312; prices at New York, 285; receipts at New York, 431  
 Senate, members of the, 208, 209  
 shares, highest and lowest prices, 470, 471  
 shipbuilding, 248, 249; on the lakes, 254  
 shipping, 245-249, 252; entered and cleared, 301; imports and exports carried in American vessels, 344; on the lakes, 254, 255; sold to foreigners, 330.  
 ships of war, 160-163, 553  
 silk: dyeing and finishing, 439; exports, 323; imports, 312, 313; industry, the, 449, 450; mills, 449, 450; prices of manufactures, 481; review of textile markets, 480, 481; tariff of 1897, 195  
 silver: money per capita, 396; prices of, 343, 409, 410, 477; product, 457; ratio to gold, 343, 349, 396, 409, 410; stock of, 396. See *Precious Metals*, U. S.  
 silver and gold coin and bullion: stocks of, 360, 361  
 silver dollar, bullion value of the, 343  
 snow-gauge readings in New York city, 521, 522  
 soldiers and widows of the civil war, 151  
 Speakers of the House of Representatives, 157  
 specie: in hands of national banks, 375-377; in the country, 373, 374; in Treasury, 373, 374  
 specie and bank-note circulation, 373  
 specie and bullion: imports and exports at New York, 306, 307; stocks of, 360, 361  
 specie payments, suspension and resumption, 374  
 spelter. See *Zinc*, U. S.  
 spindles. See *Cotton*; *Silk*; *Wool*, U. S.  
 spirits. See *Wines and Spirits*, U. S.  
 standard time, 270, 271  
 State and local debts and taxation, 179  
 State banks, 385, 387  
 State capitals, 217  
 State interest laws, 242, 243  
 State troops, 159  
 stationery. See *Paper*, U. S.  
 statistics of labor, 533, 534  
 statutes: of limitation, 243; relating to organization or admission of States and Territories, 145, 146  
 steel. See *Iron and Steel*, U. S.  
 sterling exchange, 476  
 stock market, course of the, 469  
 stocks: of gold and silver coin and bullion, 360, 361, 366-368; of money, distribution of, 362, 363

**United States—continued**

stocks and bonds, highest and lowest prices, 470, 471  
 storage and labor at New York, rates of, 272-276  
 storm signals, 268-270  
 street railways: 339-341; bonds and stocks listed, 475, 476  
 strikes, 533  
 Sub-Treasury receipts and payments (New York), 476  
 sugar: beet-root, 486, 487; consumption per capita, 344; exports, 320, 329; imports, 313; prices, 284, 485, 486; product, 487; tariff of 1897, 187; trade, 482-487. See also *Agriculture*, U. S.  
 Supreme Court, chief justices and justices of, 157, 206  
 suspension of specie payments, 374  
 tariff, effects of legislation, 478-480  
 tariff of 1897, 180-207  
 taxation and local and State debts, 179  
 taxes on national-bank circulation, 373  
 tea: consumption per capita, 344; trade of 1897, 514  
 telegraph rates from New York, 238  
 telegraphs, 231, 539  
 telephone statistics, 231  
 temperature: comparative table of scales, 270; range of, 146, 147; records in New York city, 521  
 terre and tin plates, 466  
 Territorial capitals, 217  
 textile fabrics: exports, 318, 319; imports, 310; prices at New York, 289-291  
 textile industries, the combined, 449-450  
 textile markets in 1897, 478-481  
 tide tables—high water at: Governor's Island, N. Y., 263, 264; Sandy Hook, N. J., 265, 266; other points on the Atlantic coast, 267  
 time, 270, 271; differences of, 270, 271  
 tin: exports, 329; imports, 313; prices, 295, 296, 496, 497; product, 457; trade, 495-497  
 tin and terre plates, 466  
 tobacco: acreage, production, and value, 426; crop reports, 417, 419, 421, 422, 424; exports, 329, 330; imports, 313; tariff of 1897, 187, 188; value of exports of, 303. See also *Agriculture*  
 tomato and corn pack, 562  
 tonnage, 245-249, 252; entered and cleared, 301; on the lakes, 254. See also *Shipbuilding*; *Shipping*, U. S.  
 tornado statistics, 523  
 torpedo boats, 163  
 trademarks, 230  
 trades, 170, 174  
 transactions in securities, 470  
 Treasury: gold certificates in circulation and in the, 363, 366; gold coin and bullion in the, 365, 366; Secretaries of the, 158  
 Treasury notes redeemed in gold, 368-365  
 trust companies, 386, 387  
 trusts and combines, 557-561  
 United States notes redeemed in gold, 363-365  
 valuation of real and personal property, 177-179  
 values: of agricultural exports, 303, 304 (see also the various articles); of foreign coins, 350; of imports and duties collected thereon, 306 (see also the various articles)  
 vegetables: exports, 330; imports, 313; receipts at New York, 431; tariff of 1897, 188. See also *Agriculture*, U. S.  
 velocity of winds, 528  
 Vice-Presidents, 156

All subjects not fully listed in their alphabetical order will be found so arranged under UNITED STATES.

United States—continued

volunteer forces, 189  
wages. See *Industries; Manufactures; Trades*, U. S.  
Wall Street in 1897, 469-477  
watches. See *Machinery*, U. S.  
wealth, national, 176-179  
weather: records in New York, 521, 522; signals, 268-270  
weekly imports and exports of precious metals at New York, 352-356  
weekly viable supply of grain, 429, 430  
weights and measures, 234-236, 240, 241  
weights of a bushel, 240, 241  
Western Union Telegraph Co., 231, 233  
wheat: acreage, production, and value, 425, 429; canal and lake freights on, 258, 523; consumption per capita, 344; crop reports, 411-418, 420-423; crop, 433; exports, 316, 344, 427, 428, 432; exports per capita, 344; imports, 306; movement on the lakes and St. Lawrence, 254, 255; prices at New York, 277-279; receipts at Eastern ports, 431, 432; tariff of 1897, 188. See also *Agriculture*, U. S.  
wind barometer table, 269  
winds, velocity of, 528  
wines and spirits: California product, 527; consumption per capita, 344; exports, 329, 330; imports, 313; product, 527, 541; receipts at New York, 431; tariff of 1897, 189, 190  
wood: exports, 330, 331; tariff of 1897, 187. See also *Lumber*, U. S.  
wool: consumption, 344, 446; crop reports, 417; dyeing and finishing, 439; exports, 332, 442, 443; imports, 314, 442, 443; mills, 449, 450; prices, 447, 448; prices of manufactures, 480; product of 1897, 444; review of textile markets, 479-481; stocks, 445; tariff of 1897, 183-195. See also *Agriculture*, U. S.  
woolen industry, the, 440-448  
zinc: exports, 332, 500; imports, 314; prices, 500; product, 457, 500; trade of 1897, 500  
Uruguay, 137, 138  
agriculture, 137  
area, 137  
banking, 391, 393  
coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350  
commerce with United States, 137, 138, 302, 305  
consul in New York, 217  
fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 137, 540, 542  
foreign commerce, 137  
imports and exports, 539  
industries, 137  
mines and minerals, 137  
money, 138  
population, 137  
post-office, 138, 541  
precious metals and specie, 138  
president, 543  
railways, 138, 341  
shipping, 252  
telegraph rates from New York, 231  
telegraphs, 138, 539  
United States consuls in, 215  
United States envoy to, 214  
weights and measures, 234-236, 239  
Vegetables, crop reports, 419, 420  
Venezuela, 135, 136  
agriculture, 135

Venezuela—continued

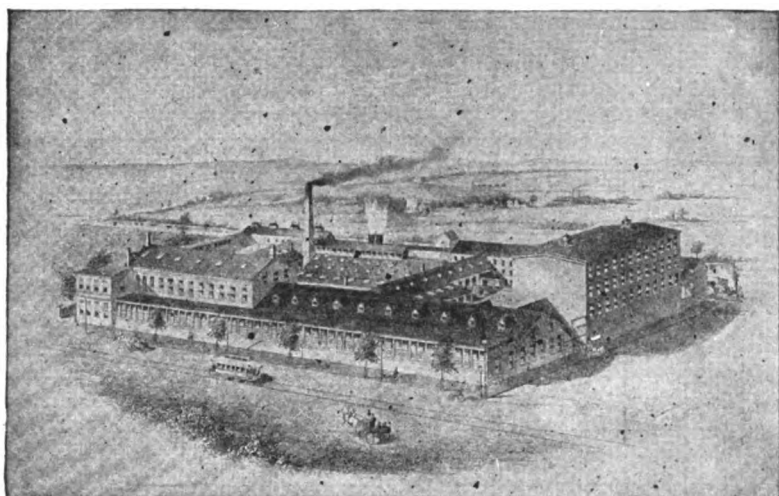
area, 135  
coinage, and values of coins, 348, 350  
commerce with United States, 135, 136, 302, 304, 305  
consul in New York, 217  
fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 135, 540, 542  
foreign commerce, 135, 136  
imports and exports, 539  
legation in United States, 213  
mines and minerals, 135  
money, 136  
population, 135  
precious metals, 135, 136  
president, 543  
railways, 138, 341  
shipping, 252  
steamship lines from New York, 555, 556  
telegraph rates from New York, 231  
telegraphs and telephones, 136  
United States consuls in, 215, 216  
United States legation in, 214  
weights and measures, 234-236, 238, 239  
Victoria, 103-105  
agriculture, 103  
area, 103  
banking, 105, 389  
coal product, 454  
fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 103, 540, 542  
foreign commerce, 104  
gold, production of, 103, 104  
imports and exports, 104  
industries and manufactures, 104  
money, 105  
population, 103  
post-office, 104, 541  
railroads, 104, 342  
shipping, 104  
submarine cables, 232  
telegraph rates from New York, 231  
telegraphs and telephones, 104, 539  
Virgin Islands. See *LEEWARD ISLANDS*  
Wales: area, 1  
banking, 11, 13  
canals, 10  
fisheries, 5  
population, 1  
post-office, 10  
telegraphs, 11  
United States consul in, 215  
See also *GREAT BRITAIN*  
Western Australia, 107  
area, 107  
banking, 107, 389  
fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 107, 540, 542  
gold, production of, 107  
imports and exports, 107  
population, 107  
post-office, 107, 541  
railways, 107, 342  
telegraphs, 107, 539  
West Indies: banking, 391, 393  
commerce with United States, 302, 304, 305, 315-331  
emigration to United States, 152  
petroleum trade, 501

**All subjects not fully listed in their alphabetical order will be found so arranged under UNITED STATES.**

- West Indies—*continued*  
 steamship lines from New York, 555, 556  
 submarine cables, 232  
 United States consuls in, 215, 216  
 telegraph rates from New York, 231  
 weights and measures, 238  
 See also BRITISH WEST INDIES
- Wheat: crop of the world, 433; crop reports, 411-424; prices in Germany and Great Britain, 545, 547
- Windward Islands, 122; fiscal affairs (revenue, expenditure, and public debt), 122, 540, 542; imports and exports, 122; tonnage, 123
- Wine: production of the world, 541
- Wines and spirits: in United States, United Kingdom, Germany, and France
- Wool. See under UNITED STATES
- Woolen industry, 440-448
- World's merchant marine: motive power and constructive material of, 250, 252
- World's rulers, 543
- World's shipbuilding, 535, 538
- World's stocks of money, 396
- World's trade in machinery, 536
- World's wine production, 541
- Württemberg: king, 543. See also GERMANY
- Zanzibar: imports and exports, 140
- Zinc. See under UNITED STATES

## INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

	PAGE
Allis Co., E. P. ....	632
American Union Life Insurance Co. ....	N
Anglo-American Telegraph Co. ....	D
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. ....	L
Banks, Leading, of the U. S. ....	A
Barber & Co. ....	M
Belmont & Co., August. ....	C
Booth Steamship Co. ....	M
Central National Bank of N. Y., The. ....	A
Chase National Bank of N. Y., The. ....	A
Core & Herbert. ....	624
Cox Duplex Press. ....	J
Crane, Parris & Co. ....	A
Detroit Graphite Manufacturing Co. ....	M
Dunlap, D. C. ....	Inside back cover.
Equitable Life Assurance Society. ....	Opp. 596
First National Bank of Milwaukee. ....	A
Fourth National Bank of N. Y. ....	A
Garfield National Bank of N. Y. ....	A
History of Banking. ....	G
Holyoke Machine Co. ....	H
Hubbard Bros. & Co. ....	Opp. Cotton chart, 634
International Bank Note Co. ....	Inside front cover.
Irving National Bank of N. Y. ....	A
Magdeburg Fire Insurance Co. ....	I
Manhattan Trust Co. ....	B
Market and Fulton National Bank of N. Y. ....	A
Maryland Trust Co. ....	B
Metropolitan Trust Co. ....	Opp. U. S. Debt chart, 628
Mollenhauer Sugar Refining Co. ....	Opp. Sugar chart, 626
Morgan & Co., J. P. ....	E
National City Bank of N. Y. ....	A
National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee. ....	A
National Shoe and Leather Bank of N. Y. ....	A
New York Life Insurance Co. ....	K
Norris, Jas. L. ....	Inside last cover.
Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, Minn. ....	A
Norwood Insurance Co. ....	M
Orford Copper Co. ....	Opp. Copper chart, 634
Palge & Co., John C. ....	F
Phenix Ins. Co. ....	I
Provident Savings Life Assurance Society. ....	Back cover.
Red Cross Line. ....	M
Rogers, Brown & Co. ....	Opp. Pig Iron chart, 630
Second National Bank of N. Y. ....	A
Webb & Son, Jas. A. ....	Opp. Alcohol chart, 622



# Holyoke Machine Company,

## HOLYOKE, MASS.

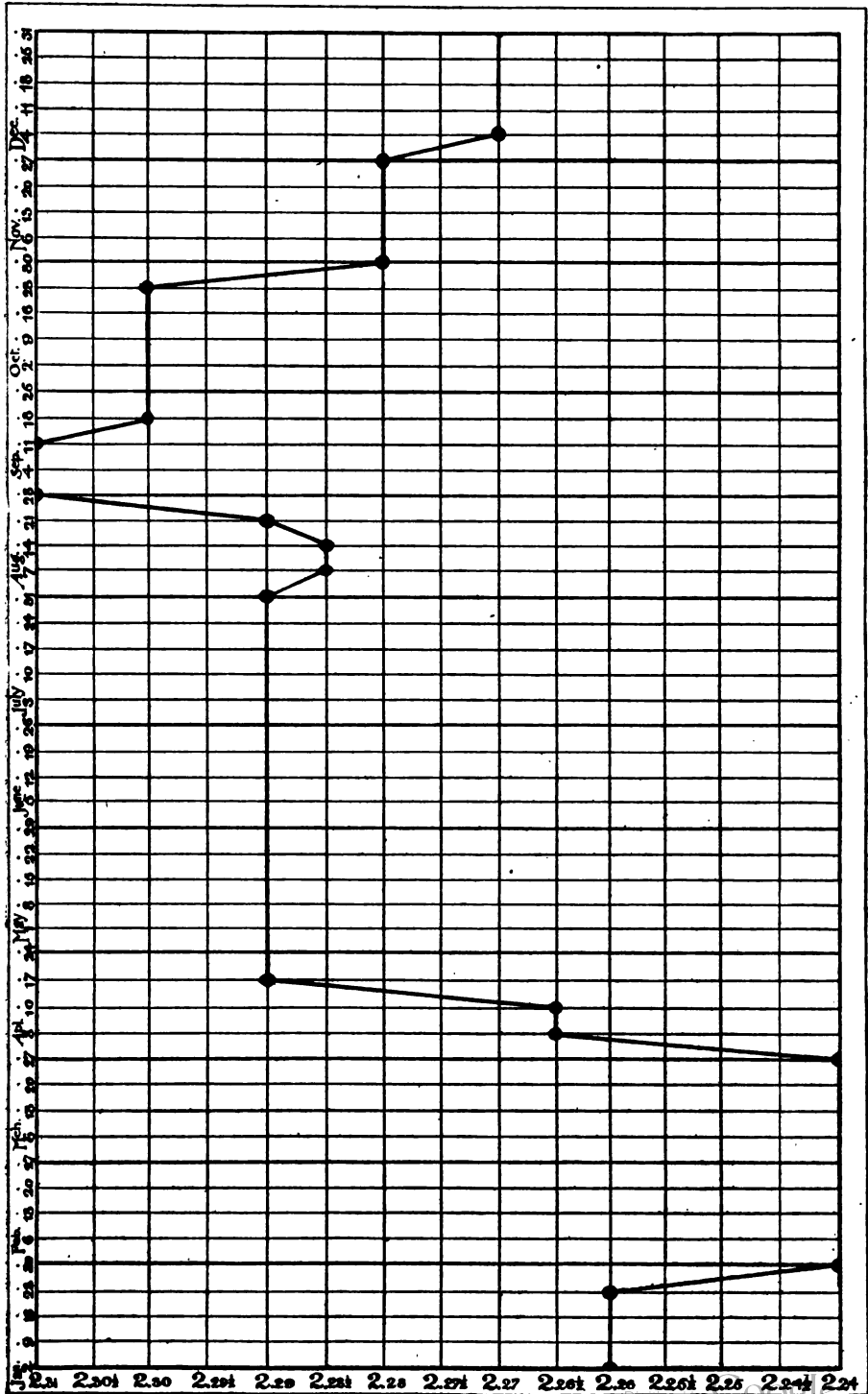
MANUFACTURERS OF

Boyden Turbine Wheels.  
Hercules Turbine Wheels, both vertical and horizontal.  
Water Wheel Governors.  
Improved Machinery for Wood Pulp and Paper Mills.  
Wood Chippers. Wood Barkers.  
Wood Pulp Grinders. Wet Machines.  
Rag Dusters. Power Pumps. Size Pumps. Rotary Fire Pumps.  
Hydraulic Pumps. Hydraulic Presses.  
Washing and Beating Engines—improved design with double hoist and tubs of either wood or iron.  
All kinds of Calenders for all kinds of paper.  
Plating Machines.

Chilled Iron Rolls. Cotton Rolls. Paper Rolls. Husk Rolls.  
Reeling Machines. Strainers, etc., for coated paper manufacturers.  
Gears accurately spaced and planed.  
Elevators.  
Friction Gearing.  
Gearing, Shafting, and Mill Work of all kinds.  
Machinery for Dye Works and Print Works.  
Finishing Machinery for Textile Goods.  
Special Machinery to order from original plans.  
Iron Castings of every description.  
Engineers' Plans for the development of Water Power.

H

PRICES OF ALCOHOL AT NEW YORK IN 1897,  
IN FIVE-BARREL LOTS, AT END OF EACH WEEK.



ESTABLISHED 1835.

---

JAMES A. WEBB & SON,

165 PEARL STREET,

NEW YORK,

REFINERS OF AND DEALERS IN

ALCOHOL

—AND—

COLOGNE SPIRITS.

---

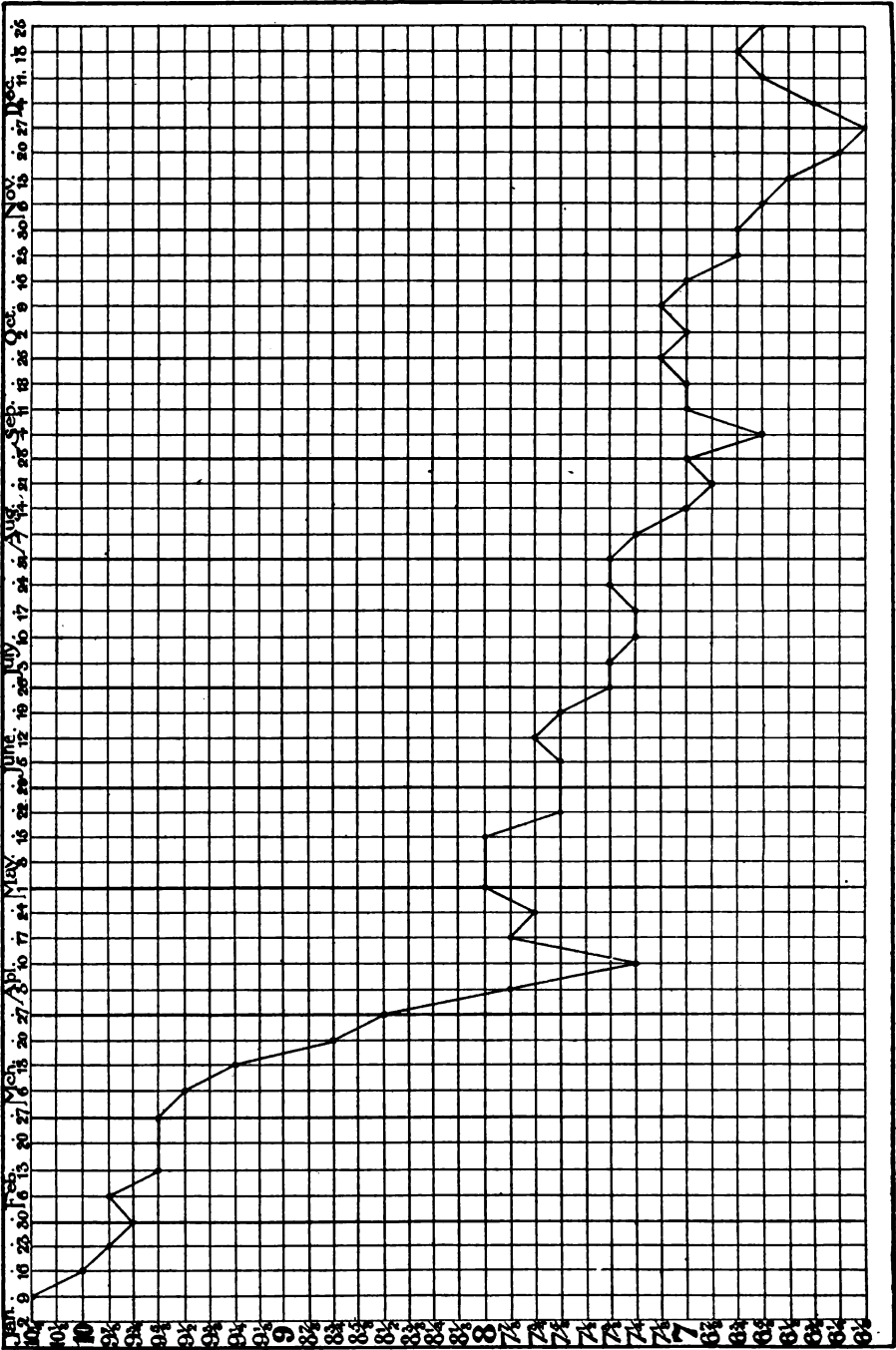
ESPECIALLY PUT UP FOR EXPORT.

---

SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.

PRICES OF COFFEE AT NEW YORK, 1897.

RIO STANDARD No. 7, CENTS PER POUND, AT END OF EACH WEEK.



---

CORE & HERBERT,  
Forwarding Agents, Weighers,  
—AND—  
Commission Merchants.

---

Insurance and Custom House Business Promptly Attended To.

103 FRONT ST., NEW YORK.

TELEPHONE CALL, 2155 BROAD.

---

**BRANCHES:**

Driggs Stores, New York City.

H. P. Campbell & Co. Stores, New York City.

Terminal Warehouse Co. Central Stores, New York City.

Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Co.'s Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Campbell Stores, Hoboken, N. J.

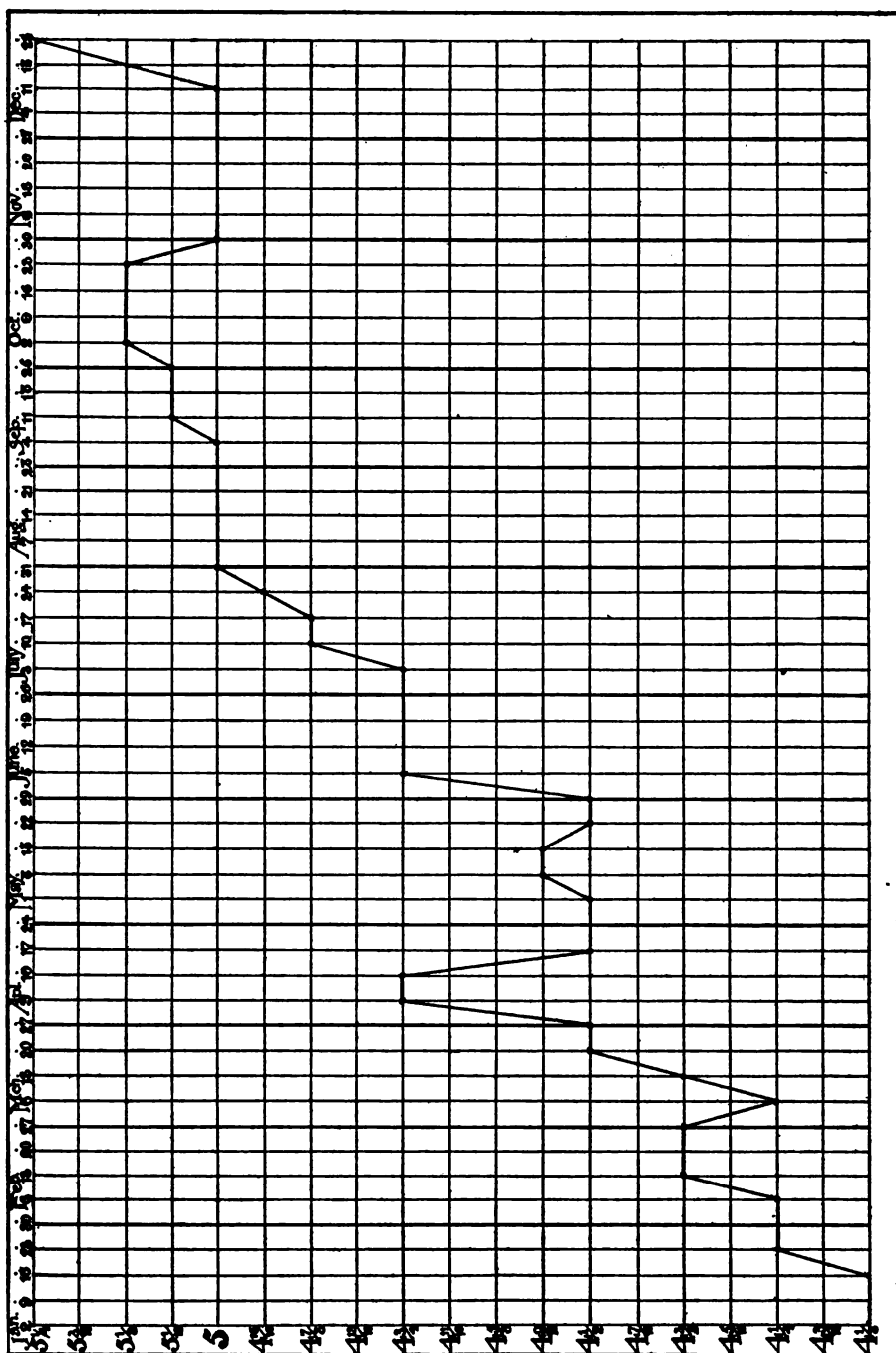
---

BALTIMORE REPRESENTATIVES, R. F. KEYSER & CO., 1419 Thames Street, Baltimore, Md.



## PRICES OF SUGAR AT NEW YORK, 1897.

STANDARD GRANULATED, CENTS PER POUND, AT END OF EACH WEEK.



# MOLLENHAUER

## SUGAR REFINING CO.

JOHN MOLLENHAUER, Pres.

J. ADOLPH MOLLENHAUER, - - Vice-President.

FREDERICK D. MOLLENHAUER, - - Sec'y and Treas.

---

Office, 109 Wall Street, New York City.

---

ONLY THE HIGHEST GRADES OF  
SUGARS USED IN OUR MANUFACTURE.

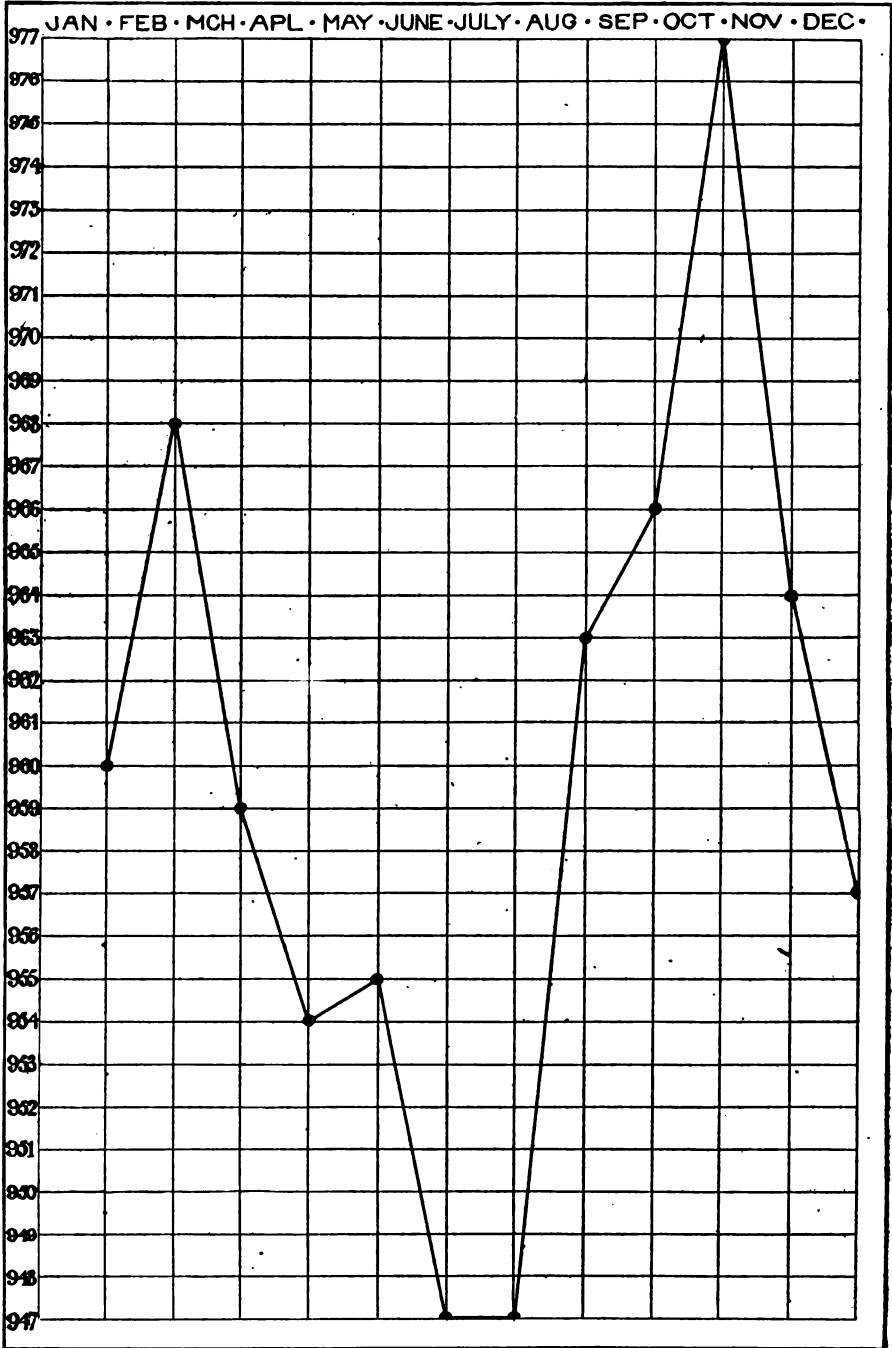
---

REFINERIES:

SOUTH TENTH, SOUTH ELEVENTH STREETS AND DEVINE  
AND KENT AVENUES, EAST RIVER,

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1897,  
LESS CASH IN TREASURY, AT THE CLOSE OF EACH MONTH.  
(Millions of Dollars.)



Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature, 1881.

# THE Metropolitan Trust Company

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

---

## Officers :

<b>BRAYTON IVES,</b>	- - -	<b>President.</b>
<b>FREDERICK D. TAPPEN,</b>	- -	<b>Vice-President.</b>
<b>CHARLES M. JESUP,</b>	- -	<b>2d Vice-President.</b>
<b>BEVERLY CHEW,</b>	- - -	<b>Secretary.</b>
<b>RAYMOND J. CHATRY,</b>	- -	<b>Asst. Secretary.</b>

---

## Trustees :

<b>D. O. MILLS,</b> New York.	<b>HENRY B. PLANT,</b> President Southern Express Co., New York.
<b>FREDERICK D. TAPPEN,</b> President Gallatin National Bank, New York.	<b>EDWARD B. JUDSON,</b> President First National Bank, Syracuse, New York.
<b>MORRIS K. JESUP,</b> New York.	<b>JOHN W. ELLIS,</b> New York.
<b>JOHN T. TERRY,</b> of E. D. Morgan & Co., New York.	<b>W. H. TILLINGHAST,</b> New York.
<b>C. P. HUNTINGTON,</b> Vice-President Central Pacific R.R., New York.	<b>ROBERT HOE,</b> of R. Hoe & Co., New York.
<b>BRADLEY MARTIN,</b> New York.	<b>W. L. BULL,</b> of Edward Sweet & Co., New York.
<b>DUDLEY OLCOTT,</b> President Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany, New York.	<b>GEORGE HENRY WARREN,</b> New York.
<b>HEBER R. BISHOP,</b> New York.	<b>RICHARD MORTIMER,</b> New York.
<b>GEORGE A. HARDIN,</b> Justice New York Supreme Court, Little Falls, New York.	<b>SAMUEL THOMAS,</b> New York.
<b>J. HOWARD KING,</b> President Albany Savings Bank, Albany, New York.	<b>ROSWELL P. FLOWER,</b> Ex-Governor of New York.
	<b>HAMILTON SMITH,</b> London.
	<b>JOHN E. PARSONS,</b> New York.
	<b>HALEY FISKE,</b> Vice-Pres't of the Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.
	<b>BRAYTON IVES,</b> New York.

---

<b>Capital,</b>	. . .	<b>\$1,000,000</b>
<b>Surplus,</b>	. . .	<b>\$1,000,000</b>

---

This Company will receive deposits on interest, for a fixed period, or subject to withdrawal by check at any time. All checks drawn on the Company pass through the Clearing House.

In addition to its general banking business, the Company is authorized to act :

As Trustee under Mortgages issued by Railroads or other Corporations, and as the Registrar and Transfer Agent of their Capital Stock.

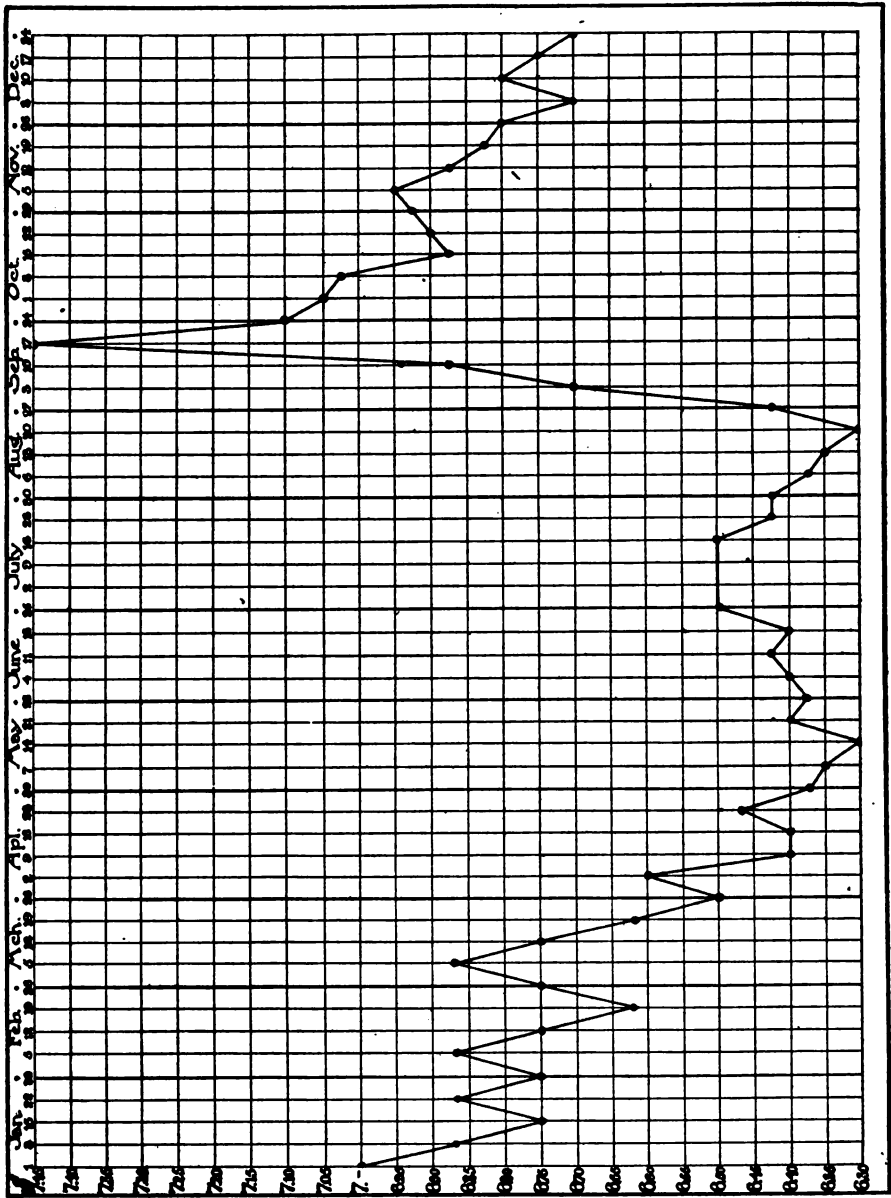
As Executor or Trustee of Estates, and as Guardian of the property of Minors.

As Agent for the management of Estates for the owners, and the collection of the income thereof.

As Depository of Bonds of Railroads or other Corporations under reorganization proceedings.

PRICES OF PIG IRON AT NEW YORK, 1897.

WARRANTS PER LONG TON.



# ROGERS, BROWN & CO.,

## American Pig Iron

OF EVERY CHARACTER.

General Agents of the Tennessee Coal,  
Iron and R. R. Co.

Sole Agents of

*TONAWANDA IRON & STEEL CO.*

*ASHLAND IRON & STEEL CO.*

*PUNXSUTAWNEY IRON CO.*

*ROME IRON CO.*

*RIVER FURNACE CO.*

*STAR FURNACE CO.*

*COLBERT IRON CO.*

*BELFONT IRON WORKS CO.*

*BUFFALO (TENN.) IRON CO.*

And Sellers of 20 Other Brands.

### Offices :

Cincinnati,  
Philadelphia,  
Chicago,  
Buffalo,  
St. Louis,  
Pittsburg,  
Cleveland,  
New York,  
Boston.

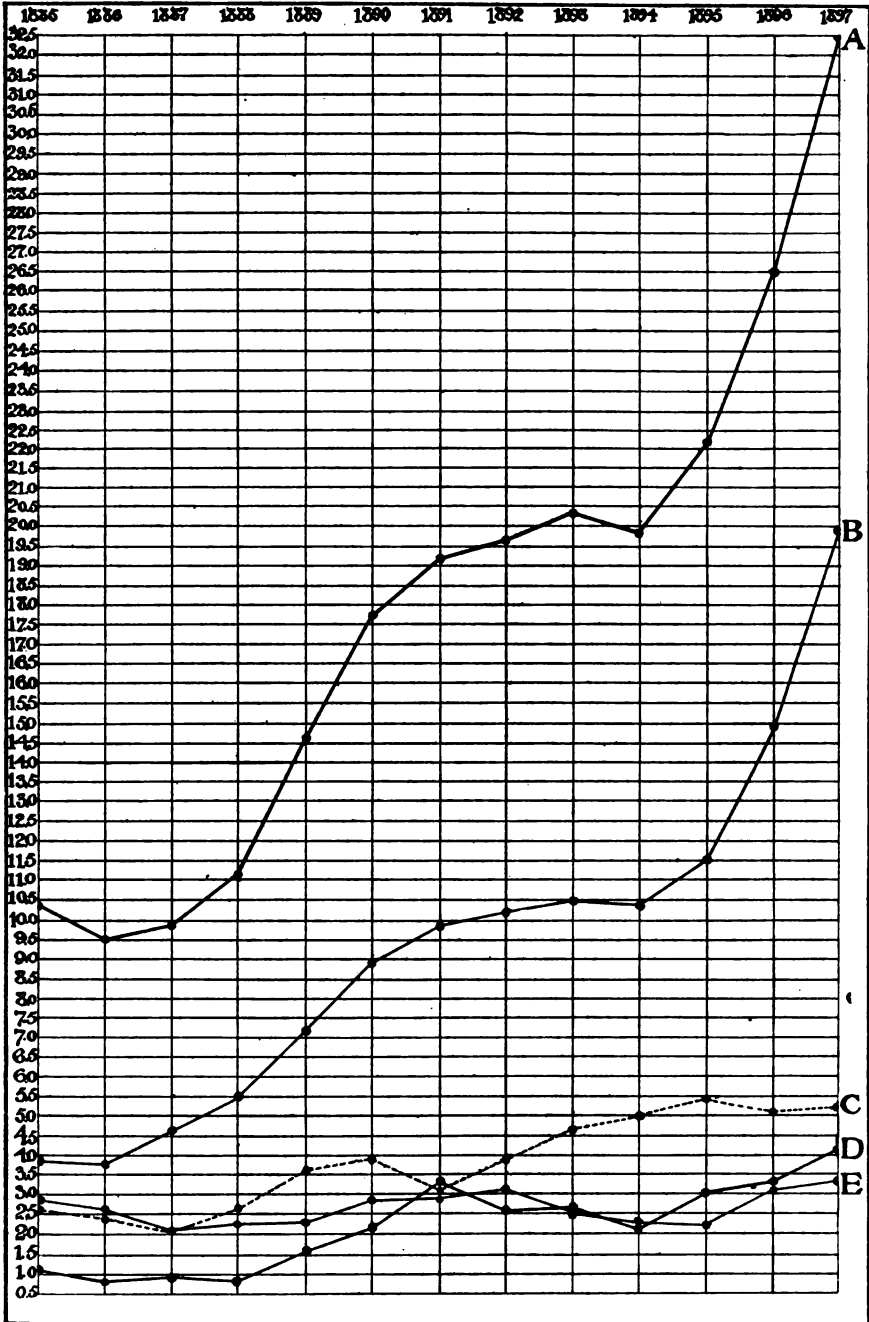
New York Office,

31 Nassau Street.

EXPORTS OF MACHINERY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

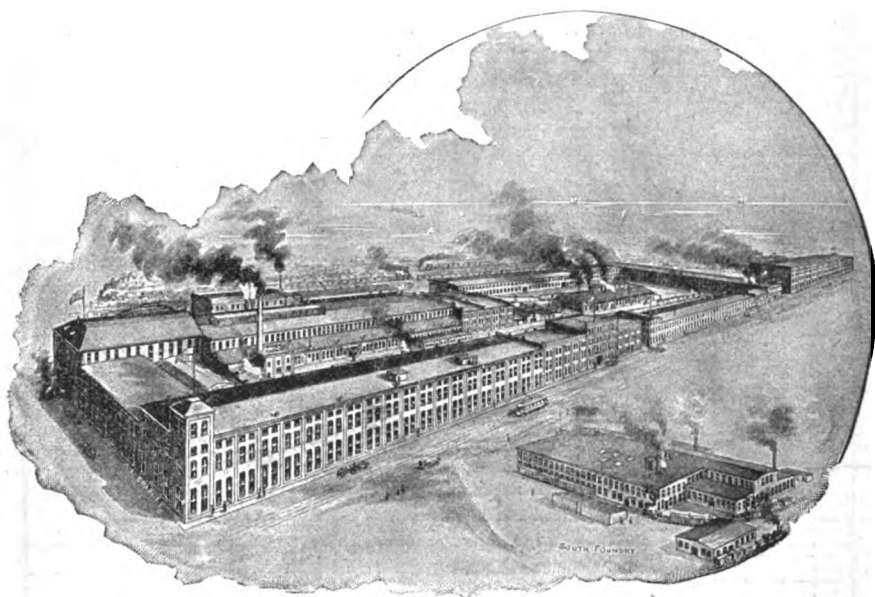
(In Millions of Dollars.)

A = total of B, C, D, and E; B = other machinery not specified; C = agricultural machinery;  
D = engines, boilers, etc.; E = sewing-machines.



WM. W. ALLIS, President.  
EDW. P. ALLIS, Jr., 1st Vice-Prest.

EDWIN REYNOLDS, 2d V.-Prest. & Supt.  
CHARLES ALLIS, Secretary & Treasurer.

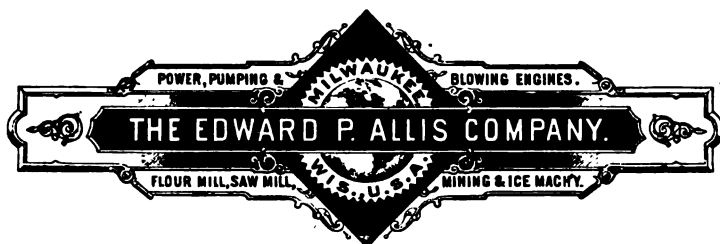


**WE BUILD . . .**

**THE REYNOLDS CORLISS ENGINE,  
COMPLETE STEAM PLANTS,  
PUMPING ENGINES,  
BLOWING ENGINES,  
HOISTING ENGINES.  
MINING, MILLING and SMELTING MACHINERY,  
SAW MILL MACHINERY,  
FLOUR MILL MACHINERY,  
COMPLETE ICE PLANTS, ETC.**

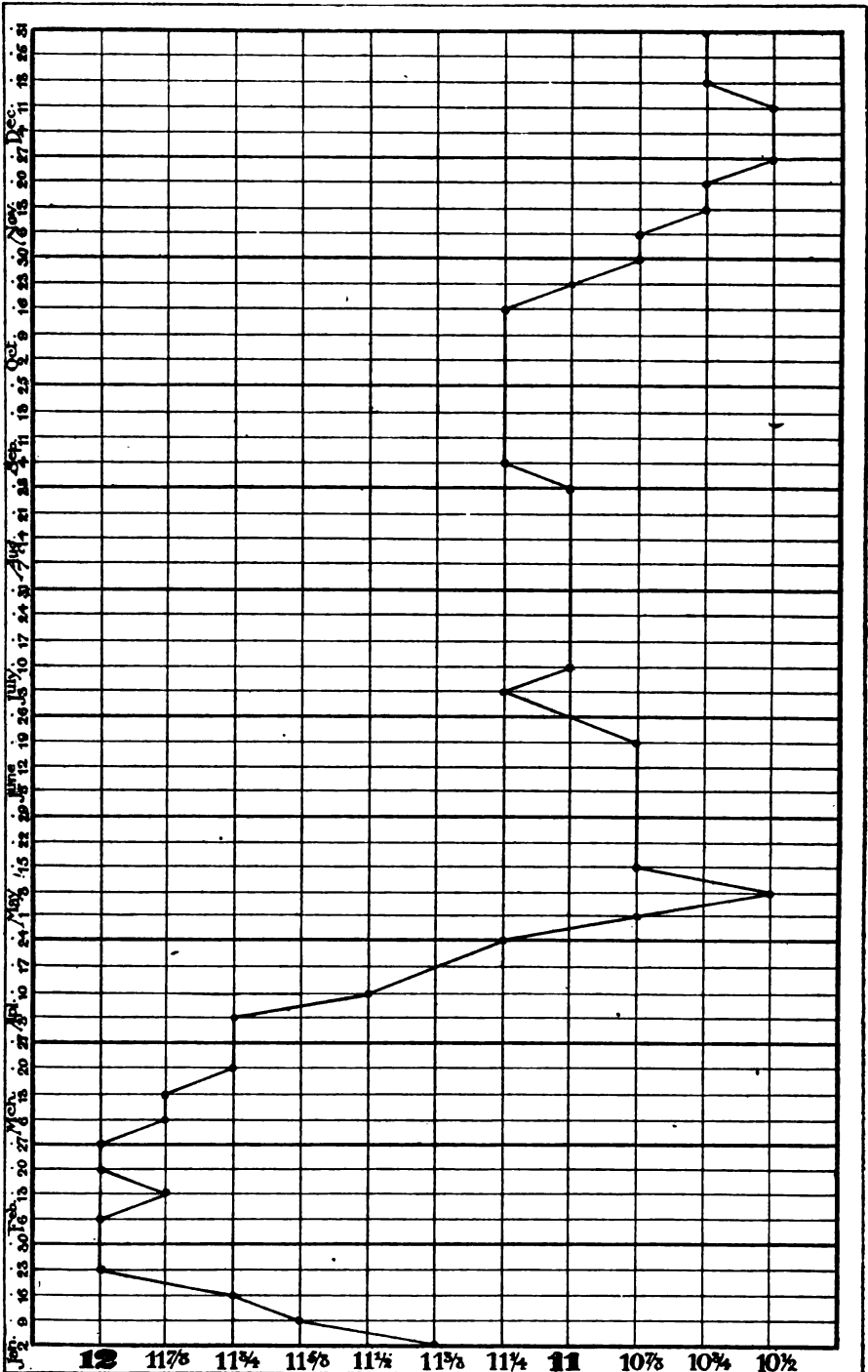
\*\*\*\*\*

**ENGLISH OR SPANISH CATALOGUES OF OUR VARIOUS LINES OF WORK WILL BE  
SENT ON APPLICATION.**





PRICES OF LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER AT NEW YORK, 1897.  
CENTS PER POUND, AT END OF EACH WEEK.



# The Orford Copper Co.,

ROBERT M. THOMPSON, President.

37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

---

## Copper and Nickel Smelters.

Works at Constable's Hook, N. J.,

Opposite New Brighton, Staten Island.

---

Copper and Nickel Ore, Mattes, or Bullion Purchased.  
Advances made on Consignments for Refining and Sale.

---

Specialty Made of Silver-Bearing Ores  
and Mattes.

---

COPPER INGOTS, WIRE BARS AND CAKES.

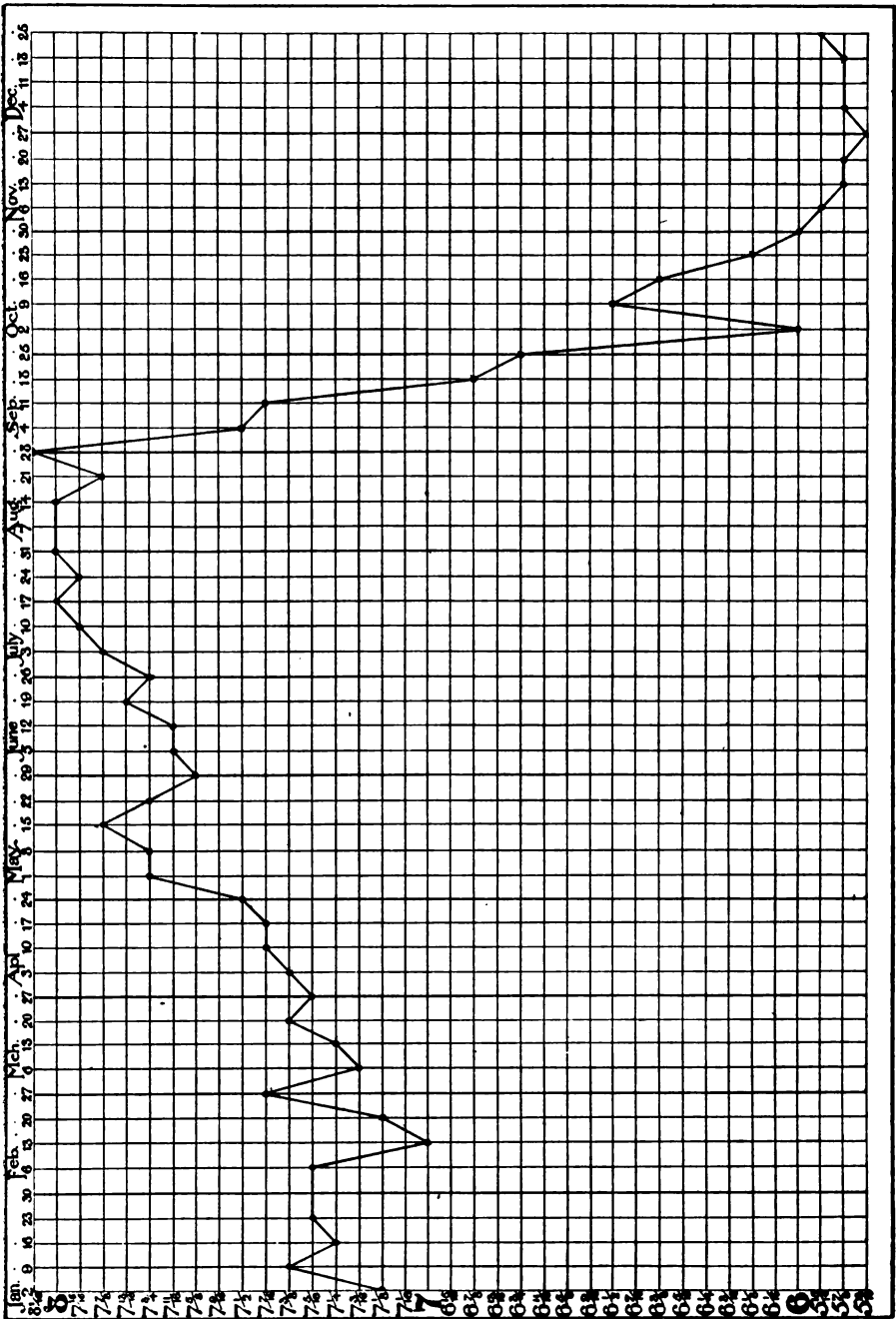
---

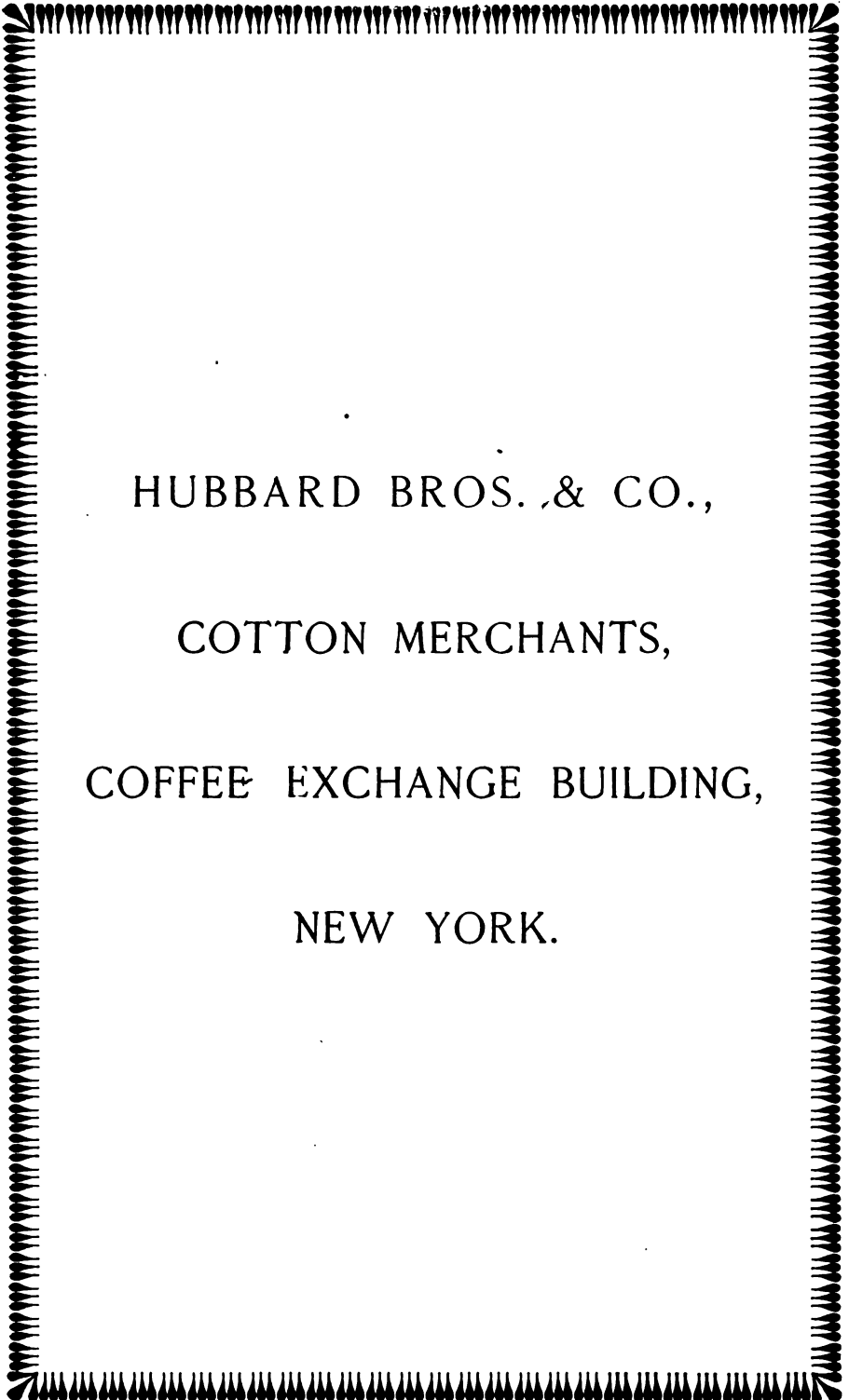
MALLEABLE NICKEL:

SHOT, PLATES, INGOTS, BARS, SHEETS, WIRE. BEST QUALITY FOR  
ANODES, GERMAN SILVER, AND NICKEL STEEL  
FOR ARMOR PLATES.

PRICES OF COTTON AT NEW YORK, 1897.

MIDDLING UPLANDS, CENTS PER POUND, AT END OF EACH WEEK.





HUBBARD BROS. & CO.,  
COTTON MERCHANTS,  
COFFEE EXCHANGE BUILDING,  
NEW YORK.

**TRANSACTS A FIRE BUSINESS ONLY.**

# Magdeburg Fire Insurance Co.

**Of Magdeburg, Germany.**

**ESTABLISHED 1844.**

**P. E. RASOR, Manager.**

AD. DOHMEYER, Asst. Manager.

**TRUSTEES IN THE UNITED STATES:**

**FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, President Central Trust Co. of N. Y.**

**ERNST THALMANN, of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Bankers, N. Y.**

**WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER**, of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynders,

**Counsellors at Law, N. Y.**

**PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY**

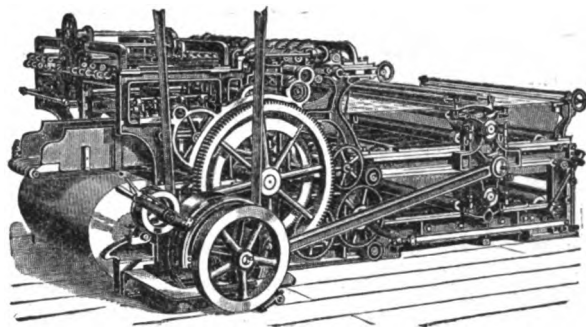
Of Brooklyn, N. Y.

**New York Office**

**47 Cedar St.**

# THE COX DUPLEX

## Flat-Bed Web-Perfecting



# PRESS.

**4,500 to 5,000 per hour, four, six, or eight page papers, pasted and folded,  
ready for carriers.**

**Prints from ordinary type forms. No expenses for stereotyping,  
and no delays to make plates. Papers first on the street,  
and this is what catches the "Cream of the Trade."**

**"NEWS," MANSFIELD, OHIO, JANUARY 9, 1897 :**

We have been operating one of the Q Q Duplex Presses since the 1st of January, 1893, and take great pleasure in stating that we never had occasion to regret its purchase. The press is all that is claimed for it. Situated as we are in a city with three trunk line railroads, we make a number of the smaller towns with our afternoon and Sunday morning editions, and do not recall that we have ever missed a train, which, all things being considered, is a record we could not have made if we had to stop and stereotype the forms.

Being able to print both sides at once and get out in the streets early, particularly during the winter seasons when the days are short, is a luxury that cannot be overestimated, and the delivery of the papers to customers promptly and hot from the press is of itself an advertisement and a benefit to the paper of inestimable value.

We never fail to say a good word for the Cox press. It is deserving of the highest commendation, and we wish for its manufacturers the greatest measure of success.

**THE NEWS PRINTING CO.,**

**W. S. CAPPELLER, Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.**

**A MULTITUDE OF PURCHASERS ARE WRITING TO US IN THE SAME WAY.**

**The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin is printed on this machine.**

**DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,**

**BATTLE CREEK, MICH.**

**THE "DUPLEX" IS IN OPERATION THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.**

# FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT

## New York Life Insurance Co.

Nos. 346 & 348 Broadway, New York City.

**JOHN A. McCALL,**      -      -      -      **President.**

### BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1, 1898.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
United States Bonds (\$4,323,000) and State, City, County and other Bonds (\$108,850,836), cost of both, \$108,384,604 market value.....	\$108,173,803	Policy Reserve (per attached certificate of New York Insurance Department).....	\$164,956,079
Bonds and Mortgages (900 first liens).....	41,082,422	All other Liabilities: Policy Claims, Annuities, Endowments, etc., awaiting presentment for payment.....	2,366,830
Real Estate (74 pieces, including twelve office buildings).....	16,891,000	Surplus Reserved Fund Voluntarily set aside by the Company.....	16,186,926
Deposits in Trust Companies and Banks at interest.....	10,243,984	Net Surplus (per attached certificate Insurance Superintendent), December 31, 1897.....	17,176,106
Loans to Policy-holders on their policies as security (legal reserve thereon, \$12,747,898).....	7,900,086		
Stocks of Banks, Trust Companies, etc. (\$4,047,817, cost value), market value, Dec. 31, 1897.....	5,065,948		
Loans on Stocks and Bonds (market value, \$5,623,655).....	4,507,367		
Premiums in transit, reserve charged in Liabilities.....	2,164,297		
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums not yet due, reserve charged in Liabilities.....	1,889,474		
Interest and Rents due and accrued... Premium Notes on Policies in force (reserve charged in Liabilities, \$2,700,000).....	1,486,648		
	1,186,401		
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$200,694,440</b>	<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$200,694,440</b>

CASH INCOME, 1897.		EXPENDITURES, 1897.	
New Premiums.....	\$6,659,815	Paid for Losses, Endowments and Annuities.....	\$14,062,908
Renewal Premiums.....	26,321,145	Paid for Dividends and Surrender Values.....	5,366,541
<b>TOTAL PREMIUMS.....</b>	<b>\$32,980,960</b>	Commissions (\$3,239,964) on New Business of \$135,555,794, Medical Examiners' Fees, and Inspection of Risks (\$391,135).....	3,681,099
Interest, Rents, etc.....	8,812,124	Home and Branch Office Expenses, Taxes, Advertising, Equipment Account, Telegraph, Postage, Commissions on \$741,465,131 of Old Business and Miscellaneous Expenditures.....	4,770,391
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$41,793,084</b>	Balance—Excess of Income over Expenditures for year.....	13,982,145
		<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$41,793,084</b>

INSURANCE ACCOUNT.			COMPARISON FOR SIX YEARS, 1891-1897.			
ON THE BASIS OF PAID-FOR BUSINESS ONLY.						
	Number of Policies.	Amount.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1897.	Gain in Six Years.	
In Force Dec. 31, 1896.....	299,785	\$326,816,648				
New Insurance Paid for, 1897.....	63,708	135,555,794	Assets.....	\$125,947,280	\$200,694,440	\$74,747,150
Old Insurance revived and increased, 1897....	699	2,007,825	Income.....	31,854,194	41,793,084	9,938,890
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>364,192</b>	<b>\$964,380,267</b>	Dividends of Year to Policy-holders..	1,290,340	2,434,961	1,174,641
<b>DEDUCT TERMINATIONS.</b>			Number of Policy-holders.....	182,803	332,968	150,155
By Death, Maturity, Surrender, Expiry, etc.....	31,234	87,359,342	Insurance in Force, premiums paid..	\$575,639,649	\$877,020,925	\$301,381,276
<b>In Force December 31, 1897.....</b>	<b>332,958</b>	<b>\$877,020,925</b>				
Gain in 1897.....	33,173	\$50,204,277				
New Applications Declined in 1897.....	9,310	25,020,936				

**MARINE AND INLAND INSURANCE.**

\*\*\*\*\*

# **Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,**

**Office, 51 Wall Street, New York.**

---

**Organized in 1842.**

---

**Insures against Marine and Inland Transportation Risks and will Issue  
Policies Making Loss Payable in England.**

---

**ASSETS NEARLY \$11,000,000 FOR THE SECURITY OF ITS POLICIES.**

---

**The profits of the Company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.**

**For such dividends, certificates are issued bearing interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the Charter.**

A. A. RAVEN, President.  
F. A. PARSONS, Vice-President.  
CORNELIUS ELDERT, 2d Vice-President.  
THEO. P. JOHNSON, 3d Vice-President.  
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

L



# Superior Graphite Paint.

Will not **crack** or **scale**, and is an absolute preventive against rust, either **above** or **under** ground. It is not affected by acids, chemicals, heat or cold. Covers **two to four times more surface** and **lasts four or five times longer than any other paint**, is easier applied and less wear on brushes.

On account of its great covering power, it is the **most economical paint** to use, saying **nothing of its durability**. Contractors claim a saving of 33 1/2 per cent. in brushes and 20 per cent. in time by using **Superior Graphite Paint**, as it works easier, spreads better and wears lighter on the brush than other paints. This is no small item when painting large structures.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

Detroit Graphite Mnf'g Co., **DETROIT, MICH.,**  
**U. S. A.**

Graphite mines at L'Anse, near Lake Superior. "An American industry from the mines to the consumer."

## NORWOOD

**Insurance Company**

OF NEW YORK,

**19 LIBERTY STREET.**

**JOHN W. MURRAY, President.**

**J. JAY NESTELL, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.**

## Barber & Co.,

*STEAMSHIP AGENTS,*

PRODUCE EXCHANGE, - - NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINES OF STEAMERS.

New York to Havre, Hamburg, and other European Ports. China and Japan via Suez and South Africa.

AGENTS FOR

UNION-CLAN LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK AND SOUTH AFRICA.  
Telephone No. 1034 Broad.

## Booth S. S. Co., Ltd., and Red Cross Line

Jointly give a regular and efficient service of Fine Passenger and Freight Steamers to  
Para (Brazil) every 10 days, Barbados (West Indies), Maranhham, Ceara and Manaos  
(Brazil) every 20 days.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Iquitos and Caballo Cocha, Peru.

For passage and rates of freight apply to

**BOOTH & CO., Agents, Booth S. S. Co., Ltd.,**

**88 & 90 Gold Street, N. Y.**

**SHIPTON GREEN, Agent Red Cross Line,**  
**113-117 Pearl Street, N. Y.**

M

LIBERAL CONTRACTS WITH GENERAL AGENTS.

\*\*\*\*\*

# THE AMERICAN UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

AFFORDS  
STERLING  
LIFE INSURANCE

AT THE . . . .

LOWEST PREMIUM RATES consistent with the prime requisite,

“ABSOLUTE SAFETY.”

## Chief Examiner Vanderpoel

OF THE *NEW YORK STATE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT*,  
IN HIS *OFFICIAL REPORT* OF THE EXAMINATION OF  
THE AMERICAN UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
SAYS:

### “Death Losses and Claims

HAVE BEEN *PROMPTLY PAID*, AND THE CORPORATION'S  
AFFAIRS HAVE BEEN ADMINISTERED *STRICTLY WITHIN*  
*THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INSURANCE LAW OF*  
*THE STATE.*”

M. M. BELDING.....President.

CHAS. S. WHITNEY...First V.-Pres. and Comptroller.

---

Home Office: Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Broadway, New York City.

# BRAUNWORTH, MUNN & BARBER,



**16 Nassau Street, Brooklyn.**

**PRINTERS AND BINDERS OF THE COMMERCIAL YEAR BOOK.**

---

**Every Business Man...**

**SHOULD SUBSCRIBE TO**

## **THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL BULLETIN.**

**The OLDEST and MOST RELIABLE Business Paper Published.**

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$12 Per Year.**

**PUBLICATION OFFICE, 17 and 19 Beaver St., N. Y.**

# JAMES L. NORRIS,

MEMBER OF THE PATENT LAW  
ASSOCIATION.

REGISTERED PATENT SOLICITOR.

COUNSELOR IN PATENT CAUSES, SOLICITOR OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

IN ACTIVE PRACTICE 29 YEARS.



NORRIS' NEW OFFICE BUILDING, ERECTED  
IN 1880.

LONG DISTANCE PHONE, 1483.

## PATENTS

Cor. F and 5th Streets, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

**INFORMATION** as to requirements and costs for securing Letters Patent on Inventions, Caveats, Trade-Marks, etc., sent free in pamphlet on request, it naming some of my clients in every State.

**LETTERS PATENT** procured in the United States and Foreign Countries; Trade-Mark, Label, Caveat, and Copyright protection secured.

**SEARCHES MADE** and opinions given as to the infringement of Letters Patent.

National Bank of Washington  
Miners' Tool Co., What Cheer, Minn.  
Ind.; Athol Machine Co., Athol, Mass.  
L. Boyer's Sons, New York, N. Y.  
Cary Safe Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. C.  
Jackson & Sharp Co., Wilmington, Del.  
Wheeling, W. Va.; Forked Deer  
Lumber and Machine Co., Dallas, Tex.  
Marshall & Bruce Co., Nashville, Tenn.

# D.

"Woman's Temperance"

MEMBER

## Civil and

Examinations and Reports made for Bondholders and Investors in Railway Properties.

Surveys, Plans, Specifications and Estimates.

Construction Work Superintended. Twenty-two Years' Practical Experience.

### REFERENCES AUTHORIZED:

Marvin Hughitt, President,	{	. . . . .	Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co.
Jno. E. Blunt Chief Engineer,	{	. . . . .	
Roswell Miller, President,	{	. . . . .	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.
D. J. Whittemore, Chief Engineer,	{	. . . . .	
C. W. Smith Receiver and General Manager,	{	. . . . .	Atlantic & Pacific Railroad.



PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE  
ASSURANCE SOCIETY  
OF  
NEW YORK

*E. W. SCOTT, PRESIDENT*

ISSUES  
THE MOST DESIRABLE FORMS  
OF POLICIES  
ADAPTED TO THE  
PRACTICAL NEEDS OF  
ASSURERS